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HISTORY

—OF—

BUTLER COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

EMBRACING

ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES; ABORIGINES AND EXPLORERS; PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS; PIONEERS; EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT GROWTH; ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION; POLITICAL AFFAIRS; THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS; THE PRESS; SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LAWS; INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS; AGRICULTURE; THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE; MILITARY HISTORY; THE BUTLER OIL AND GAS FIELDS; SKETCHES OF BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES; RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS; BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS OF PIONEERS AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS, ETC., ETC.

VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED.

R. C. BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1895.

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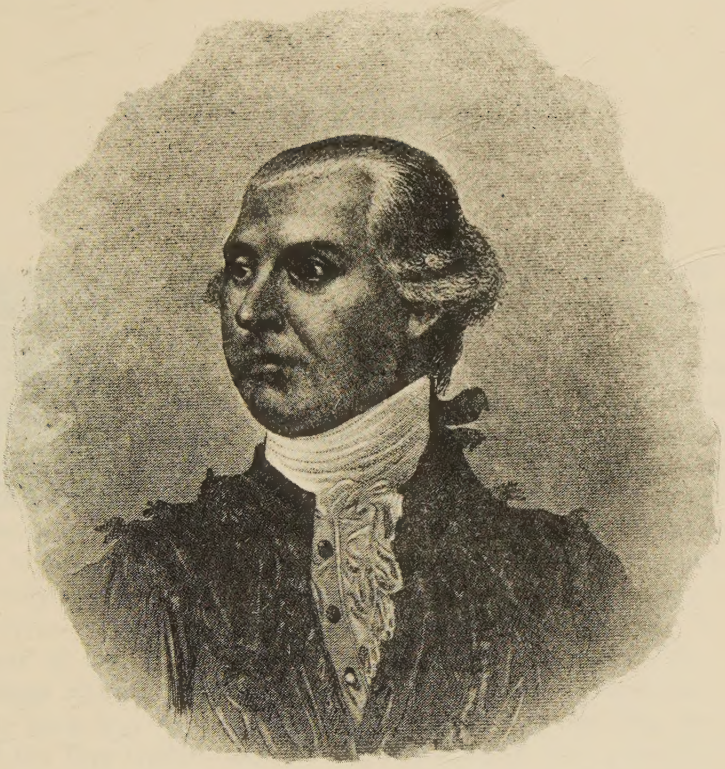

Thos. P. Buttrick

PREFACE.

NE hundred years ago the territory lying north and west of the Allegheny river was a wilderness, inhabited principally by wild beasts and Indians. The solitude of nature was yet unbroken by the advancing tide of civilization, and the wisest statesman did not dream of the wonderful changes which the progress of a century has produced. The first bands of adventurous and resolute pioneers that penetrated the forests of Butler county with the intention of permanent settlement, found a land fertile as heart could wish, fair to look upon and fragrant with the thousand fresh odors of the woods in early spring. The long, cool aisles of the forest led away into mazes of vernal green, where the deer bounded by unmolested and as yet unscared by the sound of the woodsman's axe or the sharp ring of his rifle. The few Indian villages within the confines of the county soon disappeared; the primitive forests gave way to cultivated fields, and the persevering industry and courage of the first settlers were at last rewarded in the peaceful possession of happy homes and the blessings of a civilized community.

The material that comes within the legitimate scope of a history of Butler county, may appear commonplace when compared with that embodied in State or National history; nevertheless, the faithful gathering and compilation of facts relating to the Aboriginal and pre-American period, the coming of the white race to occupy the soil, and the dangers, hardships and privations encountered by the pioneers while engaged in advancing the standards of civilization, together with the material growth and social development of the county, was a work of no small magnitude. It involved the examination of many official documents and reports found in the archives of the State; the consultation of numerous authorities; the careful sifting of the county and borough records; the perusal of scores of newspaper files wherein passing events were chronicled, and the interviewing of descendants of the pioneers in every part of the county.

The preparation of this exhaustive work was under the personal supervision of R. C. Brown, Esq., senior member of the firm, whose long experience in this line of historical effort was a guarantee of its faithful execution.

He was assisted in his labors by Messrs. M. A. Leeson and John Meagher, of Chicago, and John F. Meginness, Esq., of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the last being the author of the very complete history of Butler borough embraced in Chapters XXI, XXII and XXIII. The biographical sketch of Gen. Richard Butler, in Chapter VI, in whose honor the county and seat of justice were named, was contributed by Dr. William H. Egle, State Librarian, who also furnished the print from which we engraved the title page portrait of that distinguished patriot.

The several chapters of personal and family biography are among the most important features of the work. The data for these sketches were obtained from the individuals and families to whom they relate, and contain a vast fund of valuable information concerning the ancestry and history of Butler county people. In nearly every instance the sketch was submitted to the subject or family for correction, and if errors are found in these sketches the responsibility rests upon those who were given every reasonable opportunity to correct them.

It would be impossible to mention here every one who has rendered aid in the preparation of this volume. The assistance given us by Col. John M. Sullivan, Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, Hon. John H. Negley, Charles Duffy, Esq., Hon. Thomas Robinson, Dr. A. M. Neyman, John Humphrey, Esq., Andrew W. McCollough, Esq., Hon. J. D. McJunkin, Hon. George W. Fleeger, H. Julius Klingler, Esq., Henry C. Heineman, Esq., Prof. Ebenezer Mackey, W. H. Lusk, Esq., and G. D. Swain, Esq., is, however, worthy of special mention. The kindly advice and generous sympathy of these gentlemen were freely extended to us from the inception to the close of our labors. Appropriate acknowledgments are also due and gladly tendered to the press of Butler county for access to newspaper files and words of encouragement; to county, borough and township officials for courtesies shown; to the descendants of the pioneers for information furnished; to the pastors and officers of churches and societies; to professional and business men throughout the county; and in general to every one who has contributed in any manner to the success of the work.

We undertook the publication of this history after consulting leading citizens in every part of the county, and have spared neither time nor labor nor money to make it an authentic and reliable source of information concerning the settlement, growth and development of this section of the State. We believe we have more than fulfilled every promise made in our prospectus, and confidently await the approbation of our patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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Fairview
Rotawin P.O.
Euclid P.O.
Middletown
Hooker P.O.
Petrolia
WORTH
BRADY
Elgra P.O.
CLAY
CONCORD
FAIRVIEW
Karns City
Troutman
Magic P.O.
Buena Vista
Peachville P.O.
Fairmount
Greece City P.O.
Muddy Creek
Isle P.O.
Millerstown
Chicora P.O.
Fleeger P.O.
Jamisonville
MUDDY CREEK
Portersville
Unionville
McCandless P.O.
FRANKLIN CENTRE
Boydstown
Sonora P.O.
OAKLAND
North Oakland
North Oakland Sta.
Greer P.O.
DONEGAL
Prospect
Onida
West Branch
St. Joe Station P.O.
St. Joe P.O.
Rattigan P.O.
Mount Chestnut P.O.
Whitestown P.O.
McClure
Carbon Centre P.O.
Bonny Brook
Bonny Brook
Coyleville P.O.
LANCASTER
Middle Lancaster P.O.
CONNOQUENESSING
Buttercup P.O.
BUTLER
SUMMIT
CLEARFIELD
Sunset
Brinker
Petersville
McCalmont
Herman P.O.
Harmony
Renfrew P.O.
Great Belt P.O.
Rough Run
Zelienople
Rideau
Reibold P.O.
Leota P.O.
Dilks
Rough Run P.O.
JACKSON
FORWARD
PENN
JEFFERSON
WINFIELD
Glade Run
Zeno P.O.
Delano
Denny P.O.
Evans City
Brownsdale P.O.
Jefferson Centre P.O.
Tunnel
Mehard P.O.
Hannahstown
Saxonburg Sta.
Carbon Black P.O.
Watters
Carr P.O.
Saxonburg
Callery Junction
Callery P.O.
Leasureville P.O.
Myoma P.O.
McFann P.O.
Glade Mills
Sarver
Cooperstown
Glade Mills P.O.
Sarversville P.O.
CRANBERRY
ADAMS
Marshall
MIDDLESEX
CLINTON
Riddles X Road P.O.
Ekastown P.O.
Sandy Lick
Monroe Sta.
Silverville P.O.
BUFFALO
Hendersonville
Ogle P.O.
Mars
Flick P.O.
Harbison
Lane
Downeyville
Valencia P.O.
Butler Junction

Walter Lowrie

HISTORY OF
BUTLER COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

INTRODUCTION—DERIVATION OF NAME—BOUNDARIES—LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE—AREA—ELEVATIONS—STREAMS—SALT WELLS—"SOAP MINES"—OIL AND GAS WELLS—COAL DEPOSITS—FOREST GROWTH—ORCHARD TREES—CHARACTER OF SOILS—ANIMALS AND BIRDS—A HEALTHFUL CLIMATE—FLOODS AND STREAMS.

BEFORE the appearance of the white man within its boundaries, Butler county was a savage-peopled wilderness, its history enshrouded in the mists of an impenetrable past. The red man fished along its streams, hunted through its woods, wooed and won his dusky bride, battled with his tribal enemies, and sank into his forest-shaded grave, leaving "behind no monuments for good," to furnish a reason for his living. Beneath his feet was a fertile and productive soil, yet he cultivated it not, save in scattered patches here and there; deeper down lay untold wealth, yet he sought not for it. He ate, slept, hunted, fought and died, and left the wilderness as he found it. His trophies of valor were the scalps of his enemies; his principal amusement, the war dance around the burning captive at the stake; his religion, a belief in a great spirit, seen and heard in all the manifestations of nature; his temples of worship, the forests, and his heaven, the "Happy Hunting Ground" of the hereafter.

And yet he had a beautiful home here among these hills and vales, with everything needful to make life comfortable and worth living within easy reach. He lived, but he lived a useless life, until the time when the white man, penetrating those sylvan solitudes, brought him face to face with the fact that his career as lord of the forest and stream was drawing to a close, and that before the march of the resistless civilization that was advancing to possess his hunting grounds, he was destined not only to recede, but to disappear from the earth forever.

And when the white man came to claim this land for himself and his posterity, until the remotest time, what did he find in answer to the glowing tales that had lured him hither? He found

> "The hills,
> Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales
> Stretching in pensive quietness between;
> The venerable woods—rivers that move
> In majesty—and the complaining brooks
> That make the meadows green."

It was a scene of picturesque beauty rarely to be met with. Unbroken forests crowned the hills and the valleys, and Nature, undisturbed for ages, had wrought upon and beneath the surface, in preparation for the time when the hand of industry should cause the one to bloom as a garden and the other to give up its stores of untold wealth.

The work of transforming this wilderness into cultivated fields, dotting its surface with prosperous towns and villages, and causing its hills to resound with the mingled music of many industries, was begun when the first pioneer felled the first forest tree, and cleared for himself a place on which to erect the first cabin. The Butler county of to-day, with its prosperous and progressive population; its comfortable, cultured, and happy homes; its crowded schools and colleges; its stately public buildings; its temples of trade and commerce; its hundreds of factories and workshops; its diversified and growing industries, and its pregnant promises of a greater and grander future, are the enduring monuments of the sturdy men who laid the foundations of its greatness in the forests of a hundred years ago.

Butler county was named after Gen. Richard Butler, a complete and carefully-compiled biographical sketch of whom appears in Chapter VI. It is bounded by Venango county on the north, Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer counties on the west, Allegheny county on the south, and Armstrong county on the east. Its geographical center is in latitude 40 degs., 45 mins. north, and longitude 2 degs., 47 mins., 30 secs. west of Washington, D. C. Its area is 814 square miles, or 529,960 acres, divided into thirty-three townships, and resubdivided into fifty-seven election precincts.

The surface of the county is broken by hills and valleys, the latter forming the courses of its numerous streams. The elevations are decided, being higher in the northern than in the southern districts. Butler Junction, a railroad station near the southwest corner of the county, is 768.7 feet, and Emlenton Station, near the northwest corner, 905.1 feet above ocean level. Within Butler county the following levels have been ascertained, the measurements at railroad depots being track levels: Southeast of Butler are, Buffalo, 766.4; Harbison, 801.66; Monroe, 840; Sarvers, 1,026.8; Saxonburg, 1,200.9; Delano, 1,224.2; Dilks, 1,307; Great Belt, 1,260; Herman, 1,300.6; Brinker, 1,301.6; Sunset, 1,317.1, and Butler, 1,008.

Northeast of Butler are Millerstown, 1,195 to 1,210 feet; St. Joe, 1,400; Carbon Centre, 1,170; Greece City, 1,286; Modoc, 1,277; Argyle, 1,161; Petrolia, 1,175; Central Point, 1,184; Karns City, 1,204; Stone House, 1,089; Hart's well on Say farm, in Parker township, 1,407; Martinsburg, 1,104; point near Lawrenceburg, 1,096; Fairview, 1,247; point near Middletown, 1,420; Columbia Hill, in Allegheny township, 1,471, and hill near the southwest corner of Donegal township, 1,430 feet.

North of Butler borough the levels are Unionville, 1,330; West Sunbury, 1,400; North Washington, 1,500; Farmington, 1,520; Anandale, 1,490; Venango summit, near Eau Claire, 1,554; point near Annisville, 1,530, and Murrinsville, 1,440.

Northwest and west of Butler borough are Prospect, 1,330; Portersville,

1,360; West Liberty, 1,190; Centreville, 1,300; northwest corner of Mercer township, 1,450; center of Slippery Rock township, 1,300; middle of west line of Brady township, 1,470; angle of west line of Worth township, 1,350; Muddy Creek Center, 1,375, and Harrisville, 1,340.

When it is considered that Lake Erie is 573 feet above ocean level; Allegheny, on Sycamore street, 741.40 feet; Kittanning, at curb outside Central House, 809.94, and the track at Tarentum depot, 778 feet, the relation of Butler county levels to Lake Erie and lower Allegheny valley levels may be known. Nature does nothing on a small scale. In casting this interesting division of Pennsylvania she made no mistake. If speculation may be indulged in with any show of reason, it may be said that the Allegheny and the Beaver rivers once flowed from 500 to 800 feet above their present levels, and the Connoquenessing, Slippery Rock and other local creeks, from 800 to 1,200 feet. In the lowering of the river and creek bottoms to depths far below the present beds, mighty agencies were at work. Instead of being mere conveyancers of clays, they were hewers of rock, cleaving great ravines in the high plateaus, and preparing a way for the bergs or ice mountains which rolled over this section, pulverizing the massive sandstone and grinding the hard lime-rock into bowlders. The terraces and canons tell very plainly how this system of valley-making was carried out, while the drill brings to light the methods of filling up, which raised the river and creek bottoms to their present levels.

The drainage of the county is one of its most remarkable physical features. The divide or watershed may be said to extend from its northeastern township almost to its southern tier of townships, making a decisive ridge between the Allegheny on the east and the Beaver on the west. Bear creek and its tributaries, Buffalo and Little Buffalo and their feeders, Bull creek and its branches, all flow from the summits of Butler county, with a decided inclination to join the parent Allegheny; while Slippery Rock and Muddy creeks, with their feeders, leave the county on the other side, with equal determination to enter the Beaver. The head-waters of the Connoquenessing, which is an Indian word meaning "For a long way straight," * are located in Concord township. It flows southwest through Oakland, Centre and Butler townships, receives *en route* the waters of Bonny Brook and several other small streams, and thence enters Penn township, where it is fed by Thorn creek. It then pursues its winding way westward, receiving the waters of Glade run and Breakneck creek from the south, and those of Powder Mill run and Little Connoquenessing from the north. It leaves the county about midway of the western boundary of Jackson township. The change in the channel of the Connoquenessing below Butler, and the formation of Vogeley's island are enterprises credited to Judge John Bredin. Its valley is an object-lesson in geology, for here may be seen narrow and wide alluvial bottoms, narrow passes and varied outcrops of the sand and lime-rock of this division of the State.

The Allegheny river touches the county at its northeastern and southeastern corners. The name given to this river by the Shawnee Indians, was "Paliwathorika"; by the Delawares, "Alligawi-sipu," or the river of the Allegans; by

* Heckewelder.

the Senecas, "Hoheu," written "Oheo" and "Ohio," by the French, who also called it the "La Belle Riviere." Though it touches two corners of the county, mention of the beautiful stream is seldom heard in Butler, so that the stranger, unacquainted with local topography, might think it as far away as the Susquehanna. It was into its valley that the early French explorers came in 1749. After the advent of the steamboat it became an important commercial highway. The pioneer steamboat was the "William D. Duncan," whose first appearance, waking the echoes with its screeching whistle and its puffing engines, announced the advent of a new era to the people along the banks and drew curious crowds at every landing place.

The geological structure of the county is fairly well exhibited in the chapter devoted to a history of the Butler oil field. In some places the earth has been bored for over 4,000 feet, as in the test well on the Smith farm, in Winfield township, and, in very many places, for over 1,500 feet. A salt well was driven in 1811–12, to a depth of seventy feet, by Thomas Collins, near the road leading from Butler to Millerstown, on what was known as "the Lick," on the James Karns farm. An out-crop of coal near by made the location desirable for salt works, and there, for years, the salt manufacturing industry was carried on. What is now known as petroleum, then bore the Indian name of Seneca oil; because the Indians and pioneers sold it as a panacea for all ills. The flow of oil in this well was very limited, yet sufficient to give its flavor to the brine and even to the salt produced from the brine.

The salt well drilled in 1824, by Webster Wilson, reached a depth of 339 feet; although a heavy flow of brine was struck at the 240 feet level. The location of this well, 2,600 feet above the confluence of Yellow creek and the Connoquenessing, in Lancaster township, was, for years, a salt manufacturing center. The record of this old well is given, to show the conformation of that part of the county. Conductor hole, five feet; shale and slate, forty-two feet and four inches; lignite, one foot and four inches; coal, three feet and six inches; fire-clay, two feet and four inches; hard sandstone, nine feet and six inches; black slate, six feet and six inches; slate, streaked with coal, eight feet; hard, bluish, white sandstone, eighty-seven feet and eight inches; coal (150 feet from opening), three feet; shale, ten feet and four inches; hard sandrock, with salt water at bottom, nineteen feet and six inches; black slate, three feet; white sandstone, nine feet; coal and slate, at 192 feet from opening, two feet and three inches; hard sandstone, nineteen feet; dark slate and coal, three feet; white flinty sandstone, of the upper Connoquenessing variety, forty-six feet and six inches; coal, two feet and six inches; shale, fifteen feet; coal, at 225 feet from opening, five feet; fire-clay, three feet; and hard and soft shale, forty feet. The measurements represent the thickness of the strata named. The absence of ferriferous limestone may be accounted for by its being cut out by the hard blueish, white sandstone, which occupies its place—the ninth in the series as recorded.

In drilling the old salt well at Harmony, a vein of good coal was found forty-five feet below what is known as the Darlington or Upper Kittanning coal location.

About the year 1832, John Negley invested about $8,000 in a salt well at Butler. The site selected was a point on the south bank of the creek, nearly 200

feet west of the Main street bridge and east of the mill-dam. There he drilled to a depth of 800 feet, or until salt-water was found, and there established a salt factory on the pan system. Coal for fuel was taken from the bank on the hill above. The hole was not more than two and one-half inches in diameter. Foot power was used in working the drill, and eighty ten-foot hickory rods took the place of the rope or cable. Mr. Negley brought from Pittsburg, at great expense, pumps, pans and other operating material. The pumps were worked by horse-power and the work of salt manufacture introduced. Some salt was produced; but the supply of brine being insufficient, the industry was abandoned. During the three years the work of drilling was in progress, the tools were stuck at intervals. On one occasion, while Israel Overalls, an expert, was fishing for them, the chain fell, and the hook catching Overall's hand, injured him severely. Had the well been bored 300 feet deeper, as subsequent borings have shown, an inexhaustible supply of salt water would have been found.

In 1857 the Orr salt well in Buffalo township was sunk, but the flow of brine was small. In 1858 it was bored 100 feet deeper, when a vein of water, equal to twenty gallons per minute, was struck.

The "Soap Mines" of this county have been referred to, time and time again, by dealers in tradition. Such a deposit never existed here; but the idea of one was suggested, when petroleum was found near Fairview, many years ago. It appears that in excavating for a salt well, the workmen found oil and declared it to be soft soap. Since that time they have learned something of petroleum, though they cannot yet tell by what process it is manufactured in Nature's laboratory.

The eccentricities of this oil field have proved that geologists know nothing, comparatively, of the origin of this oil or of the gas reservoirs with which it is associated. For twenty-five years the geologist and codger of this oil field have been predicting the exhaustion of oil and gas, notwithstanding the constant contradiction of their predictions by the discoveries of new deposits. Oil and natural gas are inseparable companions. Where one exists so does the other. Like coal deposits, they give out in time, and as new mines must be opened to supply the demand for coal, so new wells must be drilled to supply that for oil and gas. Since the beginning of production in the Butler field, wonderful exhibitions of the vagaries of the two fluids have been witnessed. The pioneer wells, in the Parker township field, were drilled to the "third" or Venango county sand. Outside the Martinsburg region, several sands have been discovered such as the "Fourth," the "Bradford," the "Gordon," the "Snee" and the "Hundred-foot," and extraordinary depths have been reported.

Here is a case in point. Early in May, 1886, the Fisher Oil Company drilled a well on the Riott farm, near Herman, to a depth of 2,650 feet, with the object of tapping the Gordon sand, as found in Washington county. At a depth of 2,400 feet, or 140 feet below the fourth sand, the Bradford sand was struck. At 2,641 feet the shell of what would correspond with the Gordon sand was struck, but neither oil nor gas responded to the drill. The 3,500 feet well on the Criswell farm, and the 4,000 feet well in Winfield township,—both referred to in the chapter devoted to the oil field,—may be considered supplementary exhibitions.

The Ganz sand of Washington county is the same as that exposed at Tidioute, the dip toward the southwest being about eighteen feet to the mile. In the Bald Ridge field the third and fourth sands come together, and in the other sections stranger phenomena are observed.

From 1855, when F. G. May, of New York city, and Hugh McKee, of Butler, explored the cannel coal districts of the county, down to the present, much of all that has been learned relating to them finds a place in this volume. Enough to say here that coal, from the lustrous Lower Kittanning to the most slaty specimen of Upper Freeport, may be found in Butler county in abundance, and that no township is wanting in this valuable mineral.

Ochre was found along the Connoquenessing at an early day, the frame house erected by Walter Lowrie, where the jail now stands, being painted with this yellow clay, ground in oil.

The iron ore deposits, which were once a source of wealth to this county, may be said to have been worked out. Like the coal banks, they are considered in the histories of the townships.

With the exception of the southeastern townships, a tract in Parker township and a few groves in other townships, the pine and hemlock are absent. Oak, elm, chestnut, walnut, ash, hickory, maple and other hard-wood trees are found in every township. In the matter of orchards, the peach tree holds first place and the apple tree second. Though there is no section of the United States better fitted for vine culture, but little attention is given thereto.

It has been said, with a large measure of truth, that of the 814 square miles of territory in this county, fully 700 will give a fair reward to the labor of the husbandman. The soil is largely decomposed rocks or detritus of what geologists call,—the "Barren Measures," yielding a stiff or sandy clay; but, in the broad valleys, as in the Harmony and Zelienople country, where the lower strata of rocks have been converted into clay, a stronger soil is found. For all agricultural purposes, the soils derived from the "Barren Measures" are almost as desirable as those from the lower coal measures, and, as the population increases, and the demand for homes grows, will be equally valuable, whether on hill-top or in valley. The want of lime in these soils is a drawback, of course; but Nature has placed within the reach of industry great beds of ferriferous and crinoidal lime-rock, which await the burner to be prepared as a fertilizing agency.

The list of mammals known here embraces fully 100 species, and of bird fauna, 330 species, of which 115 were natives. The panther was the lion of the Butler wilderness, whose scream was as familiar to the pioneers as the bark of the dog is to the people of the present. Though it is said that the last "painter" in Pennsylvania was killed in 1856, there are numerous contradictions. The bear grew to gigantic stature here; the wolf attained his greatest strength, and the fox his greatest cunning. It was the paradise of hunters, who found along the deer-licks enjoyment and profit. In 1872 the last of the otter tribe vanished from Bear creek. The bounty laws tended toward the extermination of the wild mammals, and the greed of hunters led to the annihilation of the deer and elk.

In the matter of birds, they are still with us. Only in November, 1881, a golden eagle, measuring seven feet, was captured in Penn township, by Elijah T.

Phillips. The owl, hawk and other predatory birds, including the English sparrow, are too numerous.

Snakes and vipers are no longer terrors here, for a whole lifetime may be passed in this county without seeing or hearing of a rattlesnake or moccasin.

From an archæological point of view, the district is not without interest. On the sites of old Indian towns, along the old trails and even in places where no signs of Indian habitations were found, arrow-heads, skinning chisels and other reminders of the original occupants are occasionally brought to light. In 1893, a butternut tree and butternuts were found petrified within a rock, in the outcrop south of the Connoquenessing, opposite Butler borough. When that tree was covered with the sand, or when the sand was converted into rock, are secrets of Nature, which invite the scientist to reveal and make them known.

This section of the State has been singularly free from scourges, such as epidemics, floods and storms. In pioneer days malarial diseases were reported, but few deaths resulted. Later days show disease in one form or another, attacking special localities, the cause being attributed generally to impure water. High waters in the creeks of the county have not been unusual, but the damage was generally confined to bridges and to buildings in the low lands. The flood, which carried away a large portion of Petrolia, was the most disastrous one known within the historic period. The drouths of 1854 and of the summer of 1894 were the most serious in the history of the county, entailing heavy losses upon the farmers, and rendering water exceedingly scarce by the drying up of many of the streams. A long series of beautiful and bountiful seasons followed the drouth of 1854. The tornado which carried away a part of Coaltown, the rainstorm of June 21, 1872, and a storm which damaged a few houses in Butler, are the only disastrous visitations of the elements worthy of mention. In 1832 the locusts ravaged the county and again in 1849 they threatened the crops, but disappeared during the last week in June of that year. With ordinary attention to sanitary rules, there is no reason why man should not attain his highest physical state here. With perfect drainage, pure water, air uncontaminated by smoke, favorable altitude and an equable, genial climate, nothing less than excesses or hereditary constitutional defects, can rob a man of the long life which the natural conditions of this county insure.

CHAPTER II.

ABORIGINES AND EXPLORERS.

INDIAN TOWNS, CAMPS AND TRAILS—RED VISITORS TO THIS LOCALITY AFTER ITS SETTLEMENT—INDIAN CHIEFS—FRENCH EXPLORERS, AND THEIR OCCUPATION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—WASHINGTON'S JOURNEY THROUGH BUTLER COUNTY IN 1753—POST'S VISIT TO THE INDIAN TOWNS OF THIS SECTION—CAPTAIN BRADY'S BATTLE AT THE MOUTH OF THE MAHONING—MASSY HARBISON'S STORY—HER CAPTURE AND ESCAPE.

THE trails and villages of the Indians, within the boundaries of Butler county, may be said to have been the only evidences of Indian occupation found here by the pioneers of 1796. The story of the purchase of the Indian country is told in the next chapter. The Senecas were the occupants of this part of the State so far as history speaks; but, at the time when the tide of immigration halted on the left or east bank of the Allegheny, several tribes claimed the country, such as the remnant of the Delawares, with the Shawanese, Munceys and Senecas. During the Revolution they were allies of the British, and most terrible ones too. Under the leadership of that Tory Scotch-Irishman, Simon Girty, they brought death into many a promising settlement and spread terror throughout all the frontier villages.

The Indian towns of what is now Butler county, as shown on the map of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, published in 1875 by that society, were Cushcushking, on the the stream now known as Wolf creek, in Slippery Rock township; Kaskaskunk, west of the hamlet of Holyoke in Centre township, on the Franklin township line, and Sakouk or Saconk, on the west line of Alexander's district, where it intersects the Connoquenessing, near Harmony. Another Indian town named Sakonk or Saconk stood near the mouth of Beaver river; Logstown was located on the north or east bank of the Ohio, a few miles southwest of the southwest corner of this county; while Shannopin Town stood across the Allegheny river, opposite the Indian town of Allegheny. On the map named there is no trace of an Indian trail in Butler county made, not even from Cushcushking to the town where Mercer now stands. or to that where is now New Castle, or to Saconk on the Connoquenessing. Leading east from Kittanning was a trail; while north, along the river bank to the site of Franklin, and west from Fort Machault, on the site of the present town of Franklin, were well beaten paths. The Kushkushkee, mentioned by Post, is no doubt the Cushcushking of the Historical Society. In 1758 it was divided into four separate towns, and in the four were ninety houses or cabins, 200 braves and a large number of women and children.

While the map referred to shows the principal villages of the aborigines in Butler county, it does not give the smaller towns, such as that in Forward town-

ship, near Buhl's mill, the camp on the Simmers farm in Buffalo township, the camp on the Forrester farm in Franklin township, or the Indian village above Martinsburg, which was tenanted by a small band down to 1796, when they left their cornfields and hunting-ground forever. The Indian town which occupied a large area near Mechanicsburg, in Worth township, and the Indian cornfields, which were cultivated on the site of the present town of Harrisville, down to 1796, are not shown on the map, nor is mention of them, or of the trails in Cranberry, Jackson and Buffalo townships, made in the Colonial or State documents. They all existed, however, and, as related, were the property of the Cornplanter tribe and sundry nomads down to the period when the pioneers came to occupy the lands.

In 1796, while John Gibson and William Ferguson were en route to Butler county, they discovered a canoe full of Indians on the river, near Brady's Bend. William Ferguson bore the red-skins little love, for more than one of his relations had been murdered by the savages. Now he had an opportunity presented for revenge, and, availing himself of it, fired on the party. It is said he killed one savage and then fled toward Butler county. The following year John, Alexander, James and Hugh Gibson settled permanently on land selected the previous year. Soon after their arrival, as Hugh (then a boy of fifteen years) was alone, two giant Indians appeared at the cabin. The boy was somewhat scared, but the Indians merely asked for something to eat, and when their hunger was satisfied with some cucumbers and cake furnished by young Gibson, one signified his pleasure by smiting his breast and exclaiming: "Ugh! Indian strong now."

Indeed, it was customary for the Cornplanters to visit Butler on their annual hunt down to 1818. Here they could always rely upon well-stocked preserves; for the forest was full of deer, bear and other large game. As the animals would fall, the wild hunters would dress them carefully, and then hang them high up beyond the reach of wolves and in places where the bear would not venture. In later years straggling Indians from the Seneca Reservation visited the county, but from 1843, when the savage Mohawk, murdered the Wigton family, down to 1893, the representatives of the aborigines avoided Butler.

In the summer of 1893, six Indians appeared at the farm of J. H. Wigton, in Brady township, and asked permission to search for relics which they claimed had been left there by their ancestors. They were remnants of the Delaware tribe. Their request being granted, they began digging with spade and mattock, working away far into the night, and taking only time to eat and sleep by turns. They were watched, as first, with some curiosity, but as they seemed to find nothing, they were left to themselves. They dug ten large holes about twelve feet deep and the same in diameter. One night about two weeks after they partially filled up several of the holes they had dug, leaving others as they had finished them, and disappeared from the neighborhood. They gave no information to anyone, and left nothing to indicate whether they found what they were after. These excavations were made on the same property, and near the spot where Sam Mohawk killed the Wigton family fifty-one years ago.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Indians on the Allegheny river were well

known to the French soldiery in 1753–59, the names of but a few have been carried into American history. Custaloga, and Kiashuta or Guyasutha, the Hunter, were the great chiefs here in the middle of the Eighteenth century. In 1753, Washington met the first on French creek, and was accompanied thither by the latter. Both, after proving recreant to the French, became earnest supporters of the British, and during the Revolution led many a bloody foray into the American settlements. At this distance, in time, we may look back, measure their character and sympathize with one of them, who wrote or suggested the following lines:

I will go to my tent and lie down in despair,
I will paint me with black and will sever my hair,
I will sit on the shore, when the hurricane blows,
And reveal to the God of the tempest my woes.
I will weep for a season on bitterness fed,
For my kindred are gone to the hills of the dead.
But they died not of hunger or lingering decay,
The hand of the white man hath swept them away.

FRENCH EXPLORERS.

The French were the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, as they also were of the Mississippi and Ohio valley. In 1749 Governor Gallissionere, of Canada, organized an expedition, which he placed under the command of Captain Pierre Joseph Celoron, Sieur de Blainville, a fearless and energetic officer. It came from Canada via Lakes Erie and Chautauqua, and Conewango creek, to the Allegheny river, thence down that stream to the Ohio. Celoron took formal possession of the country in the name of Louis XV., King of France, and buried leaden plates at certain points as evidences of possession, should that fact be disputed. A prominent member of the command was Rev. Joseph Peter de Bonnecamp, a Jesuit mathematician and scientist, who filled the position of chaplain and geographer to the expedition. In passing down the Allegheny the expedition crossed the northeast and southeast corners of what is now Butler county, and, therefore, takes rank as the first Caucasian exploration of this part of the State.

Four years after, in 1753, the French erected Fort Presque Isle, on the site of Erie, and Fort Le Boeuf, on the site of Waterford, both of which they garrisoned, and also took possession of a deserted trading post near the mouth of French creek, on the site of Franklin, previously occupied by John Frazier, who combined the business of Indian trader with that of general repairer of fire arms for the savages. Upon the crest of this cabin Captain Chabert de Joncaire, a half-breed French officer, placed the flag of France, and here he made his headquarters until the erection of Fort Machault (called by the English Venango), in the spring of 1754.

These actions aroused the jealousy of the English, and Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, afterwards immortalized in American history, to learn from the French commandant his intentions, and to protest against the French occupying this valley, to which the English laid claim. Early in 1754 the Governor of Virginia sent a small force to the confluence of the

Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and commenced the erection of a fort for the purpose of heading off the French; but the latter descended the Allegheny, drove away the English, and completed what they had begun, naming the fort, Duquesne. This was the beginning of the long and bloody contest known as the French and Indian War, which closed in 1759, with the expulsion of the French from Western Pennsylvania.

The country was then nominally occupied by the English until the great Pontiac conspiracy of 1763, which caused widespread havoc and wiped out the three forts north of Fort Pitt. The last mentioned was garrisoned by the English until the Revolution, when the Americans became masters of the country and the English flag went down in ignominious defeat.

WASHINGTON'S JOURNEY.

The journey of Washington to the post at Venango, and Fort Le Boeuf, in 1753, was undertaken by order of Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia. At Wills creek he engaged the services of Barney Curran and John McGuire, Indian traders, and of Henry Stewart and William Jenkins, servitors. They, with Jacob Vanbraam, a French interpreter, hired at Fredericksburg, and Christopher Gist, hired at Williamsburg, formed the party on arrival at Logstown. On setting out for Venango, November 30, 1753, John Davidson, an Indian interpreter, the "Half-King" or Tanacharison, Jeskakake, White Thunder and the Hunter were added to the party. On December 4, Washington arrived near the mouth of French creek, after a trip of seventy miles, and was received by Captain Joncaire, a French half-breed, with proverbial French courtesy. To transact business, however, the captain referred him to the commander of Fort Le Boeuf, sixty miles up French creek, and detailed the commissary officer, La Force, and three private soldiers to accompany his party thither. On December 11, the expedition arrived at the upper fort, and, on the 12th, he was introduced to Legardeur de St. Pierre, a Knight of the Order of St. Louis. Later in the day, Captain Reparti, from Fort Presque Isle, arrived, when the commander and Reparti received the message and then retired. Washington made calculations of the size and strength of the fort, its advantages and disadvantages, and his mission being finished on the 14th, he sent his weak horses forward, in care of Curran, to Venango; but, having to wait for Half-King and other savages, he did not leave until the 16th, when the party entered canoes *en route* to Venango, where they arrived December 22. There another difficulty was experienced in getting the Indians away, but he succeeded in moving the expedition. Owing to the feeble condition of the horses, he ordered that the men pack the provisions, and leaving the outfit in charge of Vanbraam, set out with Gist, on December 26th, to make the journey to Logstown through the wilderness. On the 27th the two travelers passed Murdering Town, whence they agreed to proceed through the forest to the Indian town of Shannopin, near the forks of the Ohio. Shortly after they were fired upon by an Indian at point-blank range; but the shot missed its mark and the Indian was made prisoner. They held him until nine o'clock that night, then released him, and fearing pursuit walked all night without halting and

continued to push forward rapidly, so that they arrived at a point two miles above Shannopin before sundown on the 28th. The river was found to be but partially frozen; so that Washington and his fellow-traveler were compelled to make a raft. Completing a rude craft in a short time, they embarked; but the ice threatening to crush the rough frame, Washington set the pole so as to swing the raft out of the ice flow, when the current swung the raft, casting the unwary navigator into the cold, deep water. He saved himself by grasping the raft and then aided Gist in an effort to make a landing. The feat appeared impossible, so they determined to abandon the idea for the night and seek safety on a small island. There Gist's fingers and a few of his toes were frozen, while Washington himself suffered from his immersion and the extreme cold. The morning brought relief, for the ice-bound river offered the travelers a road to the Indian town.

In Gist's journal, the circumstances attending the encounter with the Indian are detailed, and the haste exercised, in flying from the scene, are referred to. Gist states that they arrived at the head of Piney creek on the morning of December 28. To-day he would describe the place as Pine creek, Franklin township, Allegheny county, while, to the place where the Indian fired on him, he would apply the name—"Evans City,"—and to the Indian village of Sakonk, where the young savage probably resided, he would give the name—Eidenau; for, in pioneer days, a deserted Indian town stood in the valley not far from the mill of the present time. The trail from Logstown to Venango intersected the Shannopin and Venango trail, and, it is reasonably certain, that Washington's party struck the Shannopin-Venango trail at or near Zelienople, and proceeded northeast by the Indian town of Cushcushking, on the creek, near the corner of Butler, Mercer and Lawrence counties.

FREDERICK POST'S VISIT.

The Moravian missionary and political messenger, Frederick Post, sent among the Indians in 1758, to detach them from their friendly relations with the French, commenced his journal July 15, 1758. His topographical references connect him with this county; but it is evident that he did not always distinguish between the headquarters town of the savages and their hunting towns of the same name. In the spelling of names, too, he never observed regularity; so that his intention must be often taken for the deed. The character of his mission may be learned from a minute made at Fort Machault, called by the English Venango, August 8, 1758, which reads as follows:

> 8th.—This morning I hunted for my horse, round the fort, within ten yards of it. The Lord heard my prayer, and I passed unknown till we had mounted our horses to go off, when two Frenchmen came to take leave of the Indians, and were much surprised at seeing me, but said nothing.

His companion, making the we, was Pesquetum, or Pisquetumen, who was as anxious as Post himself to flee from Venango. They intended to visit Cushcushking, in the Slippery Rock district; but on August 10, learned from an English trader, whom they met, that they were within twenty miles of Fort Duquesne. On the 12th, they came to the Connoquenessing (written in the journal Conaquanashon), where was an old Indian town, and there heard that

Cushcushking (written Kosh-Kosh-Kung and Kushkushkee) was fifteen miles distant. In approaching the town, Post sent his Indian companion, with four strings of wampum, to announce his arrival and to deliver the following message :

Brother, thy brethren are come a great way, and want to see thee at thy fire, to smoke that good tobacco, which our grandfathers used to smoke. Turn thy eyes once more upon that road, by which I came. I bring the words of great consequence from the Governor and people of Pennsylvania and from the King of England. Now, I desire thee to call all the kings and captains from all the towns, that none may be missing. I do not desire that my words may be hid or spoken under cover. I want to speak loud that all the Indians may hear me. I hope thou will bring me on the road and lead me into the town. I blind the French that they may not see me, and stop their ears that they may not hear the great news I bring.

This strange message from a preacher of the gospel was received by the assembled chiefs. Meantime, Shawanese from the Wyoming valley, came on the scene. They knew Post well, and when messengers from King Beaver came to lead the visitor to the village, the preacher knew that his political mission would prove successful. King Beaver lodged Post and his friends in a large house, and then sixty young savages called on their guests. Beaver arrived immediately, and addressing them, said :

Boys, harken! We sat here without ever expecting again to see our brethren, the English; but now one of them is brought before you, that you may see your brethern, the English, with your own eyes, and I wish you to take it into consideration.

Then addressing Post, he said :

Brother, I am very glad to see you. I never thought we should have the opportunity to see one another more, but now I am very glad, and thank God, who has brought you to us." In response, the crafty white man said: "Brother, I rejoice in my heart. I thank God, who has brought me to you. I bring you joyful news from the Governor and people of Pennsylvania and from your children, the Friends; and, as I have words of great consequence, I will leave them before you, when all the kings and captains are called together from the other towns. I wish there may not be a man of them missing; but that they may be all here to hear.

In the evening Beaver called again on the preacher to say that a council ordered the men to be summoned, but that they could not assemble before five days. Later ten chiefs came into the house and sat by Post's fire until midnight. On the 13th, which was Sunday, Post does not appear to have transacted business. On the 14th, however, he resumed his mission, received many savages, witnessed fifteen French mechanics building houses for the very people who were now promising aid to the enemies of their benefactors; but he never hesitated to push his advantage. Indeed, Delaware George was so interested in the welfare of Post and the people he represented, that the cunning Indian declared he could not sleep o' nights, and Post pretended to believe him. Delaware Daniel prepared a banquet on August 15th for the guest, to which all the chiefs (thirteen in number) were invited. The tenor of the after-dinner speeches was: "We have thought a great deal since you have been here — we have never thought so much before." That night there was a dance before Post's fire, the men dancing first, the women next. The festivities continued until the wee sma' hours, when the dawn of the 16th brought a renewal of their talks.

On the 17th of August, a space intended for holding the council, in the cen-

ter of the town, was cleared and preparations were made for the assembling of the braves. About noon two messengers (Kuckquetackton and Killbuck) from the Duquesne savages arrived, accompanied by a French captain and fifteen soldiers. The messengers wished Post to go at once to Duquesne, where representatives of eight nations wished to speak with him. They stated that if the English would quit war, they desired to live on terms of amity; but until Post would give assurances of this desire, the two Indian chiefs gave him a sample of the contempt with which the Indian nations would treat him. One offered his little finger to Post, while the other refused to shake hands, and the meeting was so formal that King Beaver took the preacher to his own big wigwam. On August 18th, the five days having expired, Beaver spoke to his visitors as follows:

Brother, you have been here now five days by our fire. We have sent to all the kings and captains, desiring them to come to our fire and hear the good news you brought. Yesterday, they sent two captains to acquaint us they were glad to hear our English brother was come among us, and were desirous to hear the good news he brought; and since there are a great many nations that want to see our brother, they have invited us to their fire, that they may hear us all. Now, brother, we have but one great fire; so brother by this string we will take you in our arms and deliver you into the arms of the other kings, and when we have called all the other nations there, we will hear the good news you have brought.

King Shingas and Delaware George also made speeches and night closed in before the meeting dissolved. Affairs on August 19th took the same form as in the past; but the demand of the Governor for hostages was combated, the Indians saying they believed he thought they had no brains. On the 20th, Post, accompanied by twenty-five mounted men and fifteen men on foot, set out from Kushkushkee for Sakonk. On their arrival in the afternoon, Post was received with hostile demonstrations, but the Indians coming forward, spoke for him, and the displeasure of the inhabitants subsided. On the evening of the 21st fifteen savages from Kushkushkee arrived at Sakonk, bringing the number of male Indians present up to 120. On the 22nd twenty savages of the Shawanese and Mingo tribes appeared, who informed Post that he was wanted at Duquesne, and to be ready to set out the following day. Next day the preacher offered no objections to their demand. Their travels on the 23rd brought the party to Logstown, whence they proceeded on the 24th to Duquesne. At many of these meetings one or more French officers would be present; but though suspecting the object of Post's mission, did not once outrage French courtesy by ordering him off. In fact he reposed so much faith in French honor that on the 27th he was back at Sakonk *en route* to Kushkushkee. King Shingas and nineteen other savages accompanied him, and, through their aid, Post arrived at the Indian town that night. Shortly after arriving, on the night of the 29th, a party of nine Tawa Indians passed through the town *en route* to the French fort. The 30th and 31st of August were given up to feasting; but on September 1st the savages began to consider the proposals for alliance with the English, submitted by Post. When they told him that the English wanted their lands, he called God to witness that such an idea was never entertained by his employers, saying further:

Brothers, as for my part, I have not one foot of land, nor do I desire to have any; and if I had any land, I had rather give it to you than take any from you. Yes, brothers,

if I die you will get a little more land from me, for I shall then no longer walk on that ground which God has made. * * * * My brothers, I know you have been wrongly persuaded by many wicked people, for you must know there are a great many Papists in the country, who appear like gentlemen and have sent many Irish among you, who have put bad notions in your heads and strengthened you against your brothers, the English.

Post said many things that September day which the Indian chiefs knew to be without foundation, but which they overlooked in their desire to be able to deceive the English, as they had been and were then deceiving the French. On September 3rd, a treaty of friendship with the English was signed by the following named councillors and captains: King Beaver, Captain Peter, Awakanomin, Delaware George, Macomal, Cushawmekwy, Pisquetumen, Killbuck, Keyheynapalin, Tasucamin, Popauce, John Hickomen, Washaocautaut, and Cochquacaukehlton.

The astute ambassador of the English left Kushkushkee in the afternoon of September 8th, Post, Pisquetumen and Tom Hickman, making ten miles before night fell upon the forest. On the 9th, "the Lord" helped them out of a mire, but in other respects it was disagreeable for the travelers. Post reported at Fort Augusta, September 22, 1758, with a long story of Indian treachery, narrow escapes, etc., etc. He called Pisquetumen "a perfidious scoundrel," who was a source of trouble to the ambassador himself, as well as to the French soldiers and Indians.

CAPTAIN BRADY.

The adventures of Captain Brady, so well described in 1832 by McCabe, of Indiana, cover a large territory, embracing Butler county. Some story-tellers have made this county the scene of one of his daring exploits, though the site of Kent, Ohio, was the point where he made his great leap for life. That he was often in the forests of Butler in 1780 and 1781, must be conceded, for during the period that General Brodhead commanded at Fort Pitt, Brady was the great scout of that period, who was depended upon to undertake hazardous enterprises against the Indians. The affair on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Mahoning, near Orrsville, was one of such enterprises. It appears that Brodhead dispatched a force, under competent officers, to punish the Indians who massacred the settlers at Sewickly. Brady, at the request of the officers, was not permitted to accompany the troops; but he craved permission to go in another direction, with a small party, in search of the marauders.

Taking five men and his favorite Indian, and crossing the Allegheny, at Fort Pitt, this little party proceeded up the river to the mouth of the Big Mahoning, where he discovered the canoes of a war party drawn up on its western bank. Retiring down the river, where in the darkness he made a raft, he crossed to the Kittanning side, then went up the creek and found that the savages had crossed to the northeastern bank. Three or four miles up the stream, Brady and his scouts waded to that side, kindled a fire, dried their clothes, and inspected their arms. This done, they proceeded toward the Indian camp, which they found on the second terrace. A stallion captured at Sewickly, which grazed quietly near the camp and near the position of the scouts, was visited at short intervals by his

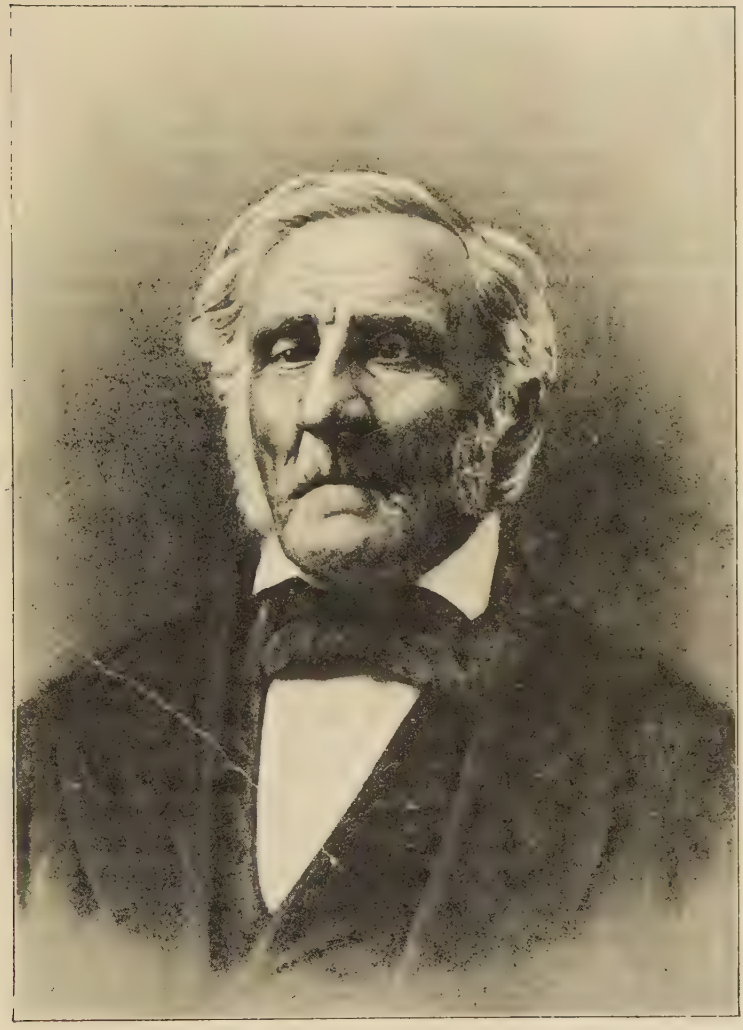
captor, but the visits soon ceased and the Indians settled down to pass the night in rest. Before darkness fell upon the scene, Brady advanced cautiously, approaching the wary savages so closely, that one rose up suspecting danger near; but the alarm was not given and the band now rested in seeming security.

When the sun peeped in among the trees next morning the Indians were alert, some calculating the number of scalps taken at Sewickly, others the goods and provisions taken from the settlement. In the midst of their enjoyment seven rifle shots rung out on the morning air, five Indians bit the dust, and Brady's war cry drove the others to flight. One, who was wounded, left a trace of blood to lead the victors for a time, but the trail was lost until Brady's Indian gave the cry of a young wolf twice, when the unfortunate savage answered it. He soon learned it was a decoy and fled into a windfall, where pursuit was useless. He died there, for three weeks later the fearless Brady was led to the spot by the ravens which were feeding on the dead Indian.

The scouts returned to Pittsburg with the canoes and property of the savages and the stallion. The party of soldiers also returned with the story that the Indians escaped from them. Brady's prowess was vindicated, and the jealous officers and soldiers never again pretended that they could play the same part as the scouts.

MASSY HARBISON'S STORY.

The story of Massy Harbison's abduction by the Indians and her escape from their camp, at the salt lick, two miles above the present town of Butler, is one which has been and ever will be interesting and instructive. The hatred inculcated in the Indian by the English colonists, returned upon the teachers, and led the savages to perpetrate upon the Caucasian invaders cruelties more horrible, because less refined, than the Caucasian heaped upon the Indian. The *lex talionis* was applied by the aborigines and the invaders alike; so that it is not a matter for surprise to learn that women and children, of each race, fell victims to the marauders of the red and white tribes. The story is summarized from the graphic narrative of John Winter, as given in a history of Western Pennsylvania, published at Pittsburg in 1850, which was compiled by "A Gentleman of the Bar." Massy Harbison was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, and was a daughter of Edward White, a soldier of the Revolution. Her husband, John Harbison, served under St. Clair, and was present in Ohio when the Indians defeated the Americans in November, 1791. Returning to his home on the Kiskiminetas, near Freeport, and not far from the southeast corner of Butler county, he nursed his wounds until March 22, 1792, when he was detailed on the spy service. The Indians did not take kindly to this system, and evidently resolved to take such action as would confine the male settlers to their villages beyond or east of the Allegheny. In May, 1792, this resolution was put into effect, when bands of Indians were detailed to make reprisals and scare the settlers. On May 15, while the heroine of this story was at the spring, she heard a sound like the bleating of a lamb or fawn, and felt that the savages were in the neighborhood of the block-house on the Kiskiminetas. On May 22nd, at dawn, two spies—Davis and Sutton—who were staying at the Harbison cabin, went over to the fort; but returning and finding the woman and her children asleep, fastened the door and retired.



Jno Rigby

Her awakening was rude in the extreme. The cabin was full of savages, each carrying a gun in the left and a tomahawk in the right hand. They were pulling her out of the bed by the feet, when she embraced her infant and freeing herself, jumped to the floor. A petticoat, which she was about putting on, was taken from her, and the two feather beds, on which her two children slept, were taken out and emptied by the visitors. The work of plunder was then commenced; but the woman, holding the infant in her arms and leading one little toddler of five years, left the cabin, leaving a third child of three summers among the Indians.

Once outside, she looked toward the fort for help, but seeing a man named Wolf in danger of being cut-off from the fort by the savages, she shouted an alarm and Wolf escaped with a shattered arm. An Indian approached to kill her, another covered her mouth with his hand, while a third was about to strike, when the first parried the blow and claimed the woman as his squaw. The commissary and his servant, who slept in the store, near the fort, hearing the firing, appeared; but seeing the Indians, fled, leaving the servant to be killed. The fire opened upon the savages drove them to cover, while those round the Harbison cabin, finding out from their captive the strength of the white force, counseled retreat. She thought to conciliate her captors by giving this information, but instead she aggravated them and they flogged her with their wiping sticks, driving her along with her infant and eldest child. The other boy, crying within the cabin, refused to leave, when a merciless savage caught him by the feet, beat the child's head against the threshhold, then stabbed and scalped him. The mother, witnessing this tragedy, cried out in anguish, but the Indians struck her on the head and face until she was silenced. Proceeding forty to sixty rods, they halted to divide the plunder taken that moning, there being thirty-two in the party, two of them being white men. Forty rods farther on, they caught two of John Curry's horses, and detailed two of the party to lead the captives into the wilderness, while thirty of them went in the direction of Puckety. At the brow of the bank, leading down to the Allegheny, the woman, still carrying her infant, threw herself from the horse and walked down; while the Indian, who had her boy in charge kept on his way until the horse fell, when the Indian, boy and horse rolled pell-mell to the foot of the hill. The boy was picked up by the Indian, who had Mrs. Harbison in charge, and carried to the bank of the river. There, being unable to make the animals swim across, they abandoned the idea, and placing the captives in canoes, pushed off for the island between the Kiskiminetas and the Buffalo. Landing on the point of that island, the boy complained of being hurt and also lamented for his brother, whose murder he witnessed. The Indians determined on his death, and ordering the mother forward, carried this determination into execution. Mrs. Harbison describing this second murder, says:

The other then took his tomahawk from his side and, with this instrument of death, killed and scalped him. When I beheld this second scene of inhuman butchery, I fell to the ground senseless, with my infant in my arms, it being under, and its little hands in the hair of my head. How long I remained in this state, I know not. The first thing I remember was my raising my head from the ground and feeling myself exceedingly overcome with sleep. I cast my eyes around and saw the scalp of my dear little boy, fresh and bleeding from his head, in the hand of one of the savages, and sunk down to earth again, upon my infant. The first thing I remembered after witnessing this spec-

tacle of woe, was the severe blows I was receiving from the hands of the savages, though I was unconscious of the injury I was receiving. After a severe castigation they assisted me in getting up and supported me when up.

Proceeding across the island to the shallows in the river, they drove the woman before them into the water and led her across, the water then being up to to her breast. In crossing Big Buffalo creek, they also assisted her, and on their march across the country, via the present village of Sarversville and borough of Butler, treated her with more care than they were accustomed to bestow on women,—the three attempts to make her carry a large powder-horn, and the terrible grimaces of one of the savages, when she cast it away for the third time, being the only incidents of the journey. The first Indian, who claimed her as his squaw, now formed the rear guard, as if he suspected his brother savage would kill the determined woman, and in this order the party proceeded to a canon a short distance above the present site of Butler, where they arrived before dark. At this point was an Indian cabin, constructed of chestnut bark, supported on stakes. From it pathways led in every direction and it had all the appearances of being a regular camping-ground of the warriors. The woman and infant were not permitted to share its shelter, but were led a short distance up a rivulet, where a blanket was spread and she was ordered to rest. Then pinioning her, so as to permit the care of the infant, they stood by like sentinels until the weary creature slept.

Her first night in captivity ended on the morning of May 23, 1792. She saw one Indian leave to keep watch on their trail of the 22nd and the other (who claimed her) preparing a hoop on which to stretch the scalp of her murdered boy. At noon the sentry reappeared, and he who remained with the captive woman and infant went out on the trail. The new guard examined his share of the plunder in presence of the woman, and she saw him take from her pocket-book ten dollars in silver and a half-guinea in gold. He repeated his kindness of the day before by giving her some dry venison, which she broke and gave to her child, being herself unable to eat, owing to the soreness of her cheeks from the blows received on the 22nd. The next night they moved their prisoners to another place in the canon, and, on the morning of the 24th, with great caution, began guard on the trail as on the previous day. The Indian watch now fell asleep, and, a little after noon, seeing a chance to escape, Mrs. Harbison grasped a pillow-case, a short gown, a handkerchief and a child's frock, lying among the plunder, and fled with her infant into the forest.

Knowing, as she did, the character of her new guardians, she traveled away from the Kiskiminetas country, crossed a hill and then followed a course southeast. Two miles from the place where she first crossed the Connoquenessing, she struck the river, and followed the stream until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when she changed her course toward the Big Buffalo. On the summit of a hill she rested until sunset, and there made a bed of leaves on which to sleep. The 25th of May witnessed her progress toward the Allegheny river, and when night came on, hope inspired her. She tried to gather leaves for her bed; but each time she laid her infant down he would cry, and knowing what this would convey to the quick Indian ear, she held the child and listened. She heard

the steps of a man on her trail and looked around for a hiding place. A fallen tree rewarded her search and into its branches she crept, finding shelter under its spreading limbs. Immediately, in the dim light, she beheld an Indian, who advanced to the spot where the infant cried, halted, grounded his gun and listened. She heard the wiping stick strike against the gun and feared that her infant would give the signal for her recapture. For two hours she saw that savage and heard the beating of her own heart, and then the ting-a-ling of a bell and the cry of a night-owl. They were signals to retire, which the savage answered by a piercing yell and then ran forward to join his friends.

No one who has not experienced a hair-breadth escape can conjure up the solid wall of hope for safety which this scene engendered in the mother's heart. She waited not for the morning to leave that spot; but set out, exhausted as she was, to gain the fort or die. A mile or two away she halted until the morning of the 26th, when she resumed the journey and crossed Pine creek. Some new-made moccasin tracks alarmed her, but as the travelers were in advance of her, she held the trail for three miles, to a hunters' camp, where the fires were still burning. Leaving the path, she crossed a ridge and came upon another trail, when she beheld three deer approaching her in full chase. The animals turned to look back, when there was a gun-shot and a stampede of deer hounds. In this emergency, Mrs. Harbison sought a hiding-place behind a log, and even while there, was threatened with death as sure as that of the Indian; for, as she placed her hand on the ground to raise herself, there was a bed of rattlesnakes, with a huge rattler capping the pile, ready to strike the innocent and unwilling intruder on their domain. She ventured forth again, this time changing her course to the left; arrived at the headwaters of Squaw run, and traveled down that stream until night compelled her to halt. The rain now poured down, and to protect her child she placed him on her lap, and, then bending forward until her head touched the tree, guarded off the rain from the little one.

It was with difficulty she arose on the morning of the 27th to resume her journey. A mile away she arrived before an untenanted cabin and thought of entering it to die; but the sound of a cow-bell arrested her attention and this sound she followed until she halted opposite the fort on Six Mile island. Three men stood on the river bank, to whom she called for help. Not knowing who the woman was, and fearing a decoy, they wished to learn more and she telling them, they sent James Crosier over in a canoe, while they covered his advance with their rifles. Crosier, landing on the right bank of the river, did not know his old neighbor, and asked, "Who in the name of God are you?" He soon learned and hastened to transport the wretched woman to the settlement. She was carried from the canoe to the Cortus cabin, while her infant was placed in equally friendly hands. The arrival of Major McCollough on the scene saved the woman's life at the hands of her friends. The heat of a great fire for the famished and the mountains of food for the starving,—all provided with the best intentions,—were set aside by the Major, who ordered her removal to a cooler place, and insisted that only whey of buttermilk be given to her. He was the physician and attendant, while Sarah Carter and Mary Ann Crozier acted as surgeons on the occasion, removing the thorns from her feet and limbs. Six days in the wilderness, as a

captive of the Indians first and then as a refugee, changed the young mother into a haggard, aged woman. Naked, starving and hunted, she was truly a daughter of a Revolutionary hero, for she met and braved Indian vengeance and suffered everything but death at the hands of her captors. The hunters who were after the deer, seen by the woman, were James Anderson and John Thompson, belonging to the detail known as spies. Had her thoughts not been disturbed by the rattlesnakes, she would have discovered them to be friends and escaped a day which felt like eternity. Mrs. Harbison subsequently settled in Buffalo township, Butler county, where some of her descendants still live.

CHAPTER III.

PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS.

GRANT OF PENNSYLVANIA TO WILLIAM PENN—PENN'S PURCHASE FROM THE INDIANS—INDIAN WARS—ATTACK ON KITTANNING—THE STATE ACQUIRES TITLE—FORT STANWIX TREATIES—DEPRECIATION LANDS—DONATION LANDS—STRUCK LANDS—EARLY SURVEYS—LAND LAWS—SYSTEMS OF SELECTION—INDIAN UPRISING—DEFEAT AND SUBMISSION—PIONEER SETTLERS—LAND TITLE DISPUTES—ATTEMPTED EVICTIONS—SHOOTING OF ABRAHAM MAXWELL—RESORT TO ARBITRATION—COURT DECISIONS—REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

THE grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn, made March 4, 1681, by Charles II., King of England, was a new way of paying old debts. It appears that in 1674 Penn became trustee of the western half of New Jersey. During his incumbency of that office he filed a claim against the King for 16,000 pounds due to the estate of his father, Admiral Penn, and received, *in lieu* of sterling money, the territory now forming Pennsylvania. While receiving this grant from Charles II., Penn felt that the donor and the grantee were acting unjustly, and, particularly, that Charles had no more right to make such a present to the son of his creditor than would the Indians had they sailed across the ocean, occupied England, driven her inhabitants into the sea, and made a partition of the lands of Great Britain. The commercial conscience, however, swallowed remorse, and the founder of this great commonwealth bought from the aborigines in 1686 a tract of their most valued hunting grounds for a trifle.

Red Jacket, in his speech at Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, in 1829, outlined very clearly the manner in which the lands were taken possession of by the Caucasian.

Brothers, said he, as soon as the war with Great Britain was over, the United States began to part the Indians' land among themselves. Pennsylvania took a good slice, and so with the rest. I acknowledge that Pennsylvania acted more fair toward us than any of the other States. * * * Brethren, permit me to kneel down and beseech you

to let us remain on our own land,—have a little patience—the Great Spirit is removing us out of your way very fast; wait yet a little while and we shall all be dead! Then you can get the Indians' land for nothing,—nobody will be here to dispute it with you.

As years grew apace the Indians realized the plans of the invaders and determined to hold in check the advances of the white race. They expressed themselves plainly, but the aggressive people of trade and commerce disregarded the warning, and, in pushing forward their commercial civilization, brought the Indians to bay.

The first organized attack made by the English-speaking colonists on the Indians, in the vicinity of Butler county, was that on Kittanning in September, 1756, by 307 soldiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong. The Indian town was burned, and with it many Indian women and children. The colonists lost seventeen killed, thirteen wounded and nineteen missing. The list of killed embraces the following names: John McCormick, John Leason, James Power, John Kelly, Patrick Mullen, Carny Maginnis, John McCartney, Denis Kilpatrick, Brian Corrigan, Theo. Thompson, John Baker, James Higgins, Edward O'Brien, James Anderson, Holdcraft Stringer, James Hogg and William Walsh. The wounded were James Carrothers, James Strickland, Thomas Foster, Richard Fitzgibbons, W. Findley, Robert Robinson, John Farrell, Thomas Champlin, Charles O'Niel, Ephraim Bratton, James Potter and Andrew Douglass. Among the white captives at Kittanning were Ann McCord, Martha Thorn, Barbara Hicks, Catherine Smith, Margaret Hood, Thomas Girty and Sarah Kelly, together with a woman and three children.

This tragedy is recorded not only to bring the scene of action closer to this county, but also, to point out that the *personæ dramatis* had changed wonderfully in less than three-quarters of a century. The new-comers from the counties of Northern Ireland, had no thought for the original occupiers, and, as proved by their determined opposition to Penn's surveyors and rent collectors in the Gettysburg country, did not respect the claims of the Penns, where such claims interfered with their own interests. Strong and warlike and without mercy in war, they marched forward to occupy the land and began the commencement of the end at the neighboring town of Kittanning. Then followed treaties, which were broken by the whites whenever it was to their interest to do so, while the Indians were held to a strict compliance with them.

The Fort Stanwix treaty of 1768 was such an affair. The colony or proprietary then got a show of title eastward to the Allegheny, south of Kittanning. In 1778 the title became vested in the State of Pennsylvania, and from that period to 1794, the war was between her citizens and the Indians. The second treaty of Fort Stanwix, made in 1784, embraced the lands now included in Butler, Venango, Armstrong (in part), Clarion, Allegheny (in part), Forest, Jefferson, Elk, Cameron, McKean, Potter, Lawrence, Mercer, Jefferson, Warren, Crawford and parts of Tioga, Indiana, Clearfield, Clinton, Lycoming and Bradford counties.

The Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, and the Cornplanter band of Senecas, through the chiefs of the Six Nations, were induced to sign the treaty by Oliver Wolcott, Arthur Lee and Richard Butler, the commissioners sent to effect the deal. Red Jacket opposed the treaty in a stirring

speech, but Cornplanter espoused the cause of the commissioners, because the power of the Six Nations was not equal to that of the Young Republic, which had just sheathed the sword after winning independence from the mother country.

Prior to that year, however, the State had set its eye on the lands, and actually issued bills of credit, secured by these lands, to bankers and soldiers for moneys advanced by the first, and for moneys earned on the battle-field by the second. The bills dwindled in value, creating loss and annoyance, until April, 1781, when the legislature fixed a scale of depreciation, ranging from one and one-half to seventy-five per centum, for each month from 1777 to the date of the act. Certificates were issued according to the new scale, which were negotiable in the land offices of the Commonwealth or transferable, but in all cases the face value was payable in land. The legal title of such evidences of indebtedness was "Depreciation Certificates."

The Act of March 12, 1783, authorized the location and survey of a large tract of land for which holders were at liberty to offer these warrants in payment. That act is substantially as follows:

That for the more speedy and effectual complying with the intention of the law aforesaid, there be and hereby is, located and laid off, a certain tract of land as follows: Beginning where the western boundary of the State crosses the Ohio river; thence up the said river to Fort Pitt; thence up the Allegheny river to the mouth of Mogulbughtiton creek; thence by a west line to the western boundary of the State; thence south by said boundary to the place of beginning, reserving to the use of the State 3,000 acres in an oblong of not less than one mile in depth from the Allegheny and Ohio rivers and extending up and down the said rivers from opposite Fort Pitt as far as may be necessary to include the same, and the further quantity of 3,000 acres, on the Ohio, on both sides of Beaver creek, including Fort McIntosh, all which remaining tract of land is hereby appropriated as a further fund for the purpose of redeeming the certificates aforesaid.

The surveyor-general was authorized to lay out these lands in lots of not less than 200 acres or more than 350 acres. That officer assigned the territory to seven deputies—the Depreciation Lands within this county being surveyed by Elder, Cunningham, Jones, Douglas, Nicholson, Alexander and Bredin, after whom the districts are respectively named, but only the northern part of Bredin's survey being in the county. The northern line of these surveys passes through the villages of North Oakland, Holyoke and Portersville, being about four miles and three-quarters north of the court-house and a short distance north of Prospect borough, and the tract embraced the whole county south of that line.

The Donation Lands, surveyed under the Act of March 12, 1783, embraced the territory within the following described boundaries: From the mouth of the Mahoning creek up the Allegheny to the mouth of Conewango creek; up that creek to the New York State line; thence west to the northwest corner of Pennsylvania; thence south along the western line of this State to the place due west of the point of beginning, and thence east along the northern line of the Depreciation Lands to the mouth of Mahoning creek.

This Act of March, 1783, was passed to fulfill the pledges contained in the Act of March 7, 1780, providing lands for officers and men of the Continental Line,

regularly mustered in and out of the Army of the Revolution. On March 24, 1785, surveyors were authorized to lay this large tract out in lots of 500, 300, 250, and 200 acres. Officers ranking from captain to major-general and two-thirds of the number of lieutenant-colonels were to receive the 500 acre lots; while the 300 acre lots were intended for surgeons, surgeon's mates, chaplains, majors, ensigns and one-third of the lieutenant-colonels; the 250 acre lots for non-commissioned officers from the rank of quarter-master sergeant to that of sergeant-major, and the 200 acre lots for lieutenants, corporals, drummers, musicians and private soldiers.

A system of drawing lots was introduced, in which a major-general could draw four tickets, a brigadier three, and a colonel two for the largest lots. A lieutenant-colonel could draw one ticket for 500 acres, and one for 250 acres; a surgeon, a chaplain or a major, two 300 acre lots; a captain, one 500 acre lot; a lieutenant, two 200 acre lots; an ensign or surgeon's mate, one 300 acre lot; a sergeant-major, sergeant or quarter-master sergeant, one 250 acre lot, and a musician, corporal or private, one 200 acre lot. Each class of lots was placed in a wheel, on the system of the modern Louisiana Lottery, and the holders of certificates or warrants could participate in the drawing. A later act provided for the exploration of the two classes of lands. Gen. William Irvine was appointed inspector, and, on his report, the bad lands in the Second Donation District, were withdrawn from the several wheels and the land covered by such numbers became known as the "Struck District." The Donation Lands embraced all that section of the county north of the Depreciation Lands, in Franklin, Muddy Creek, Brady, Clay, and Worth townships, which formed the First Donation District, and in Clay, Washington, Cherry, Slippery Rock and Brady townships, which formed the Second Donation District.

The "Struck Lands" may be said to comprise all that part of the county not included in the two principal classes—since discovered to be a great oil and gas field—all of which were sold under the law of 1792, together with the "triangle" in Erie county, acquired in 1792, and the unassigned lands in the Depreciation and Donation districts. The price of such lands was placed at seven pounds and ten shillings for every hundred acres, subject to a six per cent allowance for roads to be surveyed, but no tract was to exceed 400 acres. The whole plan was based on the idea of actual settlement and improvement, such as is now enforced in homesteading United States lands.

To the Indians all this appeared unjust. They saw one white man trying to rob his neighbor, the speculator trying to defraud the State, and themselves beaten in this commercial jugglery. Goaded on by the English to vengeance, and by their own ideas of right and justice, the Indians took up arms against their persecutors and border warfare resulted. Military expeditions, battles and numerous skirmishes between the soldiery, the settlers and Indians followed, until August, 1795, when Gen. Anthony Wayne reduced the remnant of the western tribes to submission and made a path for the whites to every acre of land in the wilderness.

It was impossible for the pioneers who located warrants here under the old acts or bought lands under the Act of 1792, to effect a settlement in this county prior

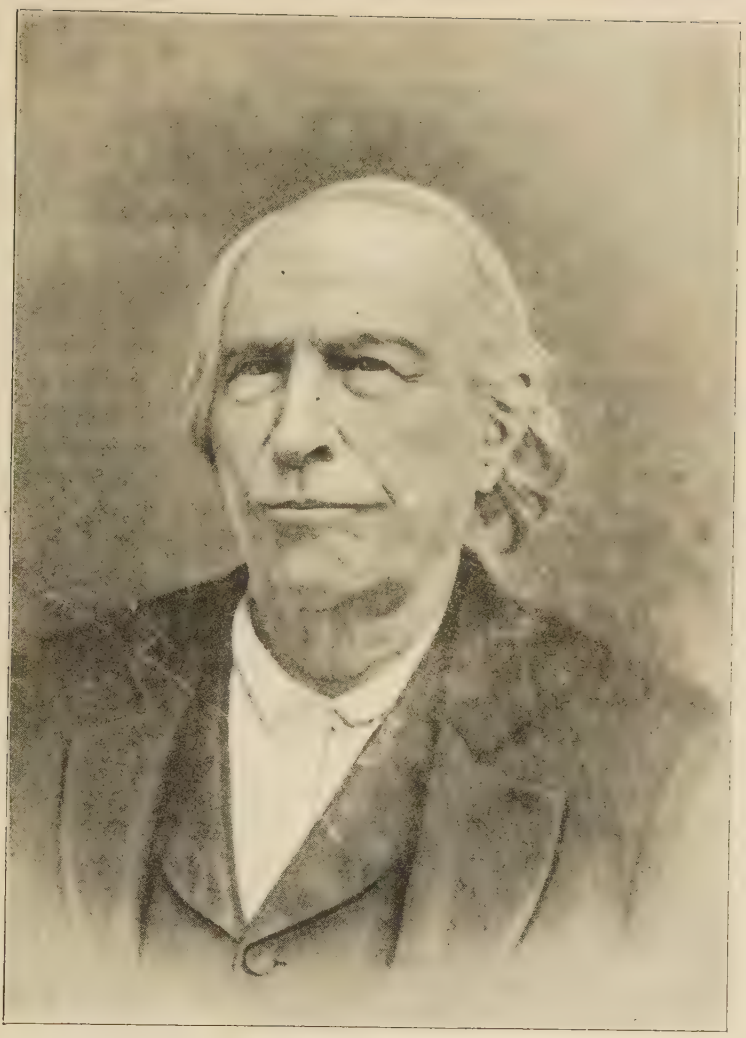
to the proclamation of Wayne's treaty, and the homestead or improvement sections of that act were nullified by the circumstances of the case; so that it was not difficult for the speculator to step in and nullify the law, even as effectually as the Indians did prior to August, 1795, and keep on in this course until 1805, when the United States court, through Chief Justice Marshall, gave judgment on the main question, and special acts of the legislature settled the many little points in controversy growing out of the varied interpretations of the act of 1792.

Robert Morris, who was a most active spirit in Revolutionary days, purchased 311 warrants, or orders for surveys, in Cunningham's district, issued to men who served in the Pennsylvania Line of the Continental Army. The area, covered by such warrants embraced almost 90,000 acres, including the site of the present borough of Butler. In other counties this wholesale system of land purchase was carried on, until loaded down with real estate the patriot lost all, and from 1796 to 1802 was in a debtor's prison. He died on May 8, 1806.

At sheriff's sale in Philadelphia, in 1807, Stephen Lowrey, of Maryland, purchased 107 warrants, which covered many tracts on which the pioneers had made permanent improvements, and the real troubles between the contending speculators and the occupiers began, to continue unabated until the oppressed settlers determined to take justice into their own hands.

In 1815 the Duffy farm, adjoining the borough of Butler on the west, was the scene of a little drama which had no small influence in settling the agrarian question. The land was part of the Morris tract, he leasing his title on the purchase of a warrant credited to Christian Stake. In the sale of the Morris estate, Stephen Lowrey became the owner of the tract, and claimed it in 1815. Prior to that year, however, Abraham Maxwell located upon it, erected his cabin and cleared some land. All this was done on the advice of the pioneer lawyer, General William Ayres. Early in 1814 Samuel Robb rented the farm from Maxwell, and was in possession when a suit in ejectment against both was entered by Lowrey in the United States court. Judgment for the plaintiff followed, and Deputy-Marshal Parchment was dispatched to obtain possession of the property. Robb assured him that he would not surrender his leasehold easily, and the news of the trouble spread throughout the settlement.

The officer did not then attempt to use violence, but later, in October, 1815, he organized a posse to aid him in carrying the law into execution. This posse assembled at the old tavern, now the site of the Willard Hotel, with Stephen Lowrey in their midst. There also were the sturdy farmers gathered. Both parties were well armed. The officers and the law they represented were not popular, the claims of Lowrey were discountenanced and the settlers were determined not to pay a second time for their homes. The marshal's party left, taking the creek road to the Robb cabin,—the farmers adopted another route, and the scene was transferred from the old tavern to the historic cabin on the Maxwell improvement. Parchment was met at the door by Robb, who refused him admission. Then the contestants entered into a logical explanation of their views, Lowrey and Maxwell being the principal speakers. They conversed apart from the crowd, near the rail fence, which ran from the cabin to the road, with Maxwell's back to the fence.



Very respectfully

David Pougal

While thus engaged the report of a rifle rang out on the sharp morning air, and instantly Maxwell fell backwards, crying out "I'm shot, I'm shot." Stephen Lowrey was accused of being the instigator of this crime, and the wrath of the farmers was fanned to the point of desperation. Maxwell was carried by his friends into the cabin, and messengers hurried to the village for Doctor Miller. Threats were launched against the landlord and his party, which his protestations of innocence of the crime and his sincere expressions of sorrow, could not quell. The marshal and posse retreated guardedly and disappeared. Doctor Agnew, of Pittsburg, arrived that evening to attend to the wounded man, and, at the end of two months, Maxwell was removed from the scene of the first agrarian drama in Butler county to his own cabin.

From October, 1815, to July, 1818, the speculators resorted to compromise and arbitration rather than to law. On July 9, 1818, Dunning McNair, of Glade Mills, then called Woodville, gave notice, through *The Butler Palladium and Republican Star*, that as Col. Stephen Lowrey made sales and received money for lands in Cunningham's district, which were the property of Robert Morris and said McNair, now the latter gives advice to buyers to deal directly with him, as he cannot conceive by what authority Mr. Lowrey had power to interfere. This notice was continued unanswered until March 17, 1819, when Stephen Lowrey published "A friendly and salutary caution" in the same paper. He invited all persons interested to call upon him in the town of Butler, when he would show them in whom the title to the lands was really vested.

Under the Acts of 1792, 1795 and 1799, the lands reverted to the State, and the time for applying for Donation lands was extended to 1810. Meantime the members of the board of property, misconstruing an Act of April, 1802, placed tickets for the bad-lands in the wheel from which the soldiers drew. Under the act of reversion, Andrew McKee bought 200 acres in the Second Donation District, for which a patent was issued February 8, 1804. Enoch Varnum claimed the greater part of the tract, as a settler and improver of 1797, and the State Supreme court decided in his favor some time prior to 1823. The legislature accepted the law; but, in justice to McKee, who held a patent from the State, an indemnity was granted. Thus the claim of the actual settler was recognized and the error of the board of property corrected.

For almost sixty years this question of squatter sovereignty slept, until the oil fields were opened, when it was revived in several localities, the case growing out of the ownership of the Purviance lands at Renfrew, being one of the most stirring agrarian cases since 1815, when the scene on the present Charles Duffy farm was enacted.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PIONEERS.

Introduction—Character of the First Settlers—The Cabin Home—Early Hunters and Trappers—First Permanent Settlers—Pioneers Previous to 1796—Taxables of 1803—Rapid Growth—Statistics of Population.

A HUNDRED eventful years have come and gone since the first permanent settlement was made within the limits of Butler county. The adventurous and daring men and the no less brave and daring women who laid the foundations of the present populous and prosperous county in the heart of a great wilderness, have all passed away. They are sleeping in honored graves, amid the scenes that witnessed their fearless discharge of duty, and their patient endurance of privations incident to frontier life. A few of their sons and daughters are yet living, to recall the experiences of those early days, and in their reminiscent moods, trace the events of the intervening years, and, by contrast with the present, show the wonderful changes that have taken place. These remarkable men and women, "who have come down to us from a former generation," may be said to be the only connecting links between the pioneer days and the present, unless it be the graves in which the pioneers themselves are sleeping. The material witnesses or landmarks, such as the old cabin homes, the log school house, the log church and the early mill, have crumbled into ruins, or have been removed to make a place for more modern structures. The tidal wave of progress has swept them away forever, their memory even growing dimmer with each receding year.

The deeds of daring of the men and women who endured so much, in the face of savage foes and forest dangers, to create homes for themselves and their posterity have not been and will not be forgotten or permitted to perish from the memories of men so long as time shall last. They were the stalwart and sturdy sons, and the fearless daughters of many lands, who, loving liberty as they loved life itself, sought its fullest and freest enjoyment on the western frontier of the young Republic of the New World. While many came from foreign lands—from Ireland, from Scotland, from France, from Holland, from Germany and from other countries east of the Atlantic, not a few were from the older settled portions of this and other States. These latter, belonging to a class that has constantly grown larger instead of less, were afflicted with earth hunger. They wanted more room and more land than they could secure in their old homes. They felt too crowded, even in sparsely settled districts, and preferred forest solitudes and pioneer perils to the comforts and security of organized society.

It was thus, from over the ocean and from the Eastern States and older counties of the State itself, that Butler county was first settled. Sturdy men with strong arms and stout hearts felled her forests. Brave women, faithful to every

duty of wife and mother, endured the loneliness of the wilderness, and met the many perils and dangers of every-day life, with a fortitude and heroism deserving of immortal remembrance. The sons and daughters they reared, amid the hard conditions that surrounded them, have proven worthy of an ancestry so noted for manly independence, sturdy self-reliance, unremitting industry and incorruptible integrity.

The home of the pioneer was the rude log cabin erected in the midst of the forest. Beneath its roof he found shelter for himself and family. His neighbors and friends and the wayfaring stranger always found the latch-string of the door ready to their hands on the outside, and a warm-hearted and free-handed welcome and a generous hospitality awaiting them on the inside. For the protection of his home against the prowling beasts of the forest and the marauding Indian, the settler relied upon his trusty rifle. The latter was also called into almost daily service in providing meat for his table.

These sturdy settlers led simple, wholesome and neighborly lives. They knew nothing of the complex formalities of the social intercourse of to-day, nor would it have been possible for them to have observed them if they had. They nevertheless lived happily and were constantly helpful to one another. The "ceaseless round of toil" was varied, now and then, by wedding festivities, dances, neighborhood frolics, hunting parties, house-raisings and other social gatherings calculated to break the monotony of their lives, bring them into closer friendship, and foster the neighborly spirit so necessary where neighbors were so few and so far apart.

The log cabin was, almost without exception, constructed of round, unhewn logs. Necessity made the pioneer his own carpenter and builder, and his tools were usually limited to a spade, an ax and a hatchet. With these he built as best he could. Occasionally some settler, better circumstanced than his neighbors, would take the time and go to the expense of building a cabin out of hewn logs and covering it with a shingle roof; but the cruder structure must be accepted as the typical pioneer home. It was usually one story high and contained but one room. Sometimes, when the family was numerous, a "loft" or attic was added, used for sleeping purposes and reached by a ladder. The roof, covered with clapboards, was supported by pole rafters. The interstices between the logs were filled with small "chunks" of wood, and then plastered within and without with mud mixed with straw. The windows were square holes cut in the side of the cabin, greased paper being used to admit the light instead of glass. The heavy doors were of hewn puncheons and were swung on wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with a buckskin latch-string on the outside, answered from the rising to the retiring of the family, when the door was "barred" on the inside for the night by a heavy cross-piece fitted into latch-like receptacles on either side. Stoves were unknown. A capacious stone fire place, with its huge back log to protect the chimney, which ran up outside the wall, and was made of cross pieces of wood daubed with mud, furnished a cheerful fire both for heating and cooking purposes. The bedstead was a home-made affair fitted into the walls in a corner of the cabin, and the chairs used were puncheon benches with holes bored near the ends into which the supporting legs were fitted.

These primitive dwellings like their builders, have passed away, yet associated with them in the minds of the venerable living, are many happy memories. They were the homes of their infancy, their childhood, their youth, their young manhood and their young womanhood, the scenes of their childish sports, their love-making and their weddings. Beneath their roofs many a loved son or daughter saw the light of this world for the first time, and many a venerable and age-worn parent or grandparent, wife or mother, husband or father, and many a brother or sister, or beloved child, sank into that dreamless sleep which we call death. What wonder, then, that those, who with whitened locks, bowed heads and tottering steps are drawing near the grave, should cherish in tender memory the cabin homes of their childhood, and live over again in reminiscent tales the days that have gone from their lives forever.

It was not until after the close of the Revolutionary War, and the revival of the migratory and land-hunting spirit among the people of the older counties, as well as a renewal of immigration from foreign lands, that the section of the State north of Allegheny county, and west of the Allegheny river, began to attract the attention of the settler. Although the land was not open for settlement until 1795, adventurous spirits made their appearance within the boundaries of Butler county as early as 1790.. This advance guard, composed mainly of hunters and trappers, whose purpose seems to have been to "spy out the land," cannot be regarded as the actual pioneer settlers of the county. Their usual custom was to come here at the beginning of the hunting season, remain through it, and at its close return to their homes to market the products secured by trap and gun.

The Seneca Indians, who had a village in the county near Slippery Rock creek, at this time, were friendly to the whites, and the early hunters and trappers were kindly received by them. The Delawares and Shawnees, however, who were hostile, opposed the westward march of civilization, and made it dangerous for settlers to venture into the county until after the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. Nevertheless, a few of the more daring, principally the old hunters and trappers, took the risk of coming here between 1792 and 1796, but it was not until the latter year that the settlement of the county may be said to have been begun in earnest.

The first men who came into the county with the purpose of becoming permanent settlers were David Studebaker and Abraham Snyder of Westmoreland county. They crossed the Allegheny river at Logan's ferry in the autumn of 1790; camped for the night on the site of Butler borough, and then proceeded to an Indian village, on the Slippery Rock, about two miles north of the present site of Mecanicsburg. Here they were entertained by the Indians, with whom they remained about three months, spending the time in hunting and fishing, and in exploring the country. They then returned to their home, and reported what they had seen and experienced during their absence. In 1792 David Studebaker again came to Butler county, bringing with him his youngest sister as housekeeper. They took possession of the little cabin, erected during his former visit, and became permanent settlers. After a time, the young girl, unable to longer endure the loneliness of the forest, begged to be taken home. Her brother complied with the request and brought back an older sister to take her place. His

father, Joseph Studebaker, who in early boyhood was taken captive by the Indians and held by them for nine years, and who afterwards served as a Revolutionary soldier under Washington, joined him later.

James Glover, a native of Essex county, New Jersey, and a Revolutionary soldier, having served through that struggle, "from the first to the close," at the beginning in the New Jersey and later in the Pennsylvania Line, is credited with coming into the county in 1792, and, in the fall of that year, erecting a hunter's cabin near a deer lick in what is now Adams township. This cabin he occupied during the hunting seasons, until 1795, when he made a clearing around it. In 1796 he entered 400 acres of land, built a better cabin, became a permanent settler, and remained in the county until his death, in 1844, in the ninety-first year of his age. Glover, who was a blacksmith, and who had rendered valuable service while in the Continental Army, as an armorer, settled in Pittsburg after the close of the war, where he worked at his trade. A few years later he purchased a farm across the river, in what is now the very heart of Allegheny, and took up his residence upon it. About 1815 or 1816 he leased this farm—the ownership. of which he retained after coming to this county—in perpetuity for $75 a year This and a few other leases of a similar character, caused the legislature to afterward pass a law prohibiting leases in perpetuity.

Peter McKinney, another Revolutionary soldier and noted hunter, so his descendants claim—built his cabin in what is now Forward township, in 1792. It is said that in his youth he came with his parents from Ireland, both of whom died in this country, leaving him an orphan, and that, after their death, he was apprenticed to a man named Turnbull. He served in the Pennsylvania Line, during the Revolutionary War, as a drummer and fifer, and afterwards saw service during the Indian troubles. He was married at Braddock Field, Westmoreland county, in 1791, to Mary Shorts, who came with him to Butler county in 1792. The cabin home of the young couple was built on what is now known as the Dambach farm. His daughter Elizabeth, born March 23, 1792, is said to have been the first white child born in the county. His wife died in 1839, and his own death occurred in 1844. In 1839, he erected a tavern on the site of Petersville, in Connoquenessing township. In 1849 the town was laid out by his sons, William S. and C. A. McKinney, and named in his honor.

David Armstrong, accompanied by his son, George, and his daughter, Rebecca, came here in 1794, from Westmoreland county, making the journey on horseback. They made their temporary home in a tent or wigwam until fall, when the father and daughter returned to Westmoreland county. The following spring, the entire family came to Butler county and settled in Worth township, on the land held for them during the winter by the son, George.

In 1792, Patrick Harvey, guided by John Harbison, the Indian scout or spy, came into the county, and selected a farm in Clinton township, marking its boundaries by blazing the forest trees. He then returned to Westmoreland county. In 1793 he went into Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, and selected a farm, on which his cousin, John Patton, afterward settled. In the spring of 1794 he returned to Butler county, and settled on the land selected in 1792. In May, 1795, he brought his family to their new home, where, a year

later, his third child, Martha, was born. His wife died in 1831, his own death occurring in 1849.

A pioneer named Daniels, came into the county in 1794, built a cabin and cultivated a small garden in Marion township, on the land afterwards owned by Robert Vanderlin. He lived on the products of his garden and the chase until scared away by the Indians, before the arrival of other settlers.

John Girty, said to be a brother of the notorious Simon Girty, was one of the first settlers in Connoquenessing township. He selected land about a mile south of Whitestown. His mother, a brother and two sisters came here with him. One of his sisters married a man named Gibson, but died about 1801, and was one of the first persons buried in Mt. Nebo cemetery. Though nothing discreditable could be traced to them, the members of the family were not in good repute. The mother was thought to be a witch and feared as such. Ann Girty, the younger daughter, was shot, while standing in the cabin door, by someone unknown. With the exception of Mrs. Gibson, the members of the family were denied interment in Mt. Nebo cemetery, and "were buried in unmarked graves in the deep woods."

In 1793 William and John Elliott, accompanied by John Dennison and one or two others, came into the county from Wilkinsburg, as land hunters. William Elliott, in order to secure more than the limit of 400 acres, selected tracts to the amount of 1,400 acres and located the other members of his party upon them to hold them for him. He afterward gave each of them a certain number of acres as per previous agreement. In this manner he was able to report 808 acres for assessment in 1803.

On the night of January 10, 1793, James Harbison, James Hall, Abraham Fryer, and William Hultz, hunters from east of the Alleghanies, who had come into the county by way of Logan's ferry, below Tarentum, camped in the forests of Middlesex township. Next day, after engraving their names on trees, to mark the place of their encampment, they returned to their homes. A year later the entire party came again to Middlesex township, selected land on and around the site of their former visit, built cabins thereon and became settlers. Between the time of their first visit and their return, however, Thomas Martin, George Hays and James Fulton, had come into the township, selected land and settled thereon, thus becoming the first settlers of Middlesex.

In 1795 Samuel and Thomas Cross, Jacob and John Pisor and Henry Stinetorf settled in Worth township. In 1794 James Hemphill, a noted hunter, with Rudolph Barnhart came into the county, and a year later with Adam and John Hemphill, Jacob Barnhart, Sr., and Jacob Barnhart, Jr., made settlements in Donegal and Fairview townships, on and around the site of Millerstown. Samuel Wallace became the pioneer settler of Fairview township in 1795, locating with his family on Bear creek. Robert Elliott, in the same year, selected land and settled in Buffalo township. In this year, also, George Bell settled in the vicinity of "Bells Knob;" Archibald Kelly built his cabin in Parker township and Edward Graham located on land in Concord township.

To these may be added James McKee and William Kearns, who settled in Butler township; Daniel and William McConnell, William McNees and Benja-

min Jack, pioneers of Worth; John McCandless and Aaron Moore, early settlers of Franklin; Dunning McNair, a land speculator of Connoquenessing; John Ekin, another pioneer of the same township; Silas Miller, an early settler and well known hunter, and William Thompson, an early settler of Middlesex; John Parker, the pioneer of Parker township, and Eli Scholar, an early settler of Lancaster township, all of whom are credited with coming in 1795.

The foregoing, while embracing the names of the more prominent settlers between the years of 1792 and 1795, does not contain those of all who came into the county up to that date. A more complete list of those who came after 1795 and up to and after 1800, will be found in the chapters devoted to the various townships and boroughs, to which the attention of the reader is directed.

TAXABLES OF 1803.

Perhaps the best information obtainable relative to the number of inhabitants here at the time of the organization of the county, as well as the real and personal property possessed by them, is to be found in the list of taxables of 1803, copied from the first duplicate tax book of the county. It gives the returns of the assessors of the four original townships of Buffalo, Connoquenessing, Middlesex and Slippery Rock, and is as follows:

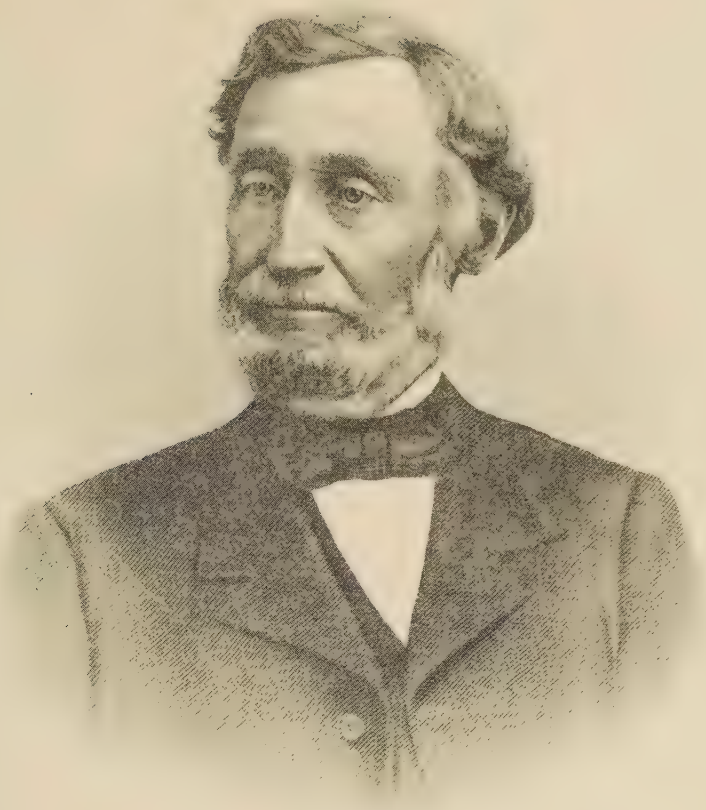
BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
Joseph Andrew	600	2	1	$ 224	$ 67
Robert Allison (weaver)	400	2	1	436	1 31
George Bell	400	1	..	274	82
Jacob Barnhart, Sr	400	2	1	302	92
Rudolph Barnhart	200	1	..	207	62
Philip Barnhart	200	1	1	222	67
Jacob Barnhart	200	2	1	172	51
Jacob Bish	400	3	1	441	1 34
John Bonner	200	1	2	176	54
James Bovard	400	3	1	577	1 73
Patrick Boyle	400	1	..	274	82
John Brown	250	1	..	257	77
Hugh Brown (saw-mill)	...	..	..	...	75
William Brown	400	2	1	436	1 31
Archibald Black	400	1	2	304	91
John Burrows	200	1	..	208	62
Andrew Brown	400	1	1	428	1 28
Andrew Cruikshank, Sr	400	2	1	441	1 32
Andrew Cruikshank, Jr	400	..	..	400	1 20
John Clugston	400	..	1	286	86
Elenor Coyle	400	2	2	330	99
John Coyle	200	1	..	141	42
Matthias Cypher (weaver)	400	2	2	356	1 09
Mary Ann Cypher	400	..	..	266	80
John Craig	400	2	1	574	1 72
John Cumberland	125	1	4	163	49
James Craig	200	..	..	133	40
John Cooper	400	2	1	574	72
James Campbell	400	..	..	269	80
William Colmer	200	2	1	312	96
William Carr (blacksmith)	270	1	2	389	1 17

* S. M., after a name, indicates a single man

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
Thomas Cumberland, Jr	...	1	1	$ 28	$ 9
Thomas Cumberland, Sr	...	1	4	86	26
Archibald Christy	400	1	..	274	82
Michael Carvan	100	1	..	73	22
Peter Croosiks (weaver)	400	2	2	320	96
Hugh Dugan (S. M.*)	400	..	..	400	1 95
Robert Dunseath	100	2	1	146	44
James Denny	...	..	..	...	....
Michael Dugan	400	2	2	293	88
Thomas Dugan	400	2	1	431	1 29
Dennis Dugan	400	2	1	432	1 29
Neil Dugan	400	..	..	266	80
Andrew Dugan	266	1	..	274	82
John Durneigh	200	2	1	174	53
George Dougherty	400	2	2	317	95
Neil Dougherty	400	1	2	304	91
John Duffy	400	1	..	274	82
John Empish	400	3	3	484	1 45
Joseph Esington	...	1	..	8	2
DeWitt Forringer	300	2	..	214	64
Michael Fair	400	1	..	273	82
John Fair	400	2	1	300	90
Edward Ferry	400	2	..	280	84
John Forquer	400	1	..	273	82
John Gillespie	400	1	2	432	1 30
Hugh Gillespie	600	1	1	416	1 25
John Gallagher	400	1	1	283	85
Peter Gallagher	400	2	1	300	90
Hugh Gallagher	400	..	..	266	80
Samuel Hall	400	2	1	439	1 32
Stephen Hall	400	2	1	439	1 32
William Hazlett	400	1	1	432	1 30
James Hazlett (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
James Hemphill (still)	400	1	1	444	2 08
Adam Hemphill	400	..	3	472	1 42
Robert Hanlen (S. M.)	400	..	..	266	1 55
John Hemphill (S. M.)	400	1	1	427	2 03
Moses Hanlen	400	1	2	303	91
William Hanlen, Sr	400	..	..	266	80
Robert Harkins	200	1	..	273	82
William Hanley	400	2	2	310	93
Charles Hunter	400	1	..	273	82
Jacob Harshman (weaver)	400	..	1	286	86
Thomas Haggerty	200	1	2	171	51
Noble Hunter	600	1	1	416	1 25
Thomas Jackson	400	1	1	415	1 25
Caleb Jones (grist-mill)	200	1	..	473	1 07
Leonard Keller (weaver)	100	1	1	97	29
Samuel Kinkaid	400	2	2	474	1 42
John Kirkpatrick	400	1	..	408	1 22
Patrick Lafferty	200	1	1	227	62
Andrew McKim (tannery)	400	1	1	298	89
David Morehead (weaver)	400	2	1	160	48
William Moore	400	3	2	467	1 40
John McGinley	300	1	2	232	69
Patrick McBride	400	1	..	273	82
Charles McCue	400	3	..	287	86
Patrick McLaughlin	300	1	2	247	74
John McCollough (pottery)	400	2	2	464	1 39
Neil Murray	200	1	1	160	48
Daniel McCue	200	1	..	188	56
Paul McDermott	400	1	3	457	1 37



Yours Respectfully
Thomas Lamb

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
Widow Murdock	400	1	..	$ 273	$ 82
Samuel Milligan (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
James Milligan	400	2	2	320	96
Hugh McElroy	400	..	2	286	86
Neil McLafferty	100	1	..	88	26
Manus McFadden	200	..	..	133	40
John McGee	400	3	..	287	86
John Nickerson	50	..	1	60	18
Dominick O'Cull	400	1	2	293	87
John Orner	200	1	..	140	42
Patrick O'Farren	400	1	2	319	96
Dennis O'Donnell (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Connell O'Donnell	...	..	..	...	...
Arthur O'Donnell	400	2	2	302	90
Jacob Peters (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
William Ray	150	1	1	176	53
Leonard Reep	400	1	1	423	1 27
Amos Rowland	250	1	2	292	87
William Redick (S. M.)	175	..	1	253	76
George Robertson, or Samuel Riddle	400	..	..	400	1 20
William Rooke	400	1	2	293	88
Connel Rogers (tailor)	400	1	2	437	1 31
Benjamen Sawyer (grist-mill)	400	2	..	460	1 38
Charles Sweeney	400	2	1	300	90
Jeremiah Smith	400	2	3	471	1 42
Hugh Smith (S. M.)	400	.	2	430	2 04
Arthur Smith (S. M.)	400	..	..	266	1 55
Robert Smith (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Jeremiah Smith (S. M.) carpenter	...	..	..	...	75
John Snyder	400	1	2	304	91
Henry Sanderson	400	1	1	284	85
George Stewart	400	1	1	290	87
Stophel Stewart	400	1	1	290	87
William Storey	...	1	2	58	17
James Storey (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Leonard Silvez (blacksmith)	200	1	..	207	62
John Silvez	200	..	1	220	66
Peter Silvez (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Jacob Silvez	400	2	..	416	1 25
Alexander Storey	400	4	2	482	1 44
Matthew Smith	400	3	2	454	1 36
Henry Smith	100	1	..	141	42
Henry Tower (tannery)	40	2	..	56	17
Frederick Wiles	400	1	2	309	93
Samuel Wallace	200	2	3	272	81
William Wilson	400	3	1	444	1 33
James Walker	400	1	1	424	1 27
Alexander Wayle (weaver)	400	1	1	294	88
Thomas Winters	200	1	..	141	42
John Winters	400	1	2	314	94
John Wallace (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75

The owners of Depreciation land in Elder's district are given as follows: A. B. Peters, Claudius Bartur, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Kennedy, John Martin, Alexander McDowell, Jones Phillips, John Irwin, James Tetbault, Hugh Scott, Elijah Weed, John Wilkins, Jr., and William Todd.

CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
James Anderson	1400	4	2	$1880	$5 64
John Akins	400	3	..	440	1 32
Eliakim Anderson	100	1	2	210	63
James Anderson	200	2	1	240	72
Andrew Allsworth	...	1	..	10	3
William Armstrong (S. M.)	...	..	1	30	84
Robert Boggs	400	..	3	475	1 42
George Bowers	400	3	1	650	1 95
John Bayles	...	2	..	20	6
Robert Brown	400	4	1	680	2 04
George Boyd (S. M.)	400	1	1	230	1 44
John Barr	400	4	..	440	1 32
Joseph Brown	400	1	..	410	1 23
Alexander Bryson	400	1	1	630	1 89
Aaron Barnes	...	1	1	30	9
James Burnsides	200	1	1	340	1 02
Wm. Boyce	100	1	..	60	18
James Boyd	250	1	..	260	78
John Brooks	400	1	2	250	75
Moses Bolton (gristmill)	800	2	1	880	2 64
Thomas Brandon	100	2	1	150	45
John Beighley	400	5	2	720	2 16
Henry Beighley	400	1	2	350	1 05
Peter Beighley	350	2	1	400	1 20
William Bolton	300	2	1	390	1 17
Abner Coates	300	2	1	480	1 46
Joseph Chambers (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
John Collins	...	2	2	60	18
William Crowe	280	2	1	165	49
John Crowe (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
John Chambers	200	1	..	110	33
Thomas Cozens	400	1	..	210	63
John Compton	200	1	..	310	93
James Cratty (S. M.)	...	2	1	40	87
Thomas Christie	300	4	1	370	1 11
Marvin Christie (S. M.)	400	..	1	430	2 04
James Christie	200	1	..	310	93
William Campbell	300	2	2	350	1 05
June Cratty	400	..	..	200	60
William Cratty	400	..	..	400	1 20
John Cratty (distillery)	400	2	1	280	84
William Carter	400	..	..	400	1 20
Daniel Carter	400	2	..	420	1 26
Jeremiah Callahan	...	..	1	20	6
James Critchlow	200	2	2	380	1 14
William Critchlow	200	2	1	350	1 05
John Critchlow	400	3	1	460	1 38
Philip Covert	100	..	..	100	30
Morris Covert	200	..	..	100	30
James Casey	400	..	1	410	1 22
William Criswell	400	1	1	440	1 32
Levanus Cook	100	1	2	220	66
John Carson	150	3	..	265	79
Stephen Crawford	400	2	1	440	1 32
Joseph Crawford	350	..	1	200	60
Lims Chambers	422	..	..	632	1 90
Samuel Duncan (distillery and mill)	400	6	2	1235	3 70
James Dunlap	200	1	1	230	69
Henry Dure	...	1	1	40	12
Benjamin Davis	400	4	1	260	78
Isaac Davis	400	..	..	200	60
William Davis	800	2	1	850	NO TAX

CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
John Dunn	200	4	..	$ 250	$ 75
Francis Dairy	172	2	2	166	56
John Dairy (S. M.)	400	..	1	230	1 44
Peggy Davidson	400	1	1	240	72
James Davidson (S. M.)	...	..	2	30	84
James Davidson	400	4	..	440	1 32
Thomas Dodds	400	3	..	440	1 32
William Dodds	250	3	..	415	1 24
William Dick	...	1	..	10	3
John Dick	400	2	..	450	2 10
Henry Evans, Esq	400	1	2	570	1 70
Isaac Evans	400	1	1	230	69
William Evers	400	..	..	200	61
Patrick Fitzsimmons (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
William Forrester	500	2	1	790	2 37
Anne Freeman	200	3	3	390	1 17
William Freeman (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Barnard Fezell	330	3	6	535	1 60
John Graham	400	2	1	440	1 32
Daniel Graham	400	2	..	420	1 26
Daniel Graham's heirs	400	1	1	420	1 26
Malcolm Graham	400	1	1	630	1 89
Daniel Graham	800	1	..	810	2 43
Angus Graham	300	1	1	340	1 02
Matthew Graham	400	1	1	230	69
William Graham	200	1	1	140	42
Benjamin Garvin	400	3	2	270	81
Alexander Garvin	400	..	..	200	60
John Gallagher	400	3	1	250	75
John Glass	200	2	1	140	42
Adam Gilliland (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
David Gilliland (G. and S. Mill)	400	4	..	1460	4 38
Hugh Gilliland	400	1	1	230	69
Thomas Gilliland	400	1	1	440	1 32
Barnabas Gilliland	...	1	2	50	15
Andrew Gilliland	300	1	1	490	1 67
James Glover	400	4	..	440	1 32
John Gunn	400	1	1	225	37½
Thomas Gray	400	3	2	480	1 44
Israel Gibson	244	..	..	244	73
Thomas Girty (S. M.)	400	1	1	440	2 67
Robert Hays (distillery.)	400	2	2	700	2 10
John Hughes	...	1	1	30	9
James Hughes	...	..	3	40	12
John Hindman	200	1	..	310	93
Joseph Hudson	400	2	..	220	66
John Haines (G. M.)	400	..	..	600	1 80
James Irvine	100	1	1	80	24
Daniel John	400	2	2	270	81
Adam Johnston, Sr.	400	1	1	440	1 32
Adam Johnston, Jr.	200	1	1	130	39
William Johnston	400	1	2	470	1 41
James Johnston	400	..	..	200	66
Benjamin Johnston	400	1	2	250	75
Capt. William Johnston	600	1	1	640	1 82
John Kerr (S. M.)	...	..	..	300	1 65
Peter Kiester	400	1	..	210	63
Lawrence King	200	2	1	350	1 05
William Kilgore	100	1	..	110	33
William Kirker	200	1	..	110	33
Thomas Lyon	400	..	1	220	66
Joseph Little	200	3	..	230	69

CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
William List	400	1	1	$ 240	$ 72
Thomas Longley	100	1	..	60	18
Henry Loffer	200	..	..	200	60
William Lerken	200	..	..	100	30
James Magee	400	2	1	640	1 92
William McCandless (tailor.)	400	1	..	410	1 23
William McCandless (distillery.)	400	4	1	570	1 71
Robert McCandless	400	1	2	450	1 35
Charles McGinnis	100	3	1	200	60
Charles McGinnis (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
John McDonald, Jr	400	2	..	420	1 26
William McDonald (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Colin McDonald	400	1	..	610	1 83
John McDonald (S. M.)	400	..	..	400	1 20
Daniel McDonald	400	2	2	470	2 16
Abdiel McClure	370	2	2	910	2 73
Andrew McClure	180	1	..	85	25
John McClure (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Joseph McFarron	...	2	1	50	15
William McLeod	400	..	..	400	1 20
Norman McLeod	...	3	..	30	9
John McLeod	400	..	..	200	60
John McLeod (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Agnes McLeod (S. M.)	400	..	1	420	2 01
Mordecai McLeod	400	..	..	200	60
Mordecai McLeod	400	2	..	620	1 86
Archibald McAllister	...	..	1	...	9
Joseph Means	200	..	2	130	39
Thomas Means	400	1	1	430	1 29
Michael Martin	300	4	..	200	60
William Martin	...	1	..	10	3
William Martin	400	3	2	680	2 04
Robert Martin (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
John Martin (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Daniel Martin	400	1	1	430	1 39
Samuel Magers	200	1	2	350	1 05
James Magers	400	..	..	400	1 20
Daniel McDowell	350	1	2	390	1 17
Nicholas Muhleisen	400	3	2	470	1 41
Dunning McNair	200	..	..	200	60
Benjamin McLaughlin	300	1	1	330	99
Thomas McCahan	...	2	..	20	6
Andrew McGowan	400	1	1	630	1 89
James McCahan	400	1	..	210	63
Robert Miller (S. M.)	400	..	..	400	1 95
John Minnis	300	2	..	170	51
James Minnis (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
William Minnis (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Henry Montooth	520	5	1	600	1 80
Aaron Moore	400	1	..	610	1 83
David Moore	200	..	2	330	99
Samuel McCall	...	1	..	...	3
James McGrew	400	2	2	450	1 35
Peter McKinney	400	1	..	410	1 23
Alexander McNickle	400	..	..	400	1 20
Rosa Meeker	350	4	1	235	70
Jesse Nash	400	3	2	890	2 59
James Nash	180	..	..	125	37
William Nethercoat	500	1	..	510	1 53
William Neelis	100	1	..	110	33
Thomas Nesbit (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
John O'Hara	300	1	..	310	93

CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
William Pyle (S. M.)	...	..	..	$ ...	$ 75
James Parks	800	..	..	400	1 20
Matthew Parks	400	2	2	260	78
James Plummer	400	2	2	470	1 41
John Pope (S. M.)	400	..	..	200	1 35
Washington Porter	400	2	1	725	2 17
Thomas Porter	200	1	..	210	63
Clark Rathbun	400	1	2	280	75
Thomas Rathbun	400	..	..	400	1 20
James Ramsey	400	1	1	230	69
Alexander Ramsey	400	1	1	630	1 89
John Richardson	400	1	3	270	81
Robert Reynolds	400	1	..	210	63
Joseph Roberts	100	1	1	80	26
Casper Rerl	400	..	..	400	1 20
Charles Sullivan	300	4	..	350	1 05
James Stewart	...	1	..	10	3
Robert Stewart	400	..	..	600	1 80
Robert Stewart	216	2	1	374	1 12
Robert Stewart, Jr	400	2	1	440	1 32
Samuel Stewart	...	1	..	10	3
Joshua Stoolfier (S. M.)	400	..	..	400	1 95
George Stoolfier	...	4	1	70	21
Samuel Shannon	150	1	1	190	57
Samuel Shannon (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
George Shannon (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
John Shannon	300	3	1	350	1 05
Robert Shannon	400	4	1	460	1 38
Thomas Shannon	100	1	2	220	66
Thomas Scott	230	5	2	445	1 33
James Shockney (S. M.)	300	..	..	150	1 20
Joseph Suns (S. M.)	200	1	1	330	49
Peter Sheaffer (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Henry Sheaffer	400	2	2	400	1 38
John Saltzman	400	4	1	480	1 44
Conrad Snyder	350	2	1	400	1 20
William Skillen	400	2	1	240	72
Samuel Skillen	400	3	2	680	2 04
Robert Shorts	200	1	2	250	75
William Shorts (S. M.)	400	1	1	430	2 04
Tobias Stephenson	200	1	1	130	39
Nathaniel Stephenson	400	1	2	650	1 95
John Spear	400	..	..	200	60
William Steen	400	1	..	210	63
Francis Sandford	400	..	..	200	60
John Thompson (B. G.)	400	..	..	400	1 20
John Thompson (Muddy Cr.)	400	2	2	670	2 01
Andrew Thompson	...	2	2	80	24
William Thompson	400	2	..	420	1 26
James Thompson (S. M.)	400	..	3	460	2 13
Matthew Thompson (S. M.)	50	1	..	85	1 06
George Uddo	200	1	2	300	90
John Wilkins, Jr	1090	..	..	1390	4 17
Matthew White (tannery)	400	3	1	750	2 25
John Welsh	...	2	1	40	12
Henry Welsh (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Thomas Wilson	400	3	..	230	69
Louis Wilson	400	1	3	685	2 05
James Wilson (S. M.)	200	..	..	200	1 35
William Wilson (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Andrew Wilson	400	1	1	230	69
Alexander Wilson	200	1	..	210	63

CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
Edward White	400	2	2	$ 460	$1 38
John Walker	400	1	1	630	1 89
Robert Walker	600	..	..	900	2 75
Louis Walker	400	2	1	250	70
John Wigton	350	4	..	390	1 17
James Wallace	350	2	1	390	1 17

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
John Alexander	200	..	2	$ 316	$ 95
William Andrew	200	1	..	207	62
John Anderson	...	1	1	18	5
John Anderson	150	1	1	128	38
Allen Anderson	300	1	2	438	1 31
Francis Anderson	100	..	..	100	30
Stephen Allen	400	1	1	428	1 28
Thomas Allen	400	1	1	299	89
John Adams	400	4	1	452	1 36
Thankful Aggas	400	..	..	400	1 20
James Allison	200	..	..	266	80
David Boyle (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Francis Boyle	200	..	..	200	60
Thomas Burbridge	300	1	1	413	1 24
Paris Bratton	400	1	..	410	1 23
James Borland	200	..	1	220	66
Henry Baumgardner	400	2	1	567	1 70
Jacob Beighley	400	2	1	463	1 34
Jacob Brown	400	1	2	304	91
John Byers	400	2	1	436	1 31
John Brackney	400	2	2	465	1 42
John Burkhart	300	..	..	300	90
George Brown	200	1	1	222	66
Samuel Barber	150	..	..	150	45
James Brown	100	1	1	128	38
Jacob Burkhart	200	..	2	330	99
William Brown	200	2	1	234	70⅛
Stephen Brewer	200	1	2	238	1 46
Robert Best	400	1	2	427	1 28
Alexander Best	200	1	..	208	62
James Burns (S. M.)	200	1	..	273	1 37
Edward Burns (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Adam Bortmass	400	1	1	428	1 28
Abraham Brinker	...	1	2	68	20
John Bayles	400	1	2	304	91⅛
Samuel Bracy	400	..	1	276	83
William Conway	400	2	2	436	1 31⅜
Hugh Conway, Sr.	100	2	..	116	35
John Conway (S. M.)	400	..	1	553	2 41
Hugh Conway, Jr. (S. M.)	200	..	1	225	1 48
Samuel Cunningham (grist and sawmill)	1000	..	..	1983	6 70
Mary Cunningham	300	1	..	408	1 22⅛
John Cunningham (S. M.)	500	2	3	754	2 26
Hamilton Cunningham (S. M. and distillery)	...	..	1	60	18
Archibald Cunningham (S. M.)	400	2	2	496	2 26
Agnes Cunningham	400	1	..	273	82
Andrew Cunningham (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
James Carson	200	1	..	273	82
Robert Carson	200	..	1	278	83⅛

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
John Carson	200	..	..	$ 266	$ 80
Isaac Curry	400	2	1	432	1 30
Alexander Campbell	200	1	..	209	63
John Clows	400	1	..	274	82
Samuel Copeland	296	..	2	222	66
John Campbell	400	..	..	400	1 20
Alexander Campbell	50	..	..	33	10
John Cowden (S. M.)	300	..	..	400	1 95
John Carothers	100	1	2	138	41
Thomas Carothers	400	..	..	400	1 20
Andrew Christy	400	..	..	400	1 20
Andrew Christy	400	2	1	426	1 28
Alexander Cochran	400	1	..	408	1 22
Samuel Cook	300	..	..	300	90
Henry Casner	400	..	..	200	80
Charles Duffy	400	1	1	285	85
Thomas Dunning (distillery)	400	1	2	473	1 42
Samuel Dunbar	400	1	..	541	1 62
John Dunbar	...	1	1	47	14
Thomas Dougal	400	..	..	266	80
John David	400	1	2	299	90
John David	200	2	2	352	1 06
Daniel Dougherty	100	1	1	294	88
James Douglas (distillery)	300	1	1	260	78
John Douglas	200	..	..	133	40
Thomas Dickey	400	..	..	266	80
David Duke (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
John Elliott	200	..	..	200	60
Robert Elliott	366	2	2	543	1 63
William Elliott	200	1	2	238	71
David Erwin	...	1	1	27	8
Robert Erwin	400	1	1	296	88
Joseph Evans	400	..	2	291	87
Francis Fryer	400	2	1	446	1 34
William Freeman	400	1	..	541	62
Peter Fryer (S. M.)	400	..	..	533	2 33
Abraham Fryer	400	1	2	601	1 80
James Fulton	400	3	2	602	1 81
Jacob Flick	100	1	2	132	40
Christian Fleeger	300	2	2	449	1 35
James Findley	400	3	1	569	1 71
Samuel Findley, Esq.	300	2	2	391	1 17
David Findley	400	..	..	400	1 20
James Ferguson	400	..	1	296	87
Patrick Fitzsimmons (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Robert Graham	400	1	1	580	1 74
Patrick Graham	300	..	1	420	1 26
Robert Graham	300	..	1	440	1 32
Philip Grinder	400	1	..	410	1 23
Hugh Gibbs	400	1	2	601	1 80
James Gilchrist	...	1	2	58	17
Jane Gibson	200	..	..	200	60
St. Clair Gibson	300	1	..	207	62
John Griffin	400	1	..	407	1 22
James Gilliland	400	1	..	274	82
James Guffy	400	1	2	591	1 77
Arthur Gardner	200	..	..	200	60
James Gardner (S. M.)	400	..	..	400	1 95
Hugh Gallagher	400	..	..	266	80
Joseph Gold	400	1	..	274	82
John Galbraith	300	2	2	446	1 33
John Green	...	1	..	8	2

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
Thomas Horton	400	1	1	$ 282	$ 85
George Hays	100	2	..	116	35
James Hays (S. M.)	200	..	..	200	1 35
Patrick Harvey	400	2	1	426	1 28
Alexander Hamilton	400	2	2	486	1 46
Philip Hartman	400	2	2	398	1 19
James Harbison	350	1	2	519	1 36
William Harbison	250	2	2	398	1 19
James Hoge	150	1	..	158	47
William Hultz	300	1	2	504	1 50
George Hutchison, Esq	400	..	..	400	1 20
William Hutchison	400	1	1	428	1 28
Alexander Hutchison	400	1	1	428	1 28
Bernard Hagens	400	1	..	273	82
Henry Hunter	100	1	1	133	40
David Harper	200	2	2	260	78
Peter Henry	400	2	2	444	1 33
Robert Hamilton	400	1	2	158	47
Edward Higgins	...	1	2	28	8
Robert Harkins	200	..	..	200	1 35
Robert Johntson	400	1	..	275	82
Jacob Jones	400	1	2	433	1 30
Henry Kennedy	180	1	1	237	71
Martin Kennedy	100	2	1	124	37
James Kennedy	100	2	..	84	25
John Kennedy, Sr	400	1	2	292	88
John Kennedy	400	1	..	273	82
William Kennedy	300	1	..	308	92
Ambrose Kennedy	400	2	..	572	1 71
William Kennedy	...	1	..	8	2⅔
Robert Kennedy	200	..	1	153	46
John Keller	200	..	..	266	80
Francis Kearns	200	2	2	322	96
David Kerr	...	2	2	74	22
James Kerr	...	2	..	16	5
John Lyon	400	2	2	597	1 79
Robert Linn	400	3	3	461	1 38
Jacob Linhart	400	3	2	476	1 43
Walter Lindsey	400	2	..	414	1 24
Isaac Lefevre	400	..	..	266	80
James Moore	400	2	1	434	1 30
Garret Moore	400	..	..	266	1 55
James Moore (S. M., distillery)	400	..	2	565	2 44
James McBride	400	2	1	312	92
John McBride, Esq	370	5	4	663	1 99
William Martin, Jr	400	..	..	266	80
William Martin	400	1	3	600	1 80
James Martin	...	1	..	8	2
Thomas Martin	400	1	1	283	85
Richard Martin	400	1	..	328	98
Robert Maxwell	300	..	1	266	80
James Maxwell (S. M)	400	1	1	420	2 01
James McCurdy (S. M.)	200	..	..	200	1 35
John McCurdy	400	..	2	430	1 29
John Morrow	400	..	..	400	1 20
John McJunkin (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
James McJunkin (S. M.)	400	2	1	446	2 09
David McJunkin (S. M.)	400	..	1	430	2 04
David McJunkin	400	2	1	567	1 70
Joshua McElfish	...	1	2	58	17
Agnes Matthews	400	2	1	426	1 28
Richard Miller	200	3	1	320	96

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
James Miller	200	..	..	$ 266	$ 80
Silas Miller	300	..	2	460	2 13
Thomas McCleary	200	1	..	274	82
John McCleary	200	..	..	266	80
George McCandless	400	3	1	454	1 36
William McCandless	400	..	..	400	1 20
James McCandless	400	2	4	505	1 51
John McCandless	400	4	2	492	1 48
Dunning McNair	200	..	..	266	80
Thomas McKee	270	2	..	286	86
James McKee (S. M.)	400	..	2	460	2 13
John McGowan, Sr	...	1	1	23	7
John McGowan	400	1	..	274	82
John McQuistion	400	3	3	474	1 42
William McDonald	400	1	1	293	88
Andrew McCaslin	200	2	1	307	92
Robert McGinnis	300	3	..	314	94
John McGinnis	50	..	..	33	10
Robert McCall	400	1	..	273	82
Bernard McGee	200	2	1	302	90
Hugh McGee (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Joseph Means	...	1	..	8	2⅝
James McCollum	400	1	3	591	1 77
James McLaughlin	400	2	1	297	89
John Moser (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
John Moser, Sr	400	2	1	436	1 31
George McGaffey	400	1	..	274	82
John McCool	100	1	..	140	42
Jacob Negley	400	..	..	266	80
William Neyman (gristmill)	500	4	2	688	2 06
William Neyman, Jr	200	..	..	138	40
John Neyman	200	..	..	266	80
Elizabeth Neyman	400	..	..	400	1 20
Martha Neal	200	..	..	200	60
Abram Ozenbaugh	400	1	..	274	82
John Parks	400	..	..	266	80
James Parks	...	1	1	27	8
James Patterson	400	1	2	430	1 29
William Patterson	200	1	2	237	71
Robert Patterson	400	1	..	274	82
David Patterson	400	1	2	292	87
John Pierce	400	3	2	587	1 76
Valentine Primer (sawmill)	500	1	..	401	1 23
Peter Peterson, Jr. (S. M.)	400	..	..	266	80
Garret Peterson (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Daniel Pierce	212	2	2	331	99
Amos Pierce	300	..	2	335	1 00½
John Powell	400	1	1	427	1 28
Jacob Plants	400	1	..	274	82
Robert Patton	250	1	..	175	52
John Pryor	400	..	2	396	89
George Potter	100	1	..	75	22
James Phillips (S. M.)	400	..	..	266	1 55
John Pew (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
John Potts	300	..	..	400	1 20
Edward Quinn	300	2	1	428	1 28
John Quinn (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Samuel Rippey, Esq. (distillery)	400	1	3	691	2 07
Hugh Riddle	400	1	1	294	88
Samuel Riddle (Bear Creek)	400	..	..	400	1 20
Robert Riddle	400	1	2	314	94
Samuel Riddle	200	1	..	208	62

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
James Ray, Esq.	200	1	..	$ 273	$ 88
John Ray	400	1	1	428	1 28
James Ray	400	1	1	293	88
Benjamin Rimbey (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Jacob Rudolph	400	1	3	438	1 31
Adam Rodebaugh	400	2	2	466	1 40
John Reed (S. M.)	400	..	..	266	1 55
William Rarden	196	2	2	204	61
George Rex	400	..	..	266	80
Samuel Robb	400	1	2	431	1 29
Hamilton Robb	400	..	..	266	80
John Robb	400	2	..	280	84
John Ranker	100	..	1	145	43
Henry Rust	400	..	..	266	80
David Russell	400	2	2	588	1 76
Samuel Russell	400	..	..	400	1 20
James Russel, Sr	300	..	1	330	99
James Russell, Jr	400	1	1	430	1 29
Philip Russell	...	1	1	28	8
Thomas Smith	200	2	3	332	1 00
Jep Smith	400	1	..	273	82
James Smith	400	..	..	266	80
James Scott, Sr	400	1	3	575	1 72
George Scott (S. M.)	400	..	..	266	1 66
James Scott, Jr	400	1	1	298	89
Jacob Sumney	400	3	2	576	1 73
Patrick Sagerson	400	2	..	414	1 24
Adam Shanor (distillery)	400	..	..	430	1 29
Archibald St. Clair (distillery)	400	1	3	512	1 54
John Streator	400	1	..	408	1 22
William Stoughton	400	2	2	360	1 08
John Stoughton	100	2	2	144	43
John Spear	400	1	..	408	1 22
Mary Steel	370	1	..	378	1 13
John Steel (S. M.)	...	..	1	22	7
George Stinchcomb	400	2	2	322	97
James Stewart (distillery)	400	2	1	466	1 40
John Stewart	400	..	..	266	80
Robert Stewart	170	2	1	226	68
David Sutton	300	2	2	446	1 34
Daniel Sutton (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Joseph Sutton (distillery)	...	1	1	60	18
Philip Sutton (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Jeremiah Sutton, Sr	400	1	..	407	1 22
Joseph Sutton	...	..	1	25	7
Platt Sutton	...	1	1	32	10
Jeremiah Sutton, Jr	400	1	2	407	1 34
John Shryock	400	1	2	304	91
Henry Sefton	200	..	2	296	89
Andrew Strawick	400	1	..	273	82
Benjamin Thomas	400	..	1	286	86
William Thompson	100	3	1	134	40
Moses Thompson (S. M.)	400	..	1	286	1 61
Anthony Thompson	400	2	3	459	1 38
John Thompson (weaver)	400	1	1	290	87
John Thompson (blacksmith)	400	1	1	438	1 31
John Thompson	400	..	..	266	80
William Thompson (S. M.)	400	1	1	304	1 66
John Thompson (Con. Creek)	400	..	2	430	2 04
Hugh Thompson	...	1	1	17	5
Martin Thompson	400	..	..	266	80
William Trimble (S. M.)	400	1	2	426	2 03

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
Thomas Trimble	100	2	..	$ 114	$ 34
Adam Turney	400	1	..	408	1 22
James Turk, Jr. (S. M.)	400	..	..	533	2 35
Andrew Turk (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
James Turk, Sr	...	2	1	39	12
John Turk	400	1	2	570	1 71
John Thorn (tanner.)	400	1	2	443	1 33
Robert Thorn (S. M.)	400	1	..	410	1 98
John Thorn	400	..	1	296	89
John Tannehill	100	..	..	66	20
George Timblin	400	2	..	414	1 24
Joseph Timblin	400	..	2	425	1 27
John Wonderly	400	1	2	638	1 31
John Wallace	400	..	..	533	1 59
Robert Wallace	200	1	2	313	94
Felty Whitehead	400	2	2	676	1 43
Francis Warmcastle	400	1	1	438	1 31
William Wilson	400	1	..	540	1 62
James Wilson	200	1	1	182	53
Benjamin Wallace	200	2	1	297	89
William White	200	3	1	254	76
Thomas Watson	200	1	..	208	62
John Woodcock	400	1	1	417	1 25
Matthew Wigfield	200	2	2	322	97
William Wright (B. C.)	300	..	..	300	90
Alexander Wright	400	..	..	266	80
William Wasson	600	3	2	720	2 16
Hugh Wasson	400	2	2	460	1 36
Francis Whitmire	400	1	2	298	89

The reputed owners of lands in Cunningham's district of this township were Edward Burd, C. Bartur, Robert Blackwell, Daniel Benezette, John Cunningham, James Cunningham, D. Campbell's heirs, Ebenezer Denny, George Eddy, James Galbreath, Ferdinand Gordon, John Hollingsworth, Benjamin Horner, or Francis Johnson, Joseph Kiser, or Henry Miller, Andrew Kennedy, George Plummer, Joseph Wirt and John Wilson.

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
Peggy Adams	...	1	..	$ 4	$ 4
Thomas Adams	200	1	..	64	58
John Adams	300	1	2	110	1 00
William Adams (2 mills)	400	1	3	200	1 80
James Allsworth (S. M)	400	..	..	120	1 83
John Allen	200	2	2	84	76
William Ammery	91	1	1	48	43
George Armstrong (S. M.)	200	..	..	40	1 11
John Atwell, Sr	200	2	2	84	76
Robert Atwell	400	1	..	124	1 12
John T. Atwell	400	..	1	128	1 15
David Armstrong (2 mills)	400	1	2	280	1 80
Joseph Bleakney	400	3	..	92	83
John Burrows	130	1	2	60	54
Samuel Barron	200	3	1	80	72.
James Buchanan (S. M.)	150	..	2	76	1 43

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION.	TAX
Nelly Barnet	100	..	..	$ 20	$ 18
Ebenezer Beatty	400	3	..	132	1 18
Alexander Brown	200	1	..	64	54
Ebenezer Brown	400	..	..	120	1 08
John Brown	...	1	1	12	11
James Bell	200	1	2	80	72
Rebecca Bell	100	1	2	54	49
John Bell	400	2	2	184	1 66
William Black	400	2	2	104	94
Robert Black	...	1	1	12	11
Samuel Black	400	3	..	132	1 18
Patrick Baker	200	1	..	44	40
John Blair	400	1	2	96	86
Ezekiel Brady (blacksmith)	24	1	1	26	22
Andrew Cook	400	2	1	145	1 30
Peter Cook (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Stephen Cooper	50	..	1	23	21
Zebulon Cooper	400	2	..	128	1 15
Nathaniel Cooper	100	2	2	44	39
William Conn (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Robert Conn	400	3	1	140	1 26
John Campbell	130	3	..	36	32
Samuel Campbell	400	3	2	108	97
Ann Campbell	400	4	2	153	1 37
James Campbell	200	1	1	92	82
Andrew Campbell	400	..	..	80	72
Thomas Coulter (sawmill)	250	4	1	109	98
Abigail Coulter	...	1	1	12	10
James Coulter (tannery.)	100	2	2	50	45
Samuel Coulter	300	2	1	106	92
Luke Covert	150	2	2	71	64
John Crawford, Sr.	800	3	2	248	2 23
John Crawford	400	1	1	132	1 18
George Crawford	400	..	..	100	90
John Carrothers (tannery.)	400	1	..	134	1 21
James Chambers	400	1	1	132	1 18
John Chambers (S. M.)	200	..	..	60	1 29
Adam Curry	400	2	..	128	1 15
James Cosby	400	1	1	132	1 19
William Collins	400	..	1	128	1 15
John Conley	300	1	1	102	92
Robert Cochran, Sr.	150	2	..	72	60
Robert Cunningham	400	3	..	102	92
Edward Canaan	400	1	2	140	1 26
John Courtney (S. M.)	300	..	..	60	1 29
David Christy	250	1	..	104	93
John Christy, Jr.	180	1	1	48	43
Abraham Carnahan	400	1	1	92	82
Edward Cole	200	1	1	72	65
Thomas Clark	400	1	2	180	1 62
George Daubenspeck	200	2	1	76	68
Philip Daubenspeck	200	1	..	52	46
Alexander Donoghey	300	3	1	136	1 22
John Dickey	200	3	..	72	64
Alexander Dunlap	200	..	1	168	2 26
William Downing	...	4	..	16	14
James Downing	200	..	1	68	61
William Dixon	400	3	..	132	1 19
Edward Douglass (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
James Douglass (S. M.)	200	1	2	80	1 47
George Dobson	200	1	1	82	73
Sarah Eaneaz	400	..	..	120	1 08
Joseph Euard	400	2	..	128	1 15

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
Henry Evans	200	1	2	$ 100	$ 90
John Evans (grist mill.)	400	2	1	136	1 22
John Elliott	400	3	4	204	1 84
William Elliott	408	4	2	195	1 75
James Elder	400	2	2	144	1 30
William Ferguson	...	3	..	12	11
Adam Funk	400	4	1	184	1 65
Benjamin Fletcher	300	3	..	72	64
Harris French	400	1	1	132	1 18
Archibald Fowler	384	4	..	93	84
Alexander Gilchrist	...	2	..	8	7
William Graham (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Edward Graham, Jr	200	..	..	80	72
Edward Graham, Sr	200	1	2	100	90
Thomas Graham (S. M.)	200	..	..	80	1 47
Samuel Graham	200	1	1	72	63
William Gaweal	...	2	2	24	22
Benjamin Grossman	...	2	1	16	14
Michael Geiger	400	..	..	80	72
Joseph Gilmore	400	2	1	136	1 97
Alexander Grant	400	2	1	76	68
James Gibson	400	2	..	138	1 15
Levi Gibson (distillery)	400	4	1	150	1 35
Thomas Humphrey	200	2	1	76	68
Robert Hindman	200	1	1	72	64
John Hindman (S. M.)	200	3	..	81	1 48
William Hutchison	228	3	2	96	86
William Holland	400	1	..	84	76
Charles Hilliard	400	..	..	80	72
Guy Hilliard (S. M.)	400	..	..	80	1 47
Guy Hilliard, Sr	350	1	1	82	73
Francis Hilliard (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Alexander Hilliard (S. M.)	100	..	..	80	1 47
Jacob Hilliard	200	4	1	92	82
James Hagerty	400	1	1	72	64
William Hogan (S. M.)	400	..	..	80	1 72
James Hogan	400	..	1	168	1 51
John Hockenberry	150	5	1	58	52
Andrew Hawk	...	1	1	12	11
James Hale (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
William Hall	400	..	..	80	72
Ephraim Harris	300	3	3	156	1 40
James Hardy	400	2	..	128	1 15
Hugh Henderson	100	..	..	40	36
John Hinds (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Samuel Irwin	400	2	2	104	94
Robert Jordan	200	1	..	44	39
William Jack	400	3	1	100	90
Benjamin Jack	388	2	1	174	1 57
John Jordan	400	1	..	164	1 48
Reuben Jarvis	100	1	..	34	31
Richard Jarvis	400	..	1	128	1 15
John Jameson	400	3	2	148	1 33
Robert Jameson	400	..	..	120	1 08
Thomas Jolly	300	2	1	76	68
Joseph Kennedy	283	4	1	54	49
Michael Kelly	400	2	..	88	80
Archibald Kelly	200	3	..	72	65
Jonathan Kelly (blacksmith)	200	1	1	98	88
Joseph Kelly	200	4	1	84	76
James Knox	400	..	..	120	1 08
Frederick Keiffer	15	3	..	16	14

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAMES	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
Peter Kimes	100	2	2	$ 54	$ 49
Robert Leason	100	..	1	38	34
John Lavere	100	..	1	38	34
Daniel Lavere	200	1	2	80	72
Andrew Lavere	400	1	..	124	1 12
Robert Logan	400	1	2	100	90
John Logue	200	..	1	48	43
John Lowrie	800	.3	1	210	1 89
John Lineberger (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Abner McMahon	150	1	2	50	45
William McCollough (S. M.)	...	..	..	132	1 18
Duncan McSparrin	400	1	1	...	75
Archibald McSparrin (S. M.)	...	..	..	132	1 19
Patrick McAnnally	400	3	..	...	....
Alexander McDonald	...	2	1	16	14
John Moore	400	..	..	120	1 08
Samuel Meals (blacksmith)	300	3	1	116	1 04
George Meals	...	..	1	8	82
Samuel Meals, Jr. (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
Jacob Mechling	200	1	2	80	72
David Mortimer (S. M.)	400	..	..	80	1 47
William Morrow	150	2	1	46	41
Daniel McDade	200	..	..	56	50
John McNees	...	..	..	...	75
William McNees	400	2	2	144	1 29
James McNees	200	2	2	104	94
John Martin, Sr	400	3	1	140	1 26
John Martin, Jr. (S. M.)	400	..	..	120	1 83
Charles Martin	...	4	1	24	22
Frederick Miller	400	..	..	160	1 44
John Miller	...	1	..	4	4
Jonathan Morris	400	1	..	84	76
Charles McCoy (distillery)	400	4	1	144	1 30
Phillip McCoy	400	..	1	136	1 22
Hugh Murrin (distillery)	400	3	1	106	95
James Murrin (S. M.)	400	..	..	80	1 47
James Moorhead	200	1	2	100	90
Samuel McMurray	200	2	2	64	58
William McLaughlin	400	..	..	120	1 08
Gabriel McKimmons	300	1	..	64	51
Henry Murphy	400	1	..	84	76
Walter Mahan	300	..	..	90	81
William McMichael (S. M.)	300	..	..	70	1 38
Daniel McConnell	400	2	2	184	1 66
Charles C. McWright (tailor)	...	..	..	...	80
Thomas Neate	400	..	..	120	1 08
Rebecca Newell	400	2	..	88	79
Charles Pollock	400	2	1	96	86
James Pollock (S M.)	400	1	..	84	1 50
Samuel Porterfield	400	2	..	138	1 24
Robert Porter	400	1	..	64	57
Andrew Porter	400	..	..	160	1 44
Jacob Pisor	400	1	1	132	1 18
John Pisor (S. M., distillery)	400	1	1	140	2 01
John Parker, Esq. (one slave)	400	5	2	212	1 91
Washington Parker (S. M.)	200	1	..	64	1 33
William Parker (S. M.)	400	..	..	80	1 47
George Parker	400	3	1	100	90
Thomas Patterson	400	1	1	132	1 19
Isaac Reep	400	1	2	100	90
James Reed	400	..	..	80	72
Robert Reed (tannery)	400	2	1	194	1 75

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
John Rosenberry	400	1	..	$ 84	$ 75
Alex Ramsey	400	1	1	92	83
John Robertson	150	1	2	50	45
John Reddick	400	3	2	194	1 75
James Shields	400	2	..	128	1 15
John Shields	300	1	1	112	1 01
James Say	100	2	..	48	43
Elisha Smith	400	3	2	148	1 33
Joseph Smith (distillery)	400	1	2	148	1 33
John Smith	100	2	2	64	58
James Smith	400	..	1	68	61
James Simpson	400	3	1	140	1 26
Henry Steintorf	400	1	..	124	1 12
John Shever	100	1	..	34	31
Michael Shakely	400	1	2	140	1 26
John Stevenson	400	1	..	94	85
Robert Sutton	400	2	1	76	68
Avad Sutton (S. M.)	400	..	..	80	1 47
Robert Storey (S. M.)	...	1	..	4	79
Christian Smethers	200	4	1	84	75
John Sullinger	170	1	1	142	38
Andrew Stewart	300	3	1	80	72
Samuel Sloan	280	3	..	96	86
James Scott	200	2	3	70	63
Joseph Studebaker	400	2	..	128	1 15
David Studebaker (S. M.)	400	..	1	128	1 90
Philip Snyder	200	1	1	72	64
Melzer Tannehill	250	2	2	126	1 11
John Taggert	400	1	2	100	90
William Turner	400	1	1	92	83
James Turner	300	..	1	68	61
John Truby	400	..	2	96	86
Joseph Tom	400	2	2	184	1 65
Robert Taylor	400	..	..	80	72
Peter Traxler (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
James Vincent	400	2	..	88	79
Enoch Varnum	400	1	..	124	1 11
John Vanderlin	400	2	1	136	1 22
John Vandyke	400	2	1	136	1 22
Richard Vandyke	200	2	1	76	68
Van Huston	200	..	1	68	61
Abraham Walter	250	1	1	87	78
David Walter (S. M.)	100	..	..	30	1 02
John Wilkins	400	1	..	84	75
John Wilson, Jr	200	..	..	40	36
John Wilson	400	1	1	98	88
Capt. William Wilson	400	2	2	144	1 30
Louis Wilson	400	..	..	80	72
James White	200	..	..	60	54
Joseph Wiley	200	1	..	64	58
Alexander Wiley	350	1	..	109	98
Robert Waddle	400	2	2	184	1 66
Thomas Waddle	...	1	1	12	11
William Waddle, Sr	250	1	1	87	78
James Waddle (S. M.)	...	..	..	...	75
George Ward	400	..	1	88	79
John Walsh	400	2	2	184	1 66
Alexander Young (distillery)	200	2	2	90	81

After 1803 the county settled up very rapidly, so that by 1806 there were no less than 1,644 taxables within her limits, and by 1810, when the first census was taken, the population was 7,346.

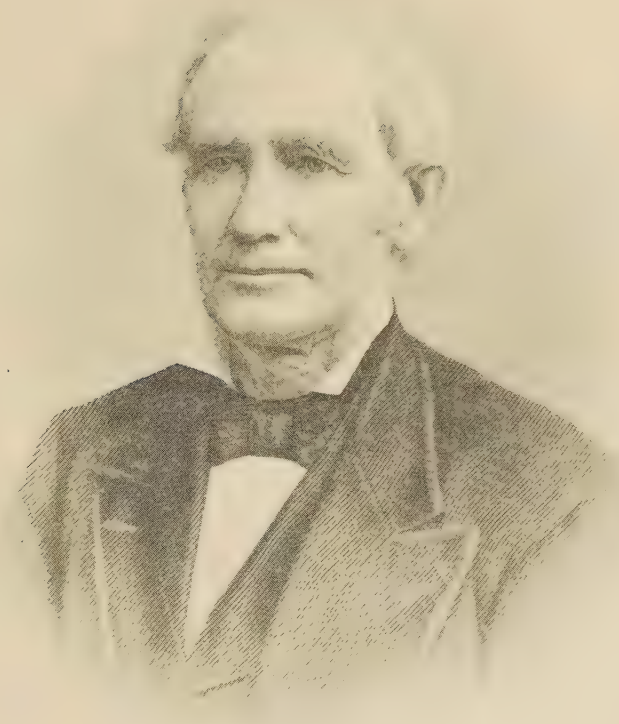
STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

The following table exhibits the population of the county by townships and boroughs at each decennial census since its organization:

	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	880	1890
Adams township	....	....	....	....	....	866	873	1,156	1,817
Allegheny township	....	....	....	....	....	881	890	2,287	1,224
Brady township	....	....	....	....	....	701	600	772	729
Buffalo township	375	582	1,012	1,820	2,751	1,205	1,495	1,263	1,131
Butler borough	....	....	580	861	1,148	1,399	1,935	3,163	8,734
Butler township	453	472	768	1,389	2,622	1,198	984	1,007	1,297
Centre township	742	972	1,322	1,834	1,495	829	843	980	1,005
Centreville borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	366	418	448
Cherry township	....	....	....	625	970	907	903	1,161	1,433
Clay township	....	....	....	....	....	1,039	1,062	1,036	1,076
Clearfield township	288	515	617	1,103	1,924	869	847	1,056	841
Clinton township	....	....	....	....	....	1,021	1,132	1,048	918
Concord township	....	....	....	....	....	855	926	1,654	1,138
Connoquenessing township	1,284	977	1,944	2,692	2,518	1,098	1,051	1,190	1,593
Cranberry township	543	765	1,046	1,822	2,236	931	945	983	909
Donegal township	671	960	1,085	1,615	1,174	999	852	2,156	1,617
Evans City borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	637
Fairview borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	333	303
Fairview township	....	....	....	....	1,078	1,101	1,078	3,930	1,996
Forward township	....	....	....	....	....	1,020	1,025	1,133	1,724
Franklin township	....	....	....	....	1,119	860	1,047	1,047	990
Harmony borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	414	497	585
Harrisville borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	352	386	386
Jackson township	....	....	....	....	....	1,117	1,137	1,267	1,154
Jefferson township	....	....	....	....	....	1,457	1,234	1,214	1,600
Karns City borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	701	427
Lancaster township	....	....	....	....	....	1,130	1,053	1,070	946
Marion township	....	....	....	....	....	789	850	1,086	965
Mercer township	588	641	771	1,233	1,296	545	478	985	697
Middlesex township	538	1,010	1,231	1,692	2,259	1,034	1,010	1,100	1,078
Millerstown borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	407	1,108	1,162
Muddy Creek township	395	868	1,317	1,998	1.142	1,094	972	790	785
Oakland township	....	....	....	....	....	919	926	1,039	1,198
Parker township	399	659	945	1,364	769	1,170	1,309	2,516	1,710
Penn township	....	....	....	....	....	914	837	1,131	1,814
Petrolia borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,186	546
Portersville borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	198	216	190
Prospect borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	271	362	343
Saxonburg borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	295	319	258
Slippery Rock township	658	865	1,541	1,507	1,490	993	879	1,007	1,247
Summit township	....	....	....	....	....	939	1,304	1,266	1,287
Venango township	377	353	499	822	1,473	836	902	1,322	1,147
Washington township	....	....	....	....	1,003	993	996	1,287	1,351
West-Sunbury borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	216	243	238
Winfield township	....	....	....	....	....	1,134	1,121	1,092	1,087
Worth township	....	....	....	....	....	928	893	1,076	939
Zelienople borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	387	497	639

The population of the following villages in 1880 was: Coylesville, 5; Evansburg, 68; Eldorado, 53; Forrestville, 233; Greece City, 142; Hilliard, 116; Mechanicsburg, 52; Middletown, 94; Modoc, 127; Martinsburg, 287; North Washington, 147; Petersville, 90; Sarversville, 37; Troutman, 320; Unionville, 44; West Liberty, 63, and Whitestown, 90. In 1890 many of these villages had almost disappeared, though a few of them show an increase; but they are included in the census of their respective townships. Evans City, originally called Evansburg, exhibits the most decided growth of any of the smaller towns, its population jumping from 68, in 1880, to 637 in 1890, while its present estimated population is about 1,000.

The total population of Butler county by decades is as follows: 1800, 3,916; 1810, 7,346; 1820, 10,193; 1830, 14,683; 1840, 22,371; 1850, 30,346; 1860, 35,594; 1870, 36,510; 1880, 52,536, and 1890, 55,339.



Yours Aff
Wm Campbell

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

PROVING A CLAIM—PETITIONS OF BARRON AND MCKEE—ADVENTURES OF THE WIDOW AGGAS — MRS. O'DONNELL'S DEVOTION — PEGGY WALKER'S ESCAPE — PIONEER BURIALS—PIONEER WEDDING FESTIVITIES—THE BACHELORS' TAX—EARLY TAVERN LICENSES—NEGRO AND WHITE SLAVES—THE "FOURTH" AND "TRAINING DAY" —CRADLE OF MORMONISM—RETAIL MARKETS, 1804 TO 1830—THE ARGONAUTS— WOOD RANGERS—EARLY HUNTERS AND THEIR REWARDS—HUNTS OF 1820 AND 1828 —THE LAST GRAND HUNT—FARMING AND MILLING METHODS.

IN a chapter of this character many pages might be devoted to portrayal of pioneer manners and customs. Here, however, some of the principal points in pioneer life will be noticed, as a sequel to the preceding chapter, wherein the names, connected with the development of this county, find a place. These reminiscences were obtained from contemporary records found in the court-house or in the newspaper offices. Among them is introduced the last great hunt, which, though occurring less than thirty years ago, is looked upon as the close of pioneer meetings, and in itself brings up the names of the sons of men, who in earlier days ranged the forests of this district, as self-reliant, expert hunters of the pioneer stamp.

In the chapter on land titles is told the story of the purchase of Butler county from the Indians and the agrarian troubles subsequent to 1803. The following statement made before Henry Evans and Samuel Cunningham, justices of the peace for Butler county, December 12, 1801, shows the manner in which settlers acquired land in some districts:

> William Barron, of Butler county, farmer, applies for a tract of three hundred acres of land situate on the Glade run, a branch of Slippery Rock creek, being what is called commonly, "The Stripe," adjoining to land settled by Thomas Carothers and David Findley and to the Donation District, on which tract of land by the said William Barron applied for, he hath caused an actual settlement and improvement to be made.

In a further statement he says that in May, 1797, he erected a cabin, deadened the trees on three acres and cleared two acres. By 1801 six acres were cleared and a cabin sixteen feet square was in existence. All went to show that he had complied with the land grant laws of the Commonwealth and that his application for a patent was made in good faith and not as a speculator or the agent of a speculator.

In 1823 the legislature settled the difficulties growing out of claims to lands in the Struck District of Butler county, when the petition of Andrew McKee was considered. It appears that the act of March 7, 1780, promised to officers and privates of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolutionary War certain lands to be divided according to the rank of grantees. The acts of March 12, 1873,

and of March 24, 1785, provided for the location and survey of such lands, and Brigadier-General Irvine was appointed to make a topographical survey. He reported that the most eastern part of the Second Donation District, commonly called the "Struck District," was unfit for cultivation, and hence tickets for such lands were not placed in the "wheel."

The story of the Widow Aggas, bringing her family into this county in 1796, a short time after the Indians killed her husband, in Westmoreland county, is by no means an extreme picture of the dangers and troubles to which the pioneers were exposed. With her sons, Sylvanus, aged eleven years, and Abner, aged ten years, she entered the forest of what is now Centre township and early in the afternoon camped near a spring, where she intended to make a home. Later that day she went further into the forest in search of a better location, but losing her way among the hills, the brave woman became dazed and laid down exhausted to wait for the morning light. Next day was passed in a fruitless search for the encampment of the family, and night coming on she sought refuge from the wolves and a place of rest in the forks of a monarch oak. On the morning of the third day she discovered a trail, and shortly after met a few of her new neighbors, who assured her that her boys were safe and pointed out the way which would lead her to them.

Another instance of the courage and fortitude of pioneer women is to be found in the experience of Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, who lost her husband shortly after their settlement in Clearfield township. With extraordinary courage she took up the work of making a farm in the wilderness, and, at the same time, supported and educated the young pioneers, who were left to her as a pledge of a husband's love.

The early settlers had more than obstacles to deal with. The Indian, the wolf and the bear were not the only enemies to be guarded against, for the panther was still a ranger of the woods and the most terrible enemy of the new inhabitants. The scene of Peggy Walker's escape from the "painter" is not far from the location of the Armstrongs' first cabin on Wolf creek. Returning from that cabin about sundown one day in 1805, she heard the animal's scream. The horse on which the girl was mounted bounded forward and the race for life began. Often the panther came close enough to make the spring which he was sure would land him on his prey; but the good horse being swift and sure and the rider well trained in forest travel, escaped the angry brute, which gave up the chase when only within gunshot of her home.

As the marriage in pioneer times was a signal for rejoicings and merriment, so death was one for sorrow and solemnity. The funeral in the wilderness, whether the mourners marched toward the cemetery round the church at Sugar Creek, or westward to Mount Nebo, was a moving picture of sincere grief. Simplicity marked the whole ceremony of burial. No plumed hearse was there, not even a wagon on which the plain coffin might be placed. When the pioneer Thorn died, a large tree was cut down and hollowed out in canoe or "dug-out" fashion, the body was then placed in the cavity, a slab nailed on top, and the crude casket hauled to the grave-yard after the fashion of a sleigh. This funeral was the extreme of pioneer simplicity.

The youth of pioneer days were as anxious to enter matrimonial life as these of our own times, and the weddings were great attractions. There were no distinctions of class and few of fortune. The neighbors gathered to celebrate with natural joy the nuptials of their young friends. The dance continued just so long as any desired to step jauntily about to the music of the district fiddler, in square sets or jigs or in three or four-handed reels. The jigs were characterized by the "cutting-out" game, that is, when either of the dancers desired to rest, one would take his place in the set without disturbing the others. If seats were scarce, as they were often, every young man, not on the floor, was expected to offer his knees as a seat for a girl, and this offer was accepted with the same courtesy that would be observed to-day in leading a fair one to her chair. The "infair" took place the next night and was enjoyed equally with the wedding festivities. During the years, when single men were taxed seventy-five cents per annum, they would often marry to win exoneration. There is, at least, one case of this character related in the chapter on organization and administration. The marriage of Walter Lowrie, in 1808, is recorded as follows:

This is to certify that on the fourteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, before me, Samuel Cunningham, one of the justices of the peace of Butler county, Walter Lowrie of the county aforesaid, and Amelia McPherrin of the same county, were legally joined in marriage, each of them being of competent age, and declaring themselves free respectively from prior engagements or other lawful impediments. In witness whereof, as well as the said Walter and Amelia, as I, the said Samuel Cunningham and others, the witnesses present, have hereunto subscribed our names the day and year aforesaid: Samuel Cunningham, Walter Lowrie, Amelia Lowrie, Samuel Williamson, Andrew Williamson, Samuel Dickison, John Nelson, Benjamin White, Elizabeth White, John Negley, William Martin, John Spear, Joseph Hudson and Hannah Hall.

In *The Repository* of June 18, 1828, is a notice of the marriage of James Nicholl, aged sixty years, with Elizabeth Snow, aged twenty years, both of Parker township. The poet of *The Repository* added the following lines:

The groom of three score summer suns
Has braved the heat and sultry wind,
But now ere scorching August comes,
With naught but Snow can comfort find.

The persons recommended for tavern licenses in 1804, were William Ayres and James Thompson of Butler borough, with John Moser, Robert Graham, George Bowers and William Brown. In Connoquenessing township, were Guy Hilliard, Robert Boggs, Benjamin Garvin, James Amberson and Matthew White; David Sutton, of Middlesex; Robert Reed and Adam Funk, of Slippery Rock, and Daniel Fiedler of "Muller."

In 1805 Adam Funk applied for township leave to open a tavern at Butler; while William Brown, John Moser, George Bowers, Joseph McClelland, Abner Coats, James Thompson and Abraham Brinker also made similar applications. Thomas Lyon, of Middlesex; Matthew White, Robert Boggs, George Smith, James Amberson and William Freeman, of Connoquenessing; Samuel A. Rippey, of Slippery Rock; Benjamin Garvin, of Cranberry, and Robert Reed, of Mercer, were also applicants for license in 1805; and in 1806, Richard Maybury of Muddy

Creek; James Thompson, Michael Waterhouse and George Young, of Butler; Henry Evans, of Mercer, and John Cooper, of Donegal.

In June, 1807, Frederick Rapp was recommended for a license to keep tavern at Harmony. In 1809 Elisha Frost was permitted to keep tavern at Zelienople, and Jacob Mechling and William Martin in Butler; while in 1810, John Shryock asked for a license to keep tavern in Donegal.

In 1799, when Matthew White settled at Whitestown—where he had previously purchased 400 acres of land—he brought with him three slaves named George Mitchell, Pompey and Eleanor Troy, or "Black Nell." They were really the property of Alexander White, of Franklin county, father of Matthew, who manumitted them prior to 1803, in fulfillment of a promise made during a serious illness. In order, however, that they might be cared for, he gave George Mitchell to his son, Matthew, Pompey to his son, James, later of Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, and "Black Nell" to his daughter, Mrs. Anna Galbraith, the wife of Alexander Galbraith, of Centre township. Eleanor Troy, or "Black Nell," who was listed in the assessment of 1821, in Centre township, as a female slave forty-five years old, died March 11, 1857. For over thirty years she was a member of the Associate Reformed Church, of Butler. She was buried on the Moses Thompson farm in Centre township, where a monument marks her grave.

In 1803 Captain Parker was assessed as the owner of one slave. In 1821 the widow Galbraith was assessed as the owner of a slave named John, valued at $100. In the same year a slave named Lewis Martin, aged thirteen years, was valued for taxable purposes in Muddy Creek township. He was bound for six years. In this year, also, there were two male slaves in Connoquenessing township—one named Fulton, aged six years, and one named Thomas, aged five years; also a slave girl named Sylvia, aged fourteen years.

The apprentice of sixty years ago was made acquainted with experiences practically unknown to the boys of to-day. He was generally an orphan boy or the son of poor parents, and his apprenticeship, in many instances, approached actual slavery. He was often poorly clothed and fed, and so harshly treated as to be compelled to regain his liberty by running away. This he often did even when well treated. Sometimes his master made no further attempt at his recapture than to offer a reward, something like the following:

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday evening, the 29th ult., an indented apprentice to the cabinet-making business, named John Rimbey, between nineteen and twenty years of age. He had on when he went away a new black fur hat, blue coat and corded pantaloons and striped vest. He also took with him a pair of black, thick cloth pantaloons and vest. The public is hereby cautioned against employing or harboring said apprentice, as the law shall be enforced against any person doing so.

BUTLER, NOVEMBER 4, 1828. GEORGE MILLER.

Such rewards as one "gill of whisky" and $000 were offered in January, 1829, by John Welsh and William Stewart, the first advertising for Robert Gold, a young tailor, and the latter for John Powell, a young printer.

The "Fourth" and "Training Day" were the fete days of early times. The militia held the country then, and on "Training Day" felt they were its sole

defenders, if not actual owners. Among the early celebrations was that of July 4, 1823, which was presided over at Butler by Capt. William Beatty. William Campbell, the secretary, read the Declaration. Fifteen general toasts and twenty-seven volunteer toasts were responded to at the banquet, held in the house of Col. Henry Evans. A second organization, presided over by Moses Sullivan, with John Bredin as secretary and reader, dined at David Scott's tavern and responded to thirty toasts. At the Harmony meeting twenty-two toasts were proposed during the banquet at Jacob Kelker's house. Such patriarchs as Peter Duffy, Moses Sullivan, Jacob Mechling, Hagerty, Neyman, Beatty and others emptied their glasses as each name or sentiment was given.

At a celebration held in Cranberry township, on another occasion, the militia received a toast in their honor with several cheers, the memory of Washington, Lafayette, Jackson, Wayne and other heroes being likewise honored. At Prospect the local warriors observed the same rule.

Butler county may be called the cradle of Mormonism, in so far as the idea of a polygamic colony originated here with Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet of Nauvoo, Illinois. In the "Twenties," Smith resided at Harmony, where he boarded at the house of Isaac Hale. On January 18, 1827, he married Emma, a daughter of Isaac Hale, the union occurring in opposition to the wishes of her father, who would not permit the wedding to take place within his cabin. The sly Joseph was engaged at that time in digging for hidden treasure at Harmony; so he alleged. That he conceived the idea of his community here is highly probable. Studying the plans of the Harmony Society, he saw that by observing the same business ideas and opposing the extreme of celibacy by the other extreme of polygamy, he could gather round him men and women to live under the laws of free love. To make the bonds closer, he conceived of a spiritual rule. In September his god gave him the book of Mormon, and, in December, 1827, he crossed from Pennsylvania into New York, found the "plates" which he had buried there and began the organization of the Mormon Society.

The prices of goods and provisions from 1804 to 1830, as they appear in the account-book of Gen. William Ayers, of Butler, now in possession of the commissioners of the county, is given as follows:

Paper of ink-powder at Thompsons	$	25	
Pantaloons, vestcoat and trimmings		7	67½
One-half yard of lining 20c, three-fourths yards of muslin.... 23c			43
Black pair of hose from Crawfords		1	50
Pair of socks			50
Pair of pantaloons and cloth to make a surtout		7	72
One pound of tobacco			33
Thirteen doz. quills @ 4c			51
Two bull calves @ $3.00		6	00
One pound of coffee (from Pittsburgh)			44
Six yards cotton cassimere @ 50c	$	3	00
A pair of coarse woolen stockings			75
Sixteen eggs and three chickens			34
Cider, 1 barrel		5	00
Two thousand brick at $5.00 per M		10	00
Plasterer, per diem			75
Building three chimnies and cellarwall		65	50
Bed-bolsters, tick and pillow, 25 lbs		7	81½
Wheat, per bushel		1	00
Shoulder of bacon, 12 lbs. 10c		1	20
Eighty-seven lbs. of pork at 4½c.		3	91
Hired man, per month		5	00

One pound of sugar (from Pittsburgh)	$ 25
One and one-half doz. eggs	17
One loaf of sugar, 7 lbs. 5 oz. @ 44c	3 23
Wheelbarrow	4 00
Horse-collar	1 50
One cow and three bushels of buckwheat	20 00
Whisky, per gallon	50
Cord-wood, per cord	75
Comb	50
Blanket $3.00, blanket $6.50	9 50
Hide of small steer	2 00
Beef—14 lbs at 6c	84
Tallow—4½ lbs. at 12½c	56½
Veal—7½ lbs. at 5c	37½
Coal—50 bushels @ 5c	2 50
Bacon from Scotland, 72 lbs @ 13½c	9 72
Grinding wheat for bread, per bushel	2½
Three and one-half yards linsey @ 87½c	3 06½
Housekeeper per week	30 to 66c
Six bu. oats @ 20c and 30 bu. rye @ 37½c per bushel	$ 8 25
Pair of shoes, made by C. Myers.	1 75
Coarse blue and white handkerchief	37½
Two quarts of salt	25
Herrings, per doz	31
Lime, per bushel	18¾
One-half bushel of salt	1 25
Butter, per lb	6½
Flour, 33 lbs	67
Large kettle for hatters shop	5 00
Five and one-half yards flannel for Mallissa Jones (colored servant)	3 09¼
Tobacco, per lb	12½
Nails, per lb	10
Pine tub	1 50
Bonnet and gingham for Mallissa	2 85
Skein of sewing thread	6½
A pair of Morocco boots	2 00
Paper of pins	25
Six yards of calico @ 37½	2 25

The California gold-fever "struck" this county in 1849 and continued until 1852. During the two years several stalwart fellows left the county for the Pacific slope. Many of them found profit and pleasure, a greater number disappointment, and a few death. Among the Argonauts who left in 1849 was William J. Beatty, son of Captain Beatty. He died near Coloma, California, February 1, 1850. Alexander Martin, another Argonaut, died there in April, 1850. In March, 1850, the following-named residents of Butler borough started for California: C. E. Purviance, P. De Park Taylor, Robert J. Jordan, J. Q. A. Kennedy, John Bredin (son of Maurice), Capt. A. M. Evans, John Young, Simon P. Young and Christian Bortmass. At the same time a detachment left Harrisville, under Capt. James Harris. In February, 1851, Captain Ziegler and friends returned from the golden country. On March 4, 1851, Peter Schenck returned and died here a day later. Peter Duffy left with a thorough outfit in 1849, and did not return until 1853. Jacob Ziegler remained fourteen months. William Russell, who died here in October, 1885, was one of the Argonauts of 1850. He resided in the Golden State for thirty years; while Martin McCandless, who left here in 1852, revisited his home in September, 1893, for the first time.

Within a year or so many of those who set out with such high hopes were glad to return to their friends here. Among the jokers of the company were the local poets, one of whom wrote as follows:

I've been to Californy
With my wash-bowl on my knee;
I've seen the tallest elephant
That ever mortal see—
He measures, from one tip to tip,
About a million feet,
And from the other tip to top,
The critter can't be beat.

The right of petition and its accompanying right of remonstrance were freely exercised by the pioneers. The following is one of the earliest instances of the exercise of the former right. It was presented to the court of quarter sessions in November, 1804.

To the honourable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Butler, now composing a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said county. The petition of a number of the inhabitants of the said county humbly sheweth, that the county labours under inconvenience for want of proper wood-rangers, and, therefore, pray your Honours to license two suitable persons for that purpose, agreeably to the 7th section of an Act of Assembly on that subject, passed the 9th day of May, 1724. And your petitioners as in duty bound will Pray, etc.

This petition was written by William Ayres and signed by the following named pioneers: Matthew White, John Negley, David Kerr, James Scott, William Campbell, David Dougal, John McCandless, Samuel Cunningham, William Dodds, Andrew Allsworth, John Woodcock, John Shannon, James Irvine, James Amberson, William Skellen, Barnet Gilliland, Jacob Mechling, Daniel McMichael, William Adams, Christopher McMichael and David McMichael. The indorsement shows that the court appointed David Sutton, Sr., and John Stewart to serve as wood-rangers for one year.

From the beginning of 1800 to December 2, 1803, the sum of $494.03 was paid out on wolf orders. From April 5, 1825, to May 10, 1831, there were only $412.97 paid out on warrants for wolf scalps. The names of the recipients of this money are given as follows: Philip Hilliard, David Say, John Ekas, John Pollock, Elisha Baker and John Woods, in 1825; Neal Strawick and William Thompson in 1826; David Cypher in 1827; Robert Sloan in 1828; Jacob Ekas and Elisha Hilliard in 1829; George W. Smith, William Thompson and William McQuistion in 1830, and Thomas Hagerty, Jr., in 1831.

John McNees, a celebrated hunter of the pioneer period, delivered five wolf-heads and five wolf puppies in 1820, receiving as bounty thirty-two and twenty-five dollars respectively. Joseph Embry received twenty-five dollars for five wolf puppies, Justices Scott and Galbraith certifying that they were captured within the county.

In 1821–22 such hunters as Manassas Gillespie, John Parker, David Garvin and Patrick Gillespie were paid bounties for the killing of old wolves and the capture of wolf puppies. The hunters who received bounties in May, 1823, for wolf scalps and wolf puppies were William Smith, William McPherrin, Jacob Slator, Robert Thompson and Joseph Embry.

The grand hunt of December 21, 1820, was organized for the purpose of destroying bears, wolves, deer and other wild animals, which preyed upon the farmers' live stock or fed upon their crops. Four great divisions were organized. The northern division, under Captain Beatty, assembled at John L. Maxwell's house; the western division, under William Purviance, assembled at Purviance's powder-mill; the southern division, under Capt. John Dunbar, assembled at the house of Peter Peterson, Sr., and the eastern division, under Capt. William Campbell, started from the court house. No spirituous liquor was allowed to be carried into the field. This hunt was very successfully carried out, and a large number of wild animals were destroyed.

The great wolf hunt of April, 1828, was suggested at a meeting of farmers held in James McMahon's house, in Venango township. The hunters were ordered to assemble early on April 25, at five places, under Gen. Thomas Graham, Col. Benjamin McJunkin, Capt. John Parker, John Jack and Thomas Kerr, and to close in on Elean or Barnett's cabin as a center. No spirituous liquors were allowed nor were fire arms permitted. Horns, bells and drums were called into play and the work of surrounding the wolves and other wild animals was begun and prosecuted successfully.

The grand circular hunt of March 26, 1829, was carried out in three divisions, all under Jacob Mechling. The center or closing-in point was at Negley's farm on the turnpike. No guns or liquor were permitted.

One of the last grand hunts in this county, and the first since 1863, took place October 30, 1866,—twenty-four men of the "Dan Boones," under Capt. Charles Duffy, being matched against thirty-one men of the "Davy Crocketts," under Capt. Edwin Lyon.

The roster of the "Dan Boones" contained the following names: Charles Duffy, captain; John McCandless, John Purviance, Frank Eyth, Joseph B. Mechling, John B. McQuistion, Joseph Elliot, W. A. Lowry, Frank Strawick, I. J. Cummings, Joseph L. Purvis, John Hutchison, Gottlieb Longbine, William Leckey, John Lemmon, William Stoops, James Collins, Col. Alexander Lowry, Dr. J. C. Redick, Daniel Johnson, Matthew Cunningham, Henry Reiger, George W. Fleeger, Maj. George W. Reed, Jacob Gible, Benjamin Huselton, George Gillespie, Isaac Ash, Thomas S. Hutchison, Daniel McDevitt, J. D. Albert, John Snyder, C. Hurley, Andrew Knouse, Mike Fair, V. Reiger, Jacob Knouse, Eli Patterson, Isaiah Albert, William Campbell, Thomas A. Hutchison, Jacob Shields, George Hutchison and Samuel Beatty.

The roll of the "Davy Crocketts," contained the following names: Edwin Lyon, captain; Abraham McCandless, D. H. Mackey, R. C. McAboy, George W. Ziegler, R. C. Sharp, Conrad Smith, Lynn McAboy, Joseph McCaskey, Col. John M. Thompson, Samuel Sykes, Jr., Lieut. Jerry Millinger, Harvey Colbert, R. M. McLure, Maj. Cyrus E. Anderson, John Beatty, W. F. Hutchison, W. S. Purviance, T. H. Lyon, Samuel Johnson, William Derrimore, Simon Young, George Black, Milton Henry, Samuel Campbell, James Shanor, Simeon Nixon, Col. Thomas Bayne, William Mardorf, Christ Rider, Robert Stevenson, George Campbell, Dr. Samuel Graham, Dave Birch, Mike Emerick, John Hoffman, Daniel Heck, G. A. Mazerie, James Moser, William Ramsey, Aaron Henry, W. J. Young, Mathew Kline and Lewis Sparr.

Drs. Neyman, Bredin and Huselton were referees; E. Ferrero and E. McJunkin, clerks; Lewis Z. Mitchell, orator; Phillip Bickel, German orator; Ed. M. Bredin, historian; James Karns, herald; James Bredin, regular toaster; James Gilmore Campbell, toaster for the winners; Jacob Ziegler, toaster for the losers; Thomas Robinson and John Call, representatives of the press; Colonel Lowry, Judge Mechling, H. C. Heineman and Charles McCandless, carvers; Joseph Stehle, chief of music; Alderman Kelly, butler; Sheriff Brackenridge, sergeant-at-arms; John Scott, marshal; Maj. Richard Hughes, master of ceremonies; George W. Moore, wire-puller; Maj. C. E. Purviance, Harvey Osborn and H. J.

Klingler, committee on light; while the committee to report arrangements for celebration of July 4th, comprised Capt. E. L. Gillespie, Capt. George W. Fleeger and Capt. C. S. Barclay.

The number of officers and the variety of offices speak at once of the character of the banquet which followed the hunt. The marshal arranged the hungry hunters at table and the herald proclaimed the lists of game; the toaster for the losers led the winning captain to the head, while the toaster for the winners lead the losing captain to the foot of the banquet table; the chief of music blew his horn as occasion required; the historian granted permits for songs or yarns, and the butler took charge of punsters and arranged punishments. He also decided what were and were not intoxicating drinks, and laid-out—under the table—any one who introduced politics. Deaf men were exempt from joining in the merry laugh, and, in the matter of profane language, its use was only countenanced when uttered by the losing captain and the toast-master for the losers. Married participants in this affair were not permitted to receive messages from their wives, as the receipt of such messages was considered an obstacle to the hilarity of the festive meeting. The orators spoke until "choked-off," and held the "Dans" and "Davys" spell-bound. At the close, when many were too "full for utterance," the memory of the hunters, who died since the last great hunt of 1863, was received in silence, and the hunters of 1866, so far as they were able, quietly dispersed.

The "Crocketts" counted 3,715 head of game, or 119 head for each of the thirty-one members of that club in the field. The "Dan Boones" counted 2,985, or 124 3-10 head for each of the twenty-four members who went into the field, with their blue colors, under Captain Duffy. The colors of the "Crocketts" were orange, in many shades, and of the officers, red, white and blue in rosettes

Two important items, in pioneer times, were farming and milling. Axes and hoes were clumsily made by the rough blacksmith. Grain and hay were stacked in the fields or yard or placed in crude log barns. Threshing was done with flails or the grain tramped out by oxen or horses, when it was winnowed through the meshes of a riddle; or in a calm, two persons would raise and maintain a breeze by a dexterous swinging movement of a double linen bed-sheet, while the third operator would winnow the threshed grain from a riddle. Corn and buckwheat were sometimes ground in hand-mills and sifted in sieves made from dressed perforated sheep or deer skin, drawn tightly over a wide oaken hoop. The nether or bed stone of the hand-mill was fixed to a bench, and the upper or runner stone revolved on a spindle by means of a pole, the upper end of which passed into an auger hole in a board fastened overhead, and the lower end was fitted into a hole drilled in the upper surface of the runner, near the periphery. The miller would seize the pole with one hand, sweeping it around, and with the other would feed the grain. A ruder device was simply a hollow in a tree stump, which would hold a peck of grain. A hard wooden pestle was then made to fit the hollow in the stump, and this was fastened by withes to the top of a sapling bent for a spring-pole. The operator would then place the grain to be ground in the mortar or hollow, and seizing the pestle with both hands, would thrust it into the mortar, crushing the grain. The spring-pole would raise the pestle when released from the hand, and leave it ready to be thrust again and again into the mortar

until the grinding process was completed. Of course there were grist mills as early as 1800, with mill-stones made of fine conglomerite rock, but many of the early farmers found it more convenient to rely upon the domestic hand-mill than to make a perilous journey through the forest to the nearest grist-mill and there, after taking their turn, according to custom, wait through the tedious processes then in vogue. In either case the flour was coarse, containing much of the gluten, phosphates and starch, lost by the modern process. It was a brain food, as well as a muscle-maker, and was particularly adapted to pioneer times.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

ERECTION OF COUNTY—BOUNDARIES DEFINED—NAMED AFTER GEN. RICHARD BUTLER—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE—EARLY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS—ASSESSORS AND TRUSTEES OF 1800—TAX LEVIES 1800 TO 1803—COMMISSION TO LOCATE COUNTY SEAT—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION OF 1804—NEW TOWNSHIPS CREATED—EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE A NEW COUNTY—THE RE-SUBDIVISION OF 1854—VIEWERS ACCOUNT—MODIFICATION OF TOWNSHIP LINES—RENEWED EFFORTS TO FORM A NEW COUNTY.

BUTLER COUNTY was erected under authority of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 12, 1800. This act provided for its attachment to Allegheny county for administrative and judicial purposes, and described its boundaries as follows:

> Beginning at a locust tree on the south side of Buffalo creek; thence along the Allegheny line, due west, twenty-three miles, to Alexander's district; thence due north twenty-three miles, along that line and Beaver county to a corner near the confluence of Muddy creek and Slippery Rock; thence north, fifteen degrees east, fifteen miles along the Mercer county line to a white oak tree, in the Third Donation District; thence due east, along the Venango county line to the Allegheny river; thence due south along the Armstrong county line to the place of beginning.

The county was named after Gen. Richard Butler, the following sketch of whose life has been prepared expressly for this work by Dr. William H. Egle, State librarian. It is the only complete sketch of this noted pioneer and gallant soldier that has ever appeared in print, and well deserves a place of honor in the history of the county that bears his distinguished name:

"Richard Butler, the eldest child of Thomas and Eleanor Butler, emigrants from the North of Ireland, was probably born in what is now York county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1743, although most biographers state he was born in Ireland. He was educated at the school of Rev. Mr. Allison, Chester county, and studied the profession of law. He served as an ensign in Capt. James Hendrick's

company, of the First Pennsylvania battalion, in Col. Henry Bouquet's expedition of 1764, and there received his first experience in the military art. At the outset of the Revolutionary struggle he entered the Pennsylvania Line as major of the Eighth regiment, commissioned July 20, 1776; was promoted lieutenant-colonel March 12, 1777, ranking from August 28, 1776, and transferred to lieutenant-colonel of Morgan's rifle command, June 9, 1777, whom he afterwards succeeded, and distinguished himself on many occasions. This regiment was made up of picked men detached from the several regiments of the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia Lines. He was considered by Washington and General Wayne one of the ablest partisan officers of the Revolution and most familiar with Indian life and affairs. It is said that he knew several Indian dialects, and had been requested by the commander-in-chief to compile an Indian vocabulary.

"When General Burgoyne advanced against General Gates, Washington sent Butler's Rifles from the banks of the Delaware to protect the flank and rear of Gates from the Indians under Brant; and after participating most efficiently and successfully in the battle of Saratoga, October, 1777, were ordered back to Washington's headquarters. The same regiment distinguished itself at the battle of Monmouth, June, 1778, and when Washington, in a dispatch to Congress, animadverted on the conduct of Gen. Charles Lee on that occasion, he also stated that 'Colonel Butler's was the only command which fired a gun.' He was promoted colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania, and under his command this regiment took a prominent and honorable share in the capture of Stony Point; and St. Clair to Reed, in a letter dated July 25, 1779, says: 'My friend, Colonel Butler, commanded one of the attacks and distinguished himself.'

"After the revolt in the Pennsylvania Line, the Ninth regiment generally reenlisted under their old colonel and his captains in the Fifth Pennsylvania, who commanded it during the campaign under General Wayne in the south. Of his career in that department we have extant a characteristic letter to Gen Willam Irvine, published in the first volume of 'Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution.' Gen. Henry Lee, in his 'Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States,' alludes to the incidents refered to in that letter as follows:

While in his camp before Williamsburg the British general learned that we had some boats and stores on the Chickahominy river. Hither he detached Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe, with his corps and the Yagers, to destroy them. This service was promptly performed; but the American general, having discovered from his exploring parties the march of Simcoe, detached on the 26th, Lieutenant-colonel Butler, of the Pennsylvania Line, the renowned second and rival of Morgan at Saratoga. The rifle corps, under Majors Call and Willis, and the cavalry, which did not in the whole exceed one hundred and twenty effectives, composed Butler's van. Major MacPherson of Pennsylvania led this corps, and having mounted some infantry behind the remnant of Armand's Dragoons, overtook Simcoe on his return near Spencer's plantation, six or seven miles above Williamsburg. The suddenness of MacPherson's attack threw the Yagers into confusion; but the Queen's Rangers quickly deployed, and advanced to the support of the Yagers.

Call and Willis had now got up to MacPherson's support with their riflemen, and the action became fierce. Lieutenant Lollar, at the head of a squadron of Simcoe's Hussars, fell on Armand's remnant and drove it out of line, making Lieutenant Breso and several privates prisoners. Following his blow, Lollar turned upon our riflemen, then pressing

upon the Queen's Rangers; and at the same moment, Captain Ogilvie, of the Legion Cavalry, who had been sent that morning from camp with his troop for the collection of forage, accidently appeared on our left flank. The rifle corps fell back in confusion upon Butler, drawn up in the rear with his Continentals. Satisfied with the repulse of the assailing troops, Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe began to retire; nor was he further pressed by Butler, as Cornwallis had moved with the main body, on hearing the first fire, to shield Simcoe.

"In October following, in view of Colonel Butler's valuable services prior to and at the capture of Yorktown, he was honorably designated to plant our flag upon the British works after the surrender of Cornwallis; and though Colonel Butler detailed for this purpose his ensign, Maj. Ebenezer Denny, being propably partial to him as coming from his own town, Carlisle, where the families were near neighbors, yet Baron Steuben, unexpectedly and offensively, appropriated this honor to himself, and Colonel Butler that night 'sent the arrogant foreigner a message, as every one expected, and it took all the influence of Rochambeau and Washington to prevent a hostile meeting.' In this business, however, we have the following statement, according to which the Baron's conduct was approved: When the Commissioners were discussing and arranging the terms of surrender, Lafayette, whose turn it was next to command the trenches, marched with his division to relieve the Baron. The latter refused to be relieved, urging that having received the flag, the rules of European warfare secured him the right to retain the command until the surrender of the place. Lafayette appealed to Washington, who, after consulting Count Rochambeau, and other foreign officers, informed him that the Baron was entitled to the command, and must retain it until the matter under discussion should be decided.

"On a plan of Carlisle, made in 1764, the Butler home is then and there indicated as being on lot 61, West Main street. We have some letters written by him, and afterwards by his widow, as well as letters which we carefully copied from the originals now among the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, written by him to a friend, Gen. William Irvine, then commissioner of public accounts in New York, and they indicate Carlisle as his home. These letters, which are dated at Carlisle, besides some written by him thither when absent in the field of military service, extend from September, 1782, to July, 1789. In September, 1789, his letters begin to be dated at Pittsburg, and the last one we have, posted from Pittsburg, is in August, 1790. It was the next year that he was killed in battle. We are thus particular, as these facts are not generally known, and in order to establish the claims of Carlisle to him as being a resident and citizen of the place the greater part of his life.

"After the close of the Revolutionary War, and when residing in Carlisle, the public service repeatedly called his attention and presence elsewhere, especially to Fort Pitt, on business relating to the Indians, with whom he was well acquainted, and a very trusted commissioner of the Government among them, and hence he was generally and favorably known in that place. As an evidence of this statement, we will here mention what might now be regarded as a small matter, but, in the olden time, it was intended as a marked compliment and tribute to a great and popular man. Brackenridge, in his Recollections, speaking of taverns and tavern-keepers of Pittsburg, says: 'When I can first remember, the

sign of General Butler, kept by Patrick Murphy, was the head tavern, and the first hotel in the town, just as the painted portrait of Washington or Lafayette or Jackson, or Perry, was often hoisted at the front of a public house to dignify and distinguish it, and to attract patronage. Throughout these many years a street in Pittsburg bears his name. Many a partial parent called a son after him. General O'Hara, of Pittsburg, gave the name of Richard Butler to one of his sons, with whom we were intimately acquainted, whose family we often visited at Guyasutha Place, and where still resides his only living daughter, Mrs. William M. Darlington. Butler county, as well as the town of Butler, was named in honor of the general, and the same honorable name has been conferred on counties, and towns, and townships in other sections of the Union.'

"But what had been his character and public services? We answer briefly: He was a brave and intrepid soldier, quick to perceive duty and as quick to perform it, and he possessed in a high degree the attachment of his men and the confidence of Washington.

"Colonel Butler was at Fort McIntosh, now Beaver, on the 29th of September, 1785, as his will, to which we shall presently refer, was dated at that place. 'The will,' writes Judge M. C. Herman, of Carlisle, to whom we are indebted for some of the facts here given, 'appears to have been written hurriedly, and on the eve of some dangerous expedition, for he says:'

Being in perfect health and senses think it my duty (as I am going far from my family, and into some degree of danger more than generally attend at my happy and peaceful home), to make such arrangement of my worldly affairs as I wish and desire may take place in case of my death, which I hope for the sake of my family, the Great and Almighty God will avert.

"Upon the return from this expedition, Colonel Butler remained at Pittsburg, and owning considerable property in that neighborhood, he was quite prominent in securing the formation of the new county of Allegheny. The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, appointed him, September 30, 1788, lieutenant for that county, and on the 2nd of October following, the General Assembly appointed him commissioner, with Col. John Gibson, to purchase from the Indians their claim to the triangle on Lake Erie. In November, 1788, in connection with his brother, William Butler, James Robinson and Daniel Elliott, made purchase of the reserved lots opposite the town of Pittsburg. He was commissioned one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, November 21, 1788, which he resigned in December, 1790, having been elected to the Assembly from the district composed of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties.

"Upon the expiration of his term of service in the Assembly, Colonel Butler returned to Pittsburg. The failure of Gen. Josiah Harmer's expedition against the western Indians occurred in the autumn of 1790. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was then appointed commander-in-chief of the United States army. Colonel Butler was appointed major-general, and second in command, and fell, when that army was defeated on the Miami, in the bloody battle fought against the allied Indians under Brant, on the 4th of November, 1791. The expedition had originally numbered about 2,000 men; on the day of action it had been reduced to about

1,400, and of this force 913 were killed, wounded and missing. A battalion of artillery was almost entirely destroyed. St. Clair was a great civilian and brave soldier, but, like the unfortunate Braddock, probably did not sufficiently understand and appreciate Indian warfare, or his army may not have been properly trained and diciplined to meet such a foe; and many believed that if Butler had had the command, the result would have been different. Two of his brothers, Cols. Thomas and Edward Butler, were also in the disastrous battle in which the General had fallen, and the first was severely wounded. Maj. Ebenezer Denny, the aid-de-camp of General St. Clair (he had previously been the aid-de-camp to General Harmer, after whom he named his eldest son, and he named his youngest son after St. Clair), gives a detailed account of that battle in his military journal; and his son, Dr. William H. Denny, in his admirable memoir of his father, thus speaks of it:

After General Butler had received his first wound, he continued to walk in front, close along the line, with his coat off and his arm in a sling, encouraging the men, and retired only after receiving a second wound in the side. The commander-in-chief sent Major Denny, with his compliments, to inquire how he was. He found him in the middle of the camp, in a sitting posture, supported by knap-sacks; the rifle balls of the Indians, who now surrounded closely the whole camp, concentrated upon that point. One of the wounded general's servants and two horses were shot here. He seemed, however, to have no anxiety, and to the inquiry of the aid-de-camp, he answered that he felt well. Whilst making this reply, a young cadet from Virginia, who stood by his side, was hit on the cap of the knee by a spent ball, and cried so loudly with the pain and the alarm, that General Butler actually shook his wounded side with laughter. This satisfied Major Denny that the second wound was not mortal, that the General being very fleshy, the ball might not have penetrated a vital part. He always believed that he might have been brought away and his life saved. Probably his own aid-de-camp, Maj. John Morgan, may have offered to bring him off, as was his duty, and the wounded General declined, conscious that his weight and helplessness would only encumber his brave young friend for no use, and hinder him from saving himself.

"About the time to which reference is here made, it is reliably stated that the youngest brother, Capt. Edward Butler, removed the General from the field and placed him near the road by which he knew the army must retreat, and on returning to the field found his other brother, Maj. Thomas Butler, shot through both legs. He then removed him to the side of the General, who, learning that the army was in retreat, insisted on being left alone, as he was mortally wounded, and that he should endeavor to save their wounded brother. He consequently placed Thomas on an artillery horse captured from a retreating soldier, and taking a sad leave of their gallant and noble brother, 'they left him in his glory.' A letter from Edward Butler to his brother Pierce, of Kentucky, dated Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, November 11, 1791, says:

Yesterday I arrived here with our worthy brother, Major Thomas Butler, who is illy wounded, he having one leg broken and shot through the other. I hope, however, he will do well. He has borne the hard fortune of that day with the soldiery fortitude you might have expected from so brave a man. We left the worthiest of brothers, Gen. Richard Butler, in the hands of the savages, but so nearly dead that, I hope, he was not sensible of any cruelty they might willingly wreak upon him.

"We do not know just when he died or how he died. All we know of his end is, that, out of regard for the welfare of others, and with a heroic and self-sacri-

ficing spirit, he desired to be left behind. His desire was granted, sadly and reluctantly, and we, too, can only hope that he was not conscious of any savage indignity. In the autumn of 1793, General Wayne, who had succeeded General St. Clair, in his expedition against the allied Indians, obtained possession of the ground on which the Americans had been defeated in 1791, which he fortified and named Fort Recovery. Here he carefully collected, and with the honors of war, interred the bones of the slain of the 4th of November, 1791.

"Sixty years after the death of General Butler, his nephew, Col. E. G. W. Butler, son of Col. Edward Butler, received his Uncle Richard's sword, a 'Toledo,' from Gen. W. L. Gaither, of Maryland, who said it had been presented to his ancestor, Major Gaither, by General Butler, after his brothers had left him, and handed down through two generations with the injunction of the former, 'never to wipe from the blade the blood of Butler.' It was given to Colonel Butler because of the efforts of his father to save the life of its gallant owner, and by its side rests the sword of his wounded brother, Thomas, given to Colonel Butler by his eldest son, because the father of the former saved his father's life. Both bear the motto: *No Me Sacque Sin Razon*, and on the other side, *No Me Embaines Sin Honor*:—'Draw me not without just cause; Sheath me not without honor.'

"Col. William D. Wilkins, son of the late venerable Judge Ross Wilkins, of Michigan, has the military journal of Gen. Richard Butler during the campaign of 1791, at the back of which are recorded the roster of officers for duty, and also General Butler's mess account and memoranda of expenditures. The order of battle and march was being entered at the very moment of the attack by the enemy, and the change in the handwriting, from a very fair calligraphy to the nervous, blotted writing of an agitated and excited man, is quite significant.

"Then follows a hiatus of several days and the series of orders recommences at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, to which the army fell back after its defeat, with a melancholy list of the killed and wounded, in which Butler's command (embracing the first and second Pennsylvania levies and battalion of Kentucky militia) suffered fearfully. The book is a very curious picture and record of the ancient military life, discipline and manners of the DeKalb and Steuben period, and shows General Butler to have been a skillful, judicious and accomplished officer, well versed in his profession, thoughtful of the welfare of his men, and solicitous for the honor of his country.

"Gen. Richard Butler's will, as stated, was dated September 29, 1785, and is recorded at Carlisle. In it he mentions his wife Mary, and children, William and Mary, the rearing and educating of whom is entrusted to his wife. His estate consisted of a 'house and lot in Carlisle,' 'furniture, plate, etc,' tract of land 'warranted in the name of John Beard, situate on Plumb creek, Westmoreland county, adjoining land of the late Col. George Croghan;' tract of land in Allegheny county; lots in Pittsburg, adjoining lots of William Butler; one thousand acres of land, being a donation of the State of Pennsylvania, and six hundred acres of land, a donation of the United States in Congress—'these donations are for my services as colonel in the Army of the United States,' and other property, including 'horses, cows and farming utensils at and near Carlisle.' The execu-

tors named in his will are his wife Mary, his brother William, his 'respected friend Thomas Smith, Esq., attorney-at-law, Carlisle, and my friend John Montgomery, Esq.'"

The transcript of accounts between Allegheny and Butler counties, from May 7, 1800, to December 3, 1803,—the period that the latter was attached to the former county—shows that the sum of $5,528.90½ was collected in the townships of Butler county, all of which was expended by the commissioners of Allegheny county, in the manner set forth in the following itemized statement copied from the records now in the possession of the commissioners of Butler county:

TO COSTS OF CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP

1800

To clerks hire and stationery.....$ 4 50

May 7. Paid Robert Hayes, assessor of Connoquenessing. 20 00

Sept. 9. Paid ditto for taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants..... 10 00

To commissioners' time assessing the tax and holding the appeals..... 9 50

TO COSTS OF MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.

To clerk hire and stationery, making out duplicates, etc. 4 50

May 28. Paid David Kerr, assessor of Middlesex..... 26 00

July 25. Paid ditto for taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants..... 15 00

To commissioners' time.... 9 50

TO COSTS OF SLIPPERY ROCK.

To clerk hire and stationery.....$ 5 00

To express sent to assessors..... 2 60

July 3. Paid Samuel Jolly, assessor..... 30 00

Aug. 22. Paid ditto for enumeration..... 15 00

To commissioners' time... 9 50

Aug. 11. To surveyors for running and ascertaining the boundary lines of county.. 132 23

Aug. 15. To prothonotary's fees on sundry indicts..... 15 82

Aug. 29. To Andrew Wilkins for the enumeration of part of Buffalo township..... 12 00

Oct. 18. Paid David Armstrong, judge; William Elliott and Robert Reed, agents of general election at James Buchanan's.....$ 15 60

Oct. 29. to Nov. 17. Paid Abdiel McLure, agent; Mathew White, Jonathan Baird, Henry Evans, Connell Rodgers, clerks, and Jack Eakin and Wm. Dodd, judges of election at McLure's 18 10

Nov. 26. Portion of commissioners' and clerk's expenses and of stationery from July 3 to Nov. 26..... 41 00

Dec. 10. Paid David Kerr and Samuel Rippey for ascertaining the center of Butler county by order of the trustees..... 66 00

Dec. 23. Paid Samuel Rippey, inspector; John Woodcock, judge; James Amberson, agent; James Kerr, judge, and Robert Hays, inspector of election at McLure's. 7 50

Dec. 24. Paid Abdiel McLure for service as trustee..... 12 00

Paid James Amberson for service as trustee..... 12 00

Paid Wm. Elliott for service as trustee..... 9 37½

1801.

Jan. 26. Paid Melzer Tannehill and John Tannehill, inspector and clerk of elections at Buchanan's..... 3 00

Portion of pay for assessing Buffalo township..... 7 25

Feb. 28. Paid John Scull for printing..... 11 00

Your truly
James L. Curry

March 13-27. Fees in connection with courts.....$ 22 07
May 19. Paid John Shannon, assessor of Connoquenessing. 21 00
May 21. Daniel McConnell, assessor of Slippery Rock township..... 19 00
May 23. Thomas Smith, assessor of Middlesex township..... 30 00
June 25. John Woodcock, a witness *in re* Pennsylvania vs. Abdiel McLure..... 3 00
July 6. James Hardy, clerk of election, and Robert Waddle, judge of Slippery Rock.... 3 00
Oct. 17 to Nov 14. Paid Stephen Crawford, Abner Coals, Henry Evans, John McBride, John Shannon, William Thompson, judges or inspectors of elections at McLure's house..... 16 90
Oct. 17 to Nov. 17. Paid James Hardy, Frederick Peate, James Elder, David Armstrong, James Findley, James Russell, John Christy and William McMichael. 22 80
Nov. 19. Commissioners' time from Nov. 26, 1800, to Oct. 31, 1801, inclusive..... 65 21
Nov. 19. Commissioners' and clerks' pay when holding appeals for 1801..... 27 31⅓
Your portion of clerk's hire from Nov. 26, 1800 to Oct. 31, 1801..... 37 86
Treasurer's salary for one year, apportioned according to tax produced..... 19 91
One-fifth of all fuel used in court house, commissioners' officeand jail for one year.. 20 00
To stationery used for said county in the above stated time..... 2 75
Dec. 16. Paid Robert Hays for serving subpoenas..... 9 82
Paid David Kerr, witness.. 8 50
Paid Samuel Rippey, witness..... 6 00
Dec. 29. Paid M. White and Bartel Laufer, witnesses..... 13 69
To one-fifth part of commissioners' and clerks' expenses from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1801 .....$ 29 00
Paid M. Tannehill, John Welsh and M. White, *in re* elections..... 4 50

1802.

Jan. 6. Fees to clerk Tarlton Bates, Sheriff Wusthoff, and to attorney Robert Galbreath *in re* Pennsylvania vs. Robert Hays and Samuel Smith..... 12 90
Jan. 11. James Scott and Joseph McFerrin, clerks of election at McLure's..... 3 00
Jan. 22. John Woodcock, witness *in re* R. Hays..... 9 00
Jan. 26. Henry Baldwin, prosecutor, fees for indictment of Samuel Smith..... 1 20
Feb. 20. Recorder Samuel Jones for list of late transfers of Donation lands..... 1 50
March 23. John Israel for publishing financial statement for 1801..... 10 80
March 23. James Amberson, agent of election at McLure's.... 1 50
June 1. John David, James Scott and David Sutton, assessors of Middlesex and Buffalo townships..... 103 00
June 2. David Armstrong, Robert Waddle and Robert Reed, assessors, of Slippery Rock township..... 55
June 3. Moses Bolton, Matthew White and Matthew McEwen, assessors, and Moses Bolton, collector of Connoquenessing township..... 79 37
June 18-21 to Nov. 3. Portion of pay of commissioners appointed by the Governor to establish the seats of justice of Armstrong, Butler and Mercer counties, being one-third of whole cost.... 114 00
June 28. John David, Robert Reed, agents of election... 3 00

John David, collector of Middlesex in 1800, allowed on duplicate.....$ 2 50

July 2. Henry Monteith, Sheriff Ephriam Jones, clerk of court Bates, for services.. 18 69

Sept. 3-29. Attorney Baldwin's fees *in re* Hogan, $1.20, and 75 cents to Thomas Smith for carrying duplicate of Buffalo township to collector.. 1 95

Oct. 16. David Armstrong, Daniel Levere, H. Evans, F. Peale, William Bolton and Robert Reed, agents and clerks of elections at McLure's and Buchanan's..... 29 00

Paid David Armstrong for meeting the judge of elections of Crawford county at Funk's..... 2 72

Nov. 3. To clerk, T. Bates, fees on Sundry prosecutions.... 23 61

Nov. 16. George Shannon, John David, Robert Scott, Richard Miller, James Scott, James Guffey, Andrew McLure, Abdiel McLure, Joshua Stoolfire, John Findley, Moses Bolton, agents and inspectors of elections 18 00

Nov. 16. John Shannon, John David, David Sutton, John McBride, witnesses; Henry Baldwin, attorney; William Wusthoff, sheriff; expenses in connection with criminal cases..... 65 41

Nov. 16. Robert Boggs, road supervisor in Connoquenessing in part for road taxes on unseated lands..... 40 00

Dec. 3. John Scull, printing assessors' notices..... 3 00

Dec. 9. John McCurdy, road viewer from Isaac Voris' to Samuel Findley's, the proportion payable by Butler county.. 3 67

Dec. 29. David Sutton and John Clows, supervisors in part for road tax on unseated lands in Middlesex and Buffalo townships..... 30 00

Dec. 31. One-fifth of general expenses of Allegheny county chargeable to Butler county $233 77½

1803

Jan. 6. Election expenses..... 6 06

Jan. 22. Edward Queen, a witness 4 00

Feb. 1, John Clows, supervisor for road tax in Middlesex and Buffalo..... 12 00

John Carnahan, viewer of road from Voris', in Deer township, to Findley's, in Middlesex township.. ..... 1 75

Mar. 7. John Israel, for printing and publishing in "*Tree of Liberty*" statement for 1802..... 18 00

Mar. 29. William McMichael, John Christy, Robert Graham, Walter Lindsey, for election services..... 6 00

Mar. 29. William Neyman, 4 days' laying out road from Voris' to Findley's..... 4 00

Samuel Findley, on same work..... 4 00

James Findley, on same work... ..... 4 00

David Sutton in part of road taxes on unseated lands in Middlesex and Buffalo..... .... 12 00

Mar. 31. Paid John McCandless allowance on his collector's duplicate of Middlesex..... 7 07

April 30. John Christy, for 5 days engaged in laying out a road from county line to Cunningham's mill..... 5 00

Paid Samuel Meals, collector of Slippery Rock in 1802, sundry lost taxes..... 3 69

May 2. Paid John Clows, supervisor of Middlesex for 1802 for part of road tax on unseated lands..... ..... 2 00

June 3. Paid William Moore for thirteen days' services assessing Buffalo township... 18 00

June 9. Paid Samuel Meals for 23 days' services assessing Slippery Rock township.... 23 00

June 10. Eliakim Anderson for 28 days' assessing Conno-

quenessing township.....$ 28 00
John Beighley and Robert Boggs for a balance of road tax on unseated lands in same township, 1802..... 50 52

June 17. John Martin for carrying collector's warrant and transcript of duplicate for 1803 to Robert Waddle, of Slippery Rock..... 1 50

June 30. Robert Galbreath, Hugh Riddle, Francis Anderson, Benj. Sarver and Robert Riddle for two days each, laying out a road from Robt. Galbreath's on Big Buffalo to Isaac Voris' in Deer tp..... 12 00
David Sutton and John Clows for a balance of road tax on unseated lands in Middlesex and Buffalo in 1802..... 4 12

July 27. Henry Baldwin, attorney, for indictments..... 4 00

July 30. Tarlton Bates, clerk, for fees (1803)..... 4 00

Aug. 12. Paid Sims Chambers, a witness, Pa. vs. Chambers. 13 27½
Paid Sims Chambers, a witness, Pa. vs. Cousins 9 59½

Aug. 18. Paid Tarlton Bates, bill of sundries..... 18 76

Sept. 3. Paid James Wallace, witness, Pa. vs. J. Chambers 2 74
Paid John Davis, witness, Pa. vs. Chambers..... 5 50

Sept. 7. Paid William Wusthoff, sheriff..... 6 67
Paid William Wusthoff..... 3 85½

Sept. 8. Paid to William Gayzarn, J. P. fees for June... 12 17

Sept. 24. Paid David Kerr and David Sutton part of taxes on U. L. in Middlesex..... 85 00

Sept. 27. Same, same account... 93 60

Sept. 28. Paid John Fowler, John Reed, Thomas Reed, witness, *in re* Pa. vs. John Chambers..... 13 97

Oct. 7. Paid James Amberson, Moses Bolton, Daniel McMichaels, Samuel Cochran, Barnet Gilliland, election clerks, etc 11 90

Oct. 15. Paid Robert Waddle for judge of election, mileage in bringing the returns to Pittsburg from Slippery Rock township in 1803.$ 9 90

Oct. 26. Paid Hardy Rundle, witness, P. vs. C..... 5 00

Nov. 3. Paid David Gilliland for himself and four others in laying out a road from the east line of Butler county to the county town, twelve miles, three days each..... 15 00
Paid Matthew White for services as constable *in re* Pa. vs. George Powers, Patterson Fitzsimmons and James Girty 4 12
Paid Andrew Robinson, jailer, for the use of prisoners chargeable to Butler county 44 97

Nov. 8-9. Paid Sheriff Wusthoff for proclaiming general election, $5.20. Paid T. Bates his fees as clerk of court in September, $2.40. Paid William Waddle, judge of election in Slippery Rock township, $1.50. Paid Andrew Jack for helping on the Findley-Voris road $1.. 10 10

Nov. 9. One-fourth expenses of Allegheny county, for officials' salaries, candles, bell-ringing, printed blanks, repairs of jail, etc., $1,097.10 274 27½

Nov. 26. Paid Daniel Pugh..... 80

Nov. 30. Connel Rogers and Robert Scott, as clerks of election at McLure's..... 3 00
To one-fourth of treasurer's salary for two and one-half months 7 81
To three quires of paper, paid for by the treasurer, Wm. Amberson..... 75
To one book, paid for by Jno. Wilkins while treasurer 60
To error in unseated lands for the year 1800, credited to the county..... 207 54
To error in unseated lands for the year 1801, placed to the credit of the county.... 158 34

Dec. 2.	Wolf orders from beginning of year 1800 to date..	$494	03
	Collectors' fees for same time	84	63
	Allowed for last taxes same time	53	56½
	Due by Collector Jeremiah Smith from 1801	36	80
	Robert Hays from 1802	299	00
	Samuel Meals from 1802	15	34
	Christopher McMichaels from 1802	198	21½
	John Lyon from 1803	444	53
	[These balances, due by collectors, were received by the commissioners of Butler as cash payments and duly credited to Allegheny county.]		
	John Cooper, collector, for 1803	105	51
	Robert Waddle, collector, for 1803	194	43
	Abner Coats, collector, for 1803	394	92
	Amount due for unseated lands returned by assessors and collectors	158	00
	Due by John Cunningham a fine for refusing to serve as collector of Middlesex township for the year 1803	20	00

REVENUE.

1800.			
	By tax assessed in 1800 on Connoquenessing township	176	99
	By your part of the tax on Slippery Rock township for 1800	345	98½
	By the amount of tax assessed on Middlesex township for 1800	183	58
	By your part of the tax of Buffalo township for 1800	82	53
	Tax from N.R. Depreciation lands in Elder's district	13	83
	Tax from same in Cunningham's	53	64
	Tax from same in Nicholson's	53	76
	Tax from same in Alexander's	59	67
	Tax from same in First and Second districts	$ 26	64
1801			
June 10.	Tax assessed in Connoquenessing township, exclusive of unrented lands	204	06
	Tax in Slippery Rock township	214	50
	Tax in Middlesex township	284	28
	Tax in Buffalo township	108	80
	Amount arising from non-resident Depreciation lands in the parts of the several districts of Butler county 1801	132	60¾
	Tax on non-resident Donation lands in 1 and 2 districts for 1801	25	74
1802			
June.	Taxes assessed in Connoquenessing	450	53
	Taxes assessed in Slippery Rock	281	36
	Taxes assessed in Middlesex	438	09
	Taxes assessed in Buffalo	135	15
1803			
	Collector John Lyon's duplicate, Middlesex	444	53
	Collector John Cooper's duplicate, Buffalo	161	01
	Collector Robert Waddle's duplicate, Slippery Rock	341	33
	Collector Abner Coat's duplicate, Connoquenessing	452	92
	By error in charges	1	50
	By tax paid on unseated lands in 1800	207	84
	By tax paid on unseated lands in 1801	158	64
	John Martin appointed collector for Slippery Rock in 1803, refused to serve, fine.	20	00
	John Cunningham, appointed collector of Middlesex, refused to serve, fine	20	00

The totals show receipts from Butler county, aggregating $5079.51, and expenditures on account of Butler county, aggregating $5528.90¼. At date of settlement, the commissioners of the new county agreed to pay the balance, $449.39¼.

The assessors appointed in 1800 were Robert Hays of Connoquenessing, David Kerr of Middlesex, and Samuel Jolly of Slippery Rock. In 1801, John Shannon Thomas Smith and Daniel McConnell filled the positions, respectively. In 1802, Moses Bolton and Matthew White, assessed Connoquenessing; John David, James Scott and David Sutton, assessed Middlesex and Buffalo; David Armstrong, Robert Waddle and Robert Reed assessed Slippery Rock; while Matthew McEwen, William Moore, Samuel Meals and Eliakim Anderson were also engaged in the work. The whole sum paid to assessors from 1800 to June 10, 1803, inclusive, amounted only to $456.51. The trustees of Butler county in 1800 were Abdiel McLure, James Amberson and William Elliott, who received for their year's labors the sum of $33.37½.

The tax levy in the original township of Connoquenessing in 1800 was $176.99; in 1801, $204.06; in 1802, $450.53; and in 1803, $452.92, or a total of $1,234.50 for the four years.

In Middlesex township the tax for the years given was as follows: $183.58, $284.28, $438.09 and $444.53; total $1,350.48.

In Slippery Rock township, the tax amounted to $345.98 in 1800; $214.50 in 1801; $281.36 in 1802; and $341.33 in 1803, or a total of $1,183.17.

Buffalo township yielded $82.53 in 1800; $108.80 in 1801; $135.15 in 1802, and $161.01 in 1803.

The supplementary act of April 6, 1802, authorized the Governor to appoint a commission, who would locate the seats of justice in Armstrong, Butler and Mercer counties, and, the executive, acting under this authority, appointed Isaac Weaver, John Hamilton, Thomas Morton, James Brady and P. Carr Lane. The part taken by these men in locating the county seat of Butler, is fully set forth in the history of the borough, where the names and actions of the county-seat trustees, appointed under the act of March 8, 1803, are detailed.

The first commissioners found the four townships named in the statement of the Allegheny commissioners, and were content with the number. The inhabitants were not so easily satisfied. A petition presented to Judge Moore, in February, 1804, was the first in connection with changing the order of townships as recognized by the older county. The signers stated:

> That Middlesex township at present extends from the southern boundary to the township of Slippery Rock, distance more than twenty-three miles * * * and we pray your honours to erect that part of Middlesex and Buffalo townships, south of said northern boundary, into separate townships.

The following signatures are given: John Quinn, Patrick McGee, Bernard McGee, Hugh McGee, Robert Maxwell, Robert Kennedy, Wm. M. Kennedy, Joseph Sutton, David Sutton, Daniel Sutton, James Guffey, John David, David Kerr, Matthew Wigfield, John Bittiger, Henry Sofire and James Shields. The first endorsement shows that the petition was continued under advisement to the next May sessions, and in May a second indorsement was made as follows: "The court consider that the necessity of acting on this petition is superseded by an appointment of viewers at the present session, to divide the whole county of Butler into separate districts to be erected into townships.—J. Moore."

Another petition for the erection of townships was presented. May 15, 1804, and reads as follows:

To the Honorable John Reynolds, Esq., President of the Court of Common Pleas for said county, and his Associate Judges of the said court now sitting:

The petition of a number of the inhabitants of Butler county, humbly showeth that your petitioners as well as the inhabitants of the county at large, labor under great inconvenience for want of sufficient number of townships in said county. That your honors therefore pray that your honors would please to appoint persons to lay out a sufficient number of townships in the said county and order return of their proceedings to the first Monday in next term and your petitioners as in duty bound will pray. May Sessions 15th, 1804.

The signatures to the foregoing are as follows: Thomas Wilson, Jacob Mechling, James Stewart, John Negley, William Ayres, John Gibbons, Robert Ewing, David Douglas, Isaac Crawford, John McCandless, Esq., Wiley, Samuel Kincaid, Samuel A. Ayres, William Stewart, William K. Ewing, James Thompson, John McGinley, John David, William Dilts, Samuel Cunningham, Henry Evans and William Wilson. Judge Wilson to vote upon[illegible] John Cunningham, John David and Robert Gilliland to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners and to consider all other acts and matters required by the act of Assembly in such case. In August, 1804, the men named rendered the following report:

We, the subscribers, having been appointed by your order of May term, 1804, on the petition of inhabitants of this county to view and lay out a sufficient number of townships agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided, have, in pursuance of said order, examined the said purpose and are of the opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the county should be divided into a convenient number of townships. The opening as in plan Number 1 we so to plan Number 1, which we have with rendered and respectfully submitted to the consideration and interposition of the honorable court.

The document was followed by numerous petitions to said session — John Parker," and Fink. Plan Number 1 referred to in the report showed nine divisions, each seven and three-fourth miles square; one division, Cottons valley, twenty-eight perches by five and one half miles; one, two miles by five and one half miles; one, in the northwest corner, six miles by five and one-half miles, and one in the northeast corner, four miles, two hundred and fifty-two perches on north line by five and one-half miles on east line. The only township name given thereon is "Slippery Rock."

Report Number 1, of the preceding report, is drawn to a scale and the townships named as follows: —Cunningham in the southwest corner, Middlesex next, and "Buffalo" in the southeast corner. In the second tier were Butler and Connoquenessing; in the third the name Middle Creek, Muddlebury and Clearfield; in the fourth, five, Slippery Rock and Parker, and in the fifth or northern tier, Venango in the north west corner, Mercer in the north west corner and Venango in the northeast corner. The dotted lines on the original map show the boundaries of the townships and the subsequents made November 12, 1804, with the name: —"The written above was witnessed by the Judges' lines." The writing in the margin is Parker's [illegible] to record so done that it was done by order of the Court. The dotted

[illegible] to report Section 1. The minority report was practically adopted, but amended so far as the names were concerned—Centerboro, Middlesex and Buffalo in the first; Centerboro, Butler and Cranford in the second; Muddy Creek, Cherry and Bonaparte in the third; Slippery Rock and Parker in the fourth, and Beaver and Thompson in the fifth.

From 1841 to 1846 new townships were created, a few of which corresponded with the modern election precincts. A petition for the erection of Bonaparte out of parts of Middlesex, South Butler, Centerboro and Muddy Creek townships was filed June 14, 1841. It bore ninety-three signatures, but was met by seven counter petitions from the old townships and these petitions were reinforced by an account of a large meeting held at Bonaparte (Evans City), August 12, 1841, to protest against the encroachment of such a community. Samuel Marshall, Andrew Boggs, Joseph Johnston, David Borgus and Daniel Boggs represented the opponents of the petition in the controversy.

On March 11, 1842, a meeting was held at A. M. Brown's store to petition the court of general quarter sessions for the establishment of a new township and for the increase of school districts. John Mechling, Sr., presided, with George Boyd, Sr., John Crowe, Sr., and Benjamin Kaufman, Sr., vice-presidents. Alex. Miller, Secretary. Thomas S. Hood and Benjamin Lusk, petitioners. From the remonstrances given in the petition, it appears that the school directors of Middlesex and Cranberry refused, flatly, to create a sub-school district, and out of this refusal grew the desire for a new township. The petitioners submitted a plot of the territory and asked the court to order its establishment and name it "Bonaparte." The court did not take kindly to this petition, and the subject slept under the usual veto. The next year, however, did not die, for the issues had changed into another shape. In 1843 the proposition to create a new county, to be named Lawrence out of parts of Beaver and Mercer or Butler, Mercer and Beaver counties, was presented to the legislature. The measure received little support from the people of Butler, who were pleased with Butler county as it then stood and could look forward with certainty to a greater county within the same boundaries and under the same name.

Meantime a movement was brewing which would nearly satisfy all parties within the county. It was born in a little school-house in which Jesse E. Hoover, of Butler, then presided. The head of the hall register rendered the calling and every day he experienced the evil effects of poisoned air. Calling the pupils and parents together, he showed them the sad condition of affairs; that they could not afford relief until new townships were formed, one of which, at least, they could procure. The petition was drawn up, and the remonstrances of the county began.

The petition of citizens of Butler, referred to in the remonstrances of quarter sessions as the creation of townships, asked the court to deny the prayer petition of the people of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry, and to set aside the act of the legislature erecting the townships. This was presented June 14, 1843, bearing the following names: William Morris, James Graham, John Bentley, James Bentley, Patrick Graham, David Logan, Thomas Bentley, William Gra-

ran, William Harbison, Abner Bartley, David Burkhart, John Burkhart, John Burkhart, Jr., W. F. Barchman, John Barchman, Richard Martin, James Cunningham, Jr., Geo. Mechling, Powell Burkhart, R. B. Maxwell, Joseph Criley, Jacob Schneider, John Cook, Philip Stoolfire, Sam Polhemus, W. Levesey, T. R. Armstrong, Moses Lensey, Matthew Cunningham, S. Patterson, John McKee, James Brewster, Jacob C. Croup, Abraham Henshue, William Crooks, William W. Smith, S. A. Johnston, Thomas L. Dunn, W. W. Maxwell, M. Zimmerman, Robert Maxwell, John Kennedy, Robert McKee, A. Lowry, John M. Smith, D. B. Beam, Henry Dickey, Andrew Lemmon, Jacob Shleppy, James A. Negley, James B. Kennedy, Michael Emerick, Joseph McQuistion, Joseph Hays and R. E. Brown. The court at once granted the prayer of the petitioners and appointed three viewers to devise a plan for the division of the county into townships.

On June 18, 1853, the petition of sundry citizens of Butler county, asking for the division of the county into townships, each five miles square, was presented to the court. The signers set forth that petitions from the people of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry townships, to the State legislature, asking that ten townships be erected out of the three named, were granted, and that an act was passed in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners; that the Governor did not approve of that act, but remanded the whole question to the courts of Butler county, and that now the people of Butler desire the disapproval of the petitioners prayer, as outlined in the act of the legislature, as it would result in the division of the county into forty-three small townships.

The signers of this new petition, or remonstrance as it may be called, asked the court to order that the whole county be divided into townships, each as nearly five miles square as possible. On June 18, 1853, the court acquisced in this opinion and appointed Hugh McKee, Samuel M. Lane and James T. McJunkin viewers or commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the petition and to make a draft of the townships and of the division lines proposed, as well as of the lines of townships proposed to be altered, and make a report of their work before the next term of court. On November 19, 1853, their report and opinion were presented to Judge Agnew and associate judges, the text of which is as follows:

Having given the required notice, Hugh McKee, Samuel M. Lane and James T. McJunkin met in Butler, October 4, 1853, when several of the districts were represented by delegates chosen for that purpose, all of whom represented that they were instructed to urge the necessity of such division. In order to make an accurate report, we found it necessary to ascertain the dimensions of the county by actual survey. This was done by Hugh McKee, commencing at the northwest corner of Cranberry township and running the west and north boundary lines to the northeast corner of the county, being found on the eastern bank of the Allegheny river. This, with the assistance of the actual survey and measurement by William Purviance, of the south end of the county and the west side of Cranberry township, to the point at which we began, enables us to present the annexed draft of the county, showing the present townships and also the proposed divisions.

On examination of this draft the impractibility of dividing the county into townships of five miles square will be clearly seen. The county averages twenty-four miles

and a fraction east and west, and thirty-three miles and a fraction, north and south. To carry out the wish of the petitioners would leave a fractional range of townships on two sides of the county and a ground for future complaints; but by dividing the distance and approximating the direction of your order, we can have five ranges of townships north and south, and seven east and west, making in all thirty-three townships,—thirty-one of which will be almost square and contain an area of about twenty-four square miles, the other two, owing to the diagonal course of the northwestern boundary line of the county, will necessarily vary a little from that size.

In our opinion, the advantages arising from the districting of the county as above proposed would be almost incalculable, of lasting utility and which we might safely say is desired by more than three-fourths of our population. The entire southern, western and central divisions of the county are almost unanimous in its favor. The objections that have reached us come from townships lately formed by the division of old ones, the size and location of which will be but slightly changed by the proposed arrangement.

The arguments urged against the proposed division are, that it will derange our present school districts, causing the building of new school houses throughout the county and increase the county expenses by creating eleven or twelve new election districts and a like increase of township officers. There would be some force in this latter objection if the proposed division fail. Then Cranberry, Middlesex and Buffalo will be divided into ten districts, and Clearfield, owing to its large territory and dense population, will ere long be divided. Venango and Mercer, each ten miles from east to west by but little over five north and south, already contemplate the formation of new townships, and some citizens of Centre and North Butler have asked for division. Thus in the course of a few years we would have as many election districts as would be under the proposed division; yet permanency and regularity would be unattained, and, we might say, unattainable, and the probability of the number of election districts exceeding that which we propose, would be very great; for so long as we have some townships twice as long as wide, as is the case with North Butler, Butler and several others, we may expect complaints and calls for sub-division.

The objections urged in connection with the disarrangement of school districts may be considered as follows: From the report of the superintendent of common schools for the year ending in June, 1852, we find the number of school houses then in the county to be 225, and thirteen yet wanting, a number greater than that of Allegheny with a population three times as large; yet out of that number, less than fifty have the conveniences requisite for school purposes. The remainder are delapidated, being mostly log buildings, put up immediately after the introduction of the school law, for temporary purposes. The citizens ever since have been awaiting some systematic arrangement of townships to warrant them in concentrating their energies and means to put up suitable buildings in conformity with the requisitions of the general school law. From the same report it will be also seen that the amount of tax levied for school purposes, amounts to $11,668.14, and the amount received from the Sate, $2,934.06, making $14,602.20; yet we had but an average of five months school in the year. The expense of repairs, fuel and other contingencies for so large a number of unnecessary school-houses is very great. Many of these houses thus furnished have some fifteen, some ten and some even as low as five taxables; while others have sixty and seventy. All this arises from the present irregularity of the townships. This could not possibly exist under the proposed arrangement, for the number of school-houses would in a short time be reduced to 133, or four to each township, and then from the fact of the new townships being almost square, no citizen could be so situated as to be more than one and one-fourth miles from the center of the district, and the services of competent teachers could be secured and continued for a period of eight or nine months in each year, instead of, as at present, about five, and this without one cent of additional expense.

Another advantage arising from the proposed division is in respect to roads. Then every citizen will have an opportunity of working out his road tax in his own immediate

neighborhood and on roads in which he has a direct interest in keeping in good repair for his own convenience, instead of being taken five or six miles, as at present, to work on roads that he seldom ever sees unless when called to assist in repairing them, and losing much of the day in going to and returning from the place he worked.

The expense attending the proposed division is urged as an objection to it. Of this we have nothing to say, but will merely state that it can be done, we have ascertained, for six hundred dollars, which would make an average of eight cents to each taxable. Taking all these facts into consideratien, two of the viewers (Mr. Lane, the other one, being absent), are unanimous in the opinion that the division is necessary and that no time more favorable and convenient than the present will likely be arrived at during the next half century. Therefore, we recommend the immediate districting of the county, agreeably to the plan set forth in the draft hereto annexed, as it carries out the wish of a large majority of our citizens, approximating the order of court as nearly as can be, creating convenience in election districts and insures regularity and permanence in schools.

This elaborate report was signed by Hugh McKee and James T. McJunkin, but was not immediately acted upon by the court. David Scott was appointed viewer *vice* Lane, and on March 6, 1854, signed the final report, which was presented and considered by the court, March 29, 1854. This provided for the establishment of thirty-three townships, all except three being nearly twenty-four square miles in area. The township of Mercer having four unequal sides lacks about one-third of a proportionate area, while the townships of Slippery Rock and Worth, owing to the division of the triangle lying to the north and west of them, contain a little more territory than an equal proportion. The triangle contains about six square miles, and it was apportioned to the two townships named, each of which would lack a fraction of being the regular size without such addition. This report was considered and confirmed March 29, 1854,—the order reading as follows:

And now to-wit, March 29, 1854, the court on due consideration confirms the report of the viewers in this case and order and decree that the county of Butler be divided into townships according to the said report and the draft accompanying the same, and that the several townships as surveyed and set forth in the said draft, by the lines and boundaries thereof fixed and run upon the ground, shall be established and erected and shall hereafter exist conformably to the same and be taken to be separate and distinct townships conformably to the ordinances and laws thereof and the names of the several townships shall be as follows: Beginning at the northwestern township of the northern range of townships and running eastward, to-wit: First, Mercer; second, Marion; third, Venango; fourth, Allegheny; fifth, Slippery Rock; sixth, Cherry; seventh, Washington; eighth, Parker; ninth, Worth; tenth, Brady; eleventh, Clay; twelfth, Concord; thirteenth, Fairview; fourteenth, Muddy Creek; fifteenth, Franklin; sixteenth, Centre; seventeenth, Oakland; eighteenth, Donegal; nineteenth, Lancaster; twentieth, Connoquenessing; twenty-first, Butler; twenty-second, Summit; twenty-third, Clearfield; twenty-fourth, Jackson; twenty-fifth, Forward; twenty-sixth, Penn; twenty-seventh, Jefferson; twenty-eighth, Winfield; twenty-ninth, Cranberry; thirtieth, Adams; thirty-first, Middlesex; thirty-second, Clinton, and thirty-third, Buffalo.

The election of township officers and justices of the peace was ordered to be held April 28, 1854, at the polling places as fixed by the act of 1854, regulating the elections in Butler county under the new order of townships.

In June, 1853, the bill of Hugh McKee, James T. McJunkin and David Scott

for viewing and making plan of the thirty-three townships was presented. The items are given as follows:

Hugh McKee, 65 days as surveyor	@	$3 00	$195 00
James T. McJunkin, 22 days as viewer	@	2 00	44 00
David Scott, 65 days as viewer	@	2 00	130 00
Samuel S. Beatty, 48 days as chainman	@	1 25	60 00
Paid axmen and chainmen			91 25
Expenses attending court and staying out on the Sabbath days			30 00
Draft and report			75 00
			$625 25

Commissioners' counsel, E. McJunkin, made exceptions at once to this bill; first, because there was an unnecessary expenditure of time by the viewers; second, because the charges for survey were too high; because they did not show the items making up the thirty dollars and the $91.25 entries; because they should not be allowed for expenses attending court and remaining out over Sundays and because there was an agreement on the part of the viewers to do the work for a sum not exceeding $425.00. On June 13, 1854, the exceptions were sustained by the court, but a new bill, filed April 18, 1854, amounting to $450.00, was ordered to be paid.

A petition asking for the modification of a township line was presented on March, 1854. The signers pointed out that, with straight lines, the corner of the last range of townships on the east is on Slippery Rock creek, on the farm of Thomas Clark. From that point to the western boundary of Lawrence county they wished to have Slippery Rock creek the dividing line, because it is a natural line and sometimes an impassable one. The straight line, authorized by the viewers, threw nearly the whole fraction into the lower township, making it necessary for many of the settlers to cross Wolf creek and Slippery Rock creek to election and town meeting places, while, if they adopted the natural or water boundary, only three or four families would be thrown into the township northeast, and, in the matter of school districts, the change would only affect three families, the children of one of whom were already attendants in another district, rather than risk the crossing of the creek. Many of the men who signed the remonstrance of March 6, 1854, against re-subdividing the county, signed this petition, together with Stephen Morrison, A. H. Boyle, A. Murphy, Thomas Kelly, Jr., John W. Martin, Thomas Kelly, A. G. Denniston, John Stoughton, William Gallagher, Thomas Boyle, C. Nussell and John Brant.

On March 6, 1854, a remonstrance against the order of survey was filed, showing the whole plan to be disadvantageous to a large number of citizens. This was signed by Archibald McGowan, John Boyle, John S. McNees, A. McGowan, Samuel Hazlett, Joseph DeWolf, John Hays, Thomas Boyle, Frederick Pisor, Jr., Joseph Pisor, Henry Studebaker, John Book, David Emery, Jr., Andrew Douglas, William C. Emery, Joseph Douglas, Hampson Dean, Harlan Vogan, James Book, Michael Stinetorf, John Brant, Thomas Cooper, Robert Hampson, Jacob Fisher, William T. Dickey, William Hammel, R. Logan, Samuel Douglas, M. B. Kirby, John Steen, John Balph, William Wimer, William

Ralston, Henry Ralston, Alexander Wilson, V. G. Kauffmann, Harvey Humphreys, James McClure, T. A. Humphreys, David Studebaker, Joseph Studebaker, A. Balph, Alexander Boyle, Jacob Howe and David Chenowett. Reason Number 1 of this remonstrance is given as follows: "We apprehend that the surveyors, in their hurry to finish their work and influenced, perhaps, by the representations of a few individuals lying north of the line, who desired the variation for the accommodation of a single school district, have unintentionally done injury and inconvenience the whole township by accommodating a few at the expense of thirty or forty men."

To the remonstrance the men who hoped to carve a new county out of the eastern townships of this and the western townships of adjoining counties saw a chance to accomplish their desires.

In April, 1854, an act passed the legislature for the erection of a new county out of parts of Westmoreland, Allegheny, Armstrong and Butler. The bill may be said to have been carried through the House and Senate without the knowledge of the people of Butler, but the plotters, while winning the legislature, could not win any real support in Butler and hence the project fell through.

In February, 1856, the committee of the legislature on new counties, reported a bill for the erection of parts of Allegheny, Butler and Westmoreland into a county, to be named *Madison*. The townships of Middlesex, Clinton and Buffalo were, according to the bill, to be detached from Butler.

In January, 1861, a bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature to annex the Anderson farm, in West Deer township, Allegheny county, to Butler county, but this also failed, Butler ignoring addition as well as subtraction.

In 1871 the people of East Brady asked for a new county to be formed out of parts of Armstrong, Butler, Clarion and Venango counties. The *Northwestern Independent* was the organ of the agitators. In June, 1872, a bill to change the boundary between Armstrong and Butler counties was defeated in the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER VII.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD—FIRST PROCEEDINGS—FIRST WOLF ORDER—THE PUBLIC PRISON—DUPLICATE TAX LISTS AND EARLY ROADS—WILLIAM AYERS' ACCOUNT—FIRST COURT HOUSE COMPLETED—MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS—BUTLER ACADEMY—FINANCES—RAILROAD BONDS SUBSCRIBED—THE SECOND COURT HOUSE—BOUNTIES FOR SOLDIERS—ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DEATH NOTICED—ATTORNEYS' FEE CONTROVERSY—DECISION AS TO TREASURER'S SALARY—BUILDING OF PRESENT COURT HOUSE—ISSUE OF BONDS AUTHORIZED—RECENT TRANSACTIONS.

THE first meeting of the commissioners of Butler county was held November 9, 1803, in a log house on or near the site of the present Armory building. Matthew White and James Bovard, two of the commissioners, took the oath of office on that date, but Jacob Mechling did not qualify until November 16, on which day the organization of the commissioners was completed, and a term of four days begun, "to make estimates and adjust a variety of business relative to this office." On November 21, Mr. Mechling reported that Districts Numbers 1 and 2 were laid off and the lines surveyed by Thomas Grimes at a cost of five dollars. Messrs. White and Bovard reported that Districts Numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6 had been laid out and the lines surveyed by John Cunningham, at a cost of fifteen dollars. These districts were laid out under an act of the Assembly of April 4, 1803, providing for the appointment of justices of the peace. On November 28 the commissioners were at Pittsburg in consultation with the commissioners of Allegheny county; but little was accomplished prior to December 8, 1803, when duplicates of records were received from Allegheny county showing the receipts and disbursements in the four townships of Butler county, a copy of which document is given in the previous chapter. On December 10, the first wolf order was issued to John Cooper, collector of Buffalo township. At this time a contract was entered into with John Negley for "a place to accommodate the courts of justice in the town of Butler."

Toward the close of December, the commissioners visited the commissioners of Allegheny county, but failed to obtain the books and copies of which they were in search. Returning with a copy of *Reed's Digest*, for which they paid five dollars and fifty cents, they considered their mission extraordinarily successful, and the clerk, David Dougal, was made happy in the possession of the volume. With so much written law at hand, it was now time to build a prison, and, on January 16, 1804, Samuel Meal's bid for iron work on the "Public Prison" was accepted. Four wolf orders, each for eight dollars, were granted to Abner Coats in February, 1804. On February 23, James Thompson received twenty dollars for stationery, iron for jail and for rent of part of house for office. On April 11, the tax duplicates for the several townships were issued, the amounts being: For Slippery

Rock, $364; Middlesex, $480.32; Buffalo, $166.22, and Connoquenessing, $465.27. In May, James Blashford was paid twenty-five dollars for carpenter work on jail, and Abraham Fryer two dollars and sixty-seven cents for hauling boards. In June, Andrew Cruikshank, John Cunningham and Benjamin Sarver received five dollars each for viewing a road from Butler to Freeport, and John Ray one dollar and twenty-eight cents for a road from Butler to the mouth of Bear creek. On June 7, Simon Drum was given a warrant for twenty-six dollars and sixty cents for a stove and stove-pipe, supplied to the county, and Abraham Brinker received seventy dollars for erecting jail according to agreement, and seven dollars for hauling a stove from Greensburg. On July 14, the sum of eight dollars and sixty cents was paid to John McCandless for candlesticks, snuffers and ink stands; while to William Freeman, four dollars and forty cents were paid for plank used in jail. Henry Murphy received six dollars for viewing a road from Butler to the Venango county line, and William Schilling three dollars for viewing a road "from Butler on the direction to Beaver." William Redick, who viewed the road from Butler toward Franklin, was paid six dollars. The first mention of office furniture is made under date of September 20, 1804, when James Brown was paid thirteen dollars for a writing-desk, table and ballot-box, and a few days after, John Negley received eleven dollars and fifty cents for two locks for jail, staples and fastenings. Up to this period, or, at least, from the beginning of 1804, the commissioners rented a room from William B. Young, to whom they paid six dollars rent on October 25.

In November, 1804, James Scott took the place of Jacob Mechling as commissioner, and with Messrs. White and Bovard, issued the warrants to the judges and clerks of the general election. On the 16th of that month, Matthew Thompson received eight dollars and seventy cents for making "spikes" for jail, and George Bowers six dollars for fuel and attending to fires during the six days' term of court.

In December, Hugh Smith petitioned for relief from the disabilities under which single men then labored. The tax on single-blessedness was seventy-five cents; but Hugh could now protest, and on the certificate of Squire Robert Galbreath, that he was married before the date of petition, the commissioners gladly exonerated him. Beyond the issue of warrants to judges and clerks of election, and some attention given to the assessment of unseated Donation and Depreciation lands, the commissioners work for the month was uninteresting. On the 29th of December, the clerk, David Dougal, credited Commissioner White with ninety-four days' services, Bovard with 103½ days, James Scott with eleven days, and himself with eighty-three days.

In 1804, William Ayres,—who appears to have moved from Pittsburg to Butler in the fall of 1801,— opened an account with Butler county. It is a debtor account, pure and simple, containing the following items:—

June 8.	To recording release from creditors of John Cunningham.....$	92	
	To an order to divide the county into townships.....	71	
	To certificate of the division of the county, approved by court.....$	71	
1805			
Jan. 7.	To certificate of auditors	46	

Oct. 31.	To certificate of auditors	$ 46
	To writing one deed from Samuel Cunningham to trustees of Butler county...	4 00
June 13.	Recording patent at the instance of the trustees....	80
Nov. —	Recording deed from S. Cunningham to trustees...	1 23

Oct. 4.	To drawing out the form of a deed from the trustees to the purchasers of lots...	$ 8 00
	To writing five deeds from the trustees to the purchasers at $2.00 each	10 00

On January 4, 1805, the question of estimates was disposed of and a levy of $2,500 ordered. On January 15, an order was given to Robert Lemmon for five dollars to pay for "six painted split-bottom chairs for this office." Benjamin White was paid thirteen dollars for thirty logs and 1,000 brick for the use of the jail on the 17th, and the same day John Negley received twenty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents for services as treasurer of Butler county, from April 11 to December 31, 1804, being at the rate of forty dollars a year. John Beals was paid twelve dollars for viewing a road from Butler "on the direction to Mercer," and, February 12, John Negley received fifty dollars "in full" for rent of court-house from February 1, 1804, to February 1, 1805. Zadock Cramer, who supplied the stationery for county use from the beginning, was paid thirty-seven dollars for blank books, and William Ayres, nineteen dollars for seals. The re-appointment of John Negley as treasurer was made February 16, 1805, his bondsmen being William Brown and William B. Young, the sum being $3,000. In March following, William McDonald, the coroner, who held an inquest on the body of the child—Catherine Barickman—at the house of Benjamin Thomas, was paid fifteen dollars and fourteen cents for his services. At this time also, warrants were issued to David Dougal, James Bovard and James Scott, surveyors, Edward Grimes, George Scott and Alexander White, chain-carriers and blazers, for services in ascertaining township lines. In April the tax duplicates were issued as follows: Slippery Rock, $351.81; Mercer, $161.84; Parker, $178.53; Venango, $116.28; Donegal, $205.63½; Clearfield, $118.45; Buffalo, $170.17; Middlesex, $232.71; Butler, $262.55; Muddy Creek, $260.48; Connoquenessing, $312.89½, and Cranberry, $153.34½. The total tax levied was $2,798.02½. In the four first named townships the rate was six mills, in the others, five mills. The collectors, in the order of townships, were John Levere, Henry Evans, John Jameson, Henry Murphy, Adam Bortmass, Peter Henry, David Moorhead, George Brown, Robert Maxwell, John Turk, William Dodds, John Beighley and William Kilgore. Warrants were issued in May and June to the road viewers from McLure's in the direction of Beaver, and from the Mercer county line through Zelienople to the Butler county line, near Dixon's; while, in August, five dollars were paid to Thomas Graham for viewing a road from the Venango county line to Cunningham's mill; three dollars to Benjamin Garvin for a road from Glade run through Harmony; and six dollars to Joseph McFarren for a road from Allegheny county line, through Zelienople, toward the town of Mercer.

The bills for printing lists of Donation and Depreciation lands were considered September 24, 1805, when a warrant for $111 was issued to William McCorkle, of the *Freeman's Journal*; one for $118.75 to Zach. Poulson, of the *American Daily Advertiser*; one for $114.87½ to Thomas Bradford, and one to

John Israels for forty-five dollars and sixty cents for printing in *The Tree of Liberty*. It appears that an account for postage existed between the commissioners and the postmaster, William B. Young, for a bill of two dollars and eighty-six cents was ordered to be paid him. On October 9, a warrant for two dollars was issued to Benjamin Wallace for viewing a place for a bridge at the creek near Butler, and, on October 10, a warrant for eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents was given to Sheriff John McCandless for blankets supplied to prisoners. Abner Coats, who took the place of James Bovard, qualified November 9. William Campbell, who made two jury wheels, was paid thirteen dollars and fifty cents for them on December 21. John Negley was re-appointed treasurer December 30.

The opening days of 1806 were busy ones for the members of the board. Warrants to election judges and clerks, road viewers, supervisors, the "making-out" of tax duplicates, orders for auditors, jurors, etc., kept both clerk and commissioners at their desks until the close of February. In March, John Spear received eight dollars for work done in jail yard, and another bill for postage on letters and newspapers of one dollar and seventy-three cents was paid to Postmaster Young. In April, Paris Bratton received eleven dollars and fifty-two cents for placing pickets around the jail, while Samuel Dunbar was allowed ten dollars for digging and walling a cellar in the jail yard, and Benjamin White twenty-six dollars for "erecting" jail yard. The tax duplicates were confirmed in May, as follows: Slippery Rock, $519.46; Mercer, $243.38; Parker, $278.89½; Venango, $180.94; Donegal, $312.39; Clearfield, $198.06½; Buffalo, $263.38; Middlesex, $306.82; Butler, $450.50½; Centre, $383 25; Muddy Creek, $386.46; Connequenessing, $332.27½, and Cranberry, $260.56.

On June 19, William Elliott, John McBride and John David delivered their trust in the matter of the county seat lots to the commissioners—Matthew White, Abner Coats and James Scott. The latter awarded contracts for cutting the State road through Butler county, in August, while in September their attention was mainly directed to the issue of warrants in payment for jury services, witness fees, and other expenses connected with the circuit court. October was given up to settling with election judges and clerks. On November 7, David Dougal was paid twenty dollars for drawing a map of Butler county for the use of the commissioners. With the exception of making contracts for the construction of a bridge over the Connoquenessing and accepting bids for other bridges, the map question was the last to receive attention and the second last to be recorded in the first and venerable minute book of the commissioners.

On December 2, 1806, Jacob Smith took the place of Matthew White as commissioner. On January 6, 1807, the contract for building a court house was awarded to Alexander Hill, and on the 18th the contract was sealed. Viewing roads and bridges and ordering the survey of township lines occupied much of the commissioners' time in January. On March 7, Abraham Brinker was appointed commissioner, vice Jacob Smith; but there is no record of the resignation, removal or death of Smith. Under date of April 14 it is recorded that Commissioner Coats was granted two dollars for "laying out court house and going to Justice Scott's for advice on business relating to court house." In June the sum

James W. Reed

of eighty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents was paid to John Negley for carpenter work done and materials furnished on jail building.

The record for 1808 gives the names of Abner Coats, John Negley and Francis Anderson as commissioners, and Walter Lowrie, clerk. In February the sum of fifty dollars was paid to John Purviance for rent of court house from March, 1808, to March, 1809, while on March 12, George Young was paid fifteen dollars for court-house rent up to April, 1808. Among other items is two dollars to D. C. Cunningham for advice to commissioners in 1807. In the fall of 1808, James Scott succeeded Abner Coats as commissioner, and on October 27, 1809, Thomas Dodds and Joseph Williamson qualified as successors of Negley and Anderson. The work of the board throughout 1808 and 1809 was not confined to usual business. The erection of the court house, construction of bridges and opening of roads entailed upon the members and clerk a large amount of work.

In October, 1810, Walter Lowrie qualified as commissioner, and, with Joseph Williamson and James Scott, formed the board. Fixing the budget for 1811 was their principal work, the estimate of expenditures being $4,800. Robert Scott was appointed commissioners' clerk for the year beginning November 3, 1810, and a schedule of values of lands, horses, cows, mills and stills was drafted for the guidance of assessors. Samuel Williamson was appointed treasurer, his bond of $6,000 being signed by John Negley and Samuel Denniston. In February, 1811, the question of a bridge over Slippery Rock creek was discussed; and early in April the commissioners engaged "in compromising" with Alexander Hill, the builder of the court house, for $600, and gave him a draft on the Bank of Deposit and Discount at Pittsburg. In October, 1811, William Balph was elected commissioner to succeed James Scott. Letting contracts for the State road and issuing warrants formed the work of the officials up to that time. In December, the board settled with John Maginness for finishing the sheriff's office, transacted routine business and adjourned. In September, 1812, Messrs. Williamson and Lowrie visited Pittsburg to settle the accounts, as closed in 1803, with Allegheny county, but their mission proved a failure.

In October, 1812, Robert Martin was elected commissioner, also Ephraim Harris *vice* Lowrie, resigned. They, with William Balph, formed the board on January 1, 1813, with Robert Scott clerk. In November, 1813, Scott was re-appointed clerk at $1.33 per day, and James McKee qualified as commissioner, *vice* Harris, whose term expired. The auditors, appointed in the fall of 1813, namely:—John Christy, Robert Lemmon and Moses Sullivan, reported on accounts up to January 1, 1814, but beyond this, nothing out of the routine of issuing orders was accomplished until October 29, when the contract for building a bridge at Amberson's was considered. On November 8, John Negley gave a bond for the completion of the bridge. At this time John Christy was commissioner *vice* William Balph. It appears that a new jail building was in process of erection, by John Negley, at that time, having been begun in 1812; that a new bridge at "race grounds" was contemplated, if not begun, and three bridges were built at Slippery Rock on the State road. Down to the close of 1810 there were 3,058 warrants issued; in 1811,—604 warrants; in 1812,—982

warrants; in 1813,—530 warrants; and in 1814,—579 warrants, the last number representing $5,052.40 in cash.

In 1815, there were 510 warrants issued, aggregating $3,466.47, a large part of which represented court expenses, such as jurors' fees. Election expenses formed no small amount. On November 4, William Campbell took the oath as commissioner *vice* Robert Martin, whose term expired. The new jail building was practically completed by John Negley, who also finished the floor and partitions of the second story of the court-house, receiving on the latter contract, in January, 1816, the sum of $175. The bridge over Wolf creek, built by Daniel Foster for the county, was completed in May, 1816, and also that over the Connoquenessing creek. Warrants for forty-two dollars were given to John Ralston, John Burkhart, Daniel Graham and John Burtner for fourteen wolf puppies, while John Reniston received eight dollars for a full grown wolf head. In October, Thomas McLeary qualified as commissioner *vice* McKee, whose term expired. During the year, 492 warrants were issued, representing $5,858. The completion of the jail in May, 1817, by John Negley, and the plastering of the court-house later by John Dunbar, were the only important events in which the commissioners were concerned. Warrants to the number of 493 were issued and $4,074.35 disbursed. The election of Francis Fryer as commissioner took place in October, and he took his seat in November *vice* John Christy, whose term expired. Comparatively little business was transacted in 1818, there being only 353 orders issued and $3,986.92½ disbursed. Abraham Brinker was elected commissioner in the fall and qualified November 2, 1818, when he with McLeary and Fryer formed the board. During the ensuing year a new bridge at Harmony was built by David Townsend at a cost of $399, also one at Bassenheim and one at Zelienople, and a number of roads projected. The 437 warrants issued represented a sum of $3,000.57. Robert Lemmon, elected commissioner in October, took the place of Thomas McLeary in November, and assisted fully in transacting the county business during the year 1820, which was, in every respect, a busy year for the board—497 warrants being issued and $4,752.28 disbursed. John Dodds qualified as commissioner in November, 1820, *vice* Francis Fryer, who was not re-elected. On November 6th, Thomas McLeary was appointed clerk, to succeed Robert Scott, at a salary of $100. The commissioners reserved the right to dismiss him at the close of three months if his work was not satisfactory.

In October, 1821, John Brandon took the oath of office as commissioner, and, with Messrs. Lemmon and Dodds, formed the board. In November, Robert Scott was restored to his old position as clerk. Beyond the attention given to new roads, such as that from Louisburg to Arley's ford and from Neyman's mill to the Mercer road, and to bridges, the issue of warrants to officers of elections and to jurors occupied the board. In the record of expenditures for this year items appeared, showing that Moses and John Sullivan were paid thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents for printing the statement of receipts and expenditures; that Reese Evans was paid some moneys on account of his contract for building the bridge at Butler; that Robert Graham was paid for hauling lightning rods and stove-pipe, and that men, named Martin and Bowers, were paid for coal supplied to the county in 1820 and 1821. The number of warrants issued was 517 and the sum

represented, $3,390.10½. John Shryock, who made the first pump for the jail yard, received for his work fifteen dollars. In July, 1822, the construction of a bridge at Lowrie's mill was decided upon, and repairs on the court-house and jail were authorized. John Covert, who was elected commissioner, qualified October 26, and on November 4, took his seat with Messrs. Dodds and Brandon. The appointment of William Gibson, treasurer, was one of the first acts of the new board. A book-case, made by Robert Carnahan, was introduced into the recorder's office, the jail doors were covered with sheet-iron, grates were placed in the open hearths of the jail and other advances toward the comfort, as well as the security of prisoners, were made. There were no less than 592 warrants issued in 1822, covering $3,589.80½. The appointment of John Walsh as clerk, to succeed Robert Scott, was made November 29, so that the new official was brought face to face with the intricacies of office at a time when election judges, clerks, inspectors, road views, jurors, etc., were hunting warrants for their pay as industriously as the bounty seekers were hunting old wolves and puppies.

One of the items of expense in 1823, was twenty-five cents paid to John Brandon for "goose quills," bought in Simon Reed's store. A singular case was presented in July, it being nothing less than the demand of William Hogg for three dollars and fifty cents for grand jury service, although he was discharged from service on account of being a Scotchman or Englishman, who never became a citizen. The commissioners issued the warrant.

In July, William Purviance surveyed a number of out-lots east of the borough, which were sold by the commissioners in October. Prior to that time, John McQuistion was elected commissioner and took his seat *vice* John Dodds, on November 5, on which date, John Sullivan was appointed treasurer. Hugh McGlaughlin was authorized to make window blinds for court-house, and the commissioners bought two pairs of snuffers and one box of candles. The business of the year is indicated by the issue of 622 warrants, amounting to $3,755.58, including those issued for the Lick bridge, the bridge over the Connoquenessing and at the turnpike, and improving the bridge at Harmony.

The minutes of 1824 show 720 warrants issued and $4,140.56 disbursed, but the treasurer's statement shows an expenditure of $7,055.86. Among the items is one for six dollars and forty-three cents to William Reed "for schooling poor children." In August, 1824, the treasurer paid four dollars to Hugh McKee for a ream of Number 1 paper, and twenty dollars to John Sullivan for printing a ream of blank checks. John Alward received one dollar and eighty cents "for schooling poor children"; while Joseph Sterrett, Alexander Hagerty and Robert Stephenson received two dollars each for apprehending and guarding David McJunkin. Hugh McKee, elected in October to succeed John Brandon, qualified November 5, 1824, and, on the 27th, William Gibson was appointed clerk to succeed John Walsh.

In 1825, the bridge at Bell's ford, over Slippery Rock creek, was finished by Charles Coulter, and the Connoquenessing creek bridge, at the turnpike, was rebuilt by Henry Evans. A uniform standard for the triennial assessment was adopted in November, 1825, Robert Scott, Hugh McKee and John McQuistion, being the commissioners. The assessors were William Campbell, and Rob-

ert Graham, of Butler; Oliver David, Middlesex; John Gillespie, Cranberry; David Shannon, Connoquenessing; Samuel Dodds, Muddy Creek; Robert Black, Slippery Rock; Richard Vandyke, Mercer; Joseph Murrin, Venango; Samuel Erwin, Parker; Paul McDermott, Donegal; John Slator, Clearfield; William Colmer, Buffalo, and David McJunkin, Centre. The auditors were William Purviance and Maurice Bredin. The expenditures of the county amounted to $4,558.62.

The appointment of Isaiah Niblock as treasurer, was made in January, 1826, his pay being based on one and one-half per cent. His appointment was strongly opposed by John McQuistion. The twelve year contract with Andrew Marshall to keep Harmony bridge in repair for that term was made,—the stated consideration being $317.50. At the close of October, Commissioner-elect David Dougal succeeded John McQuistion. The total disbursements amounted to $4,456.91.

The appointment of Samuel A. Purviance as clerk was made in February, 1827. The building of a bridge over the Connoquenessing, opposite the borough, was completed by John Stephenson, and the court-house was subjected to general repairs by authority of the board. On October 22, John McNees was inducted into office to succeed Hugh McKee. The annual expenditure was $6,198 40 as certified by auditors—Robert Martin, Maurice Bredin and Joseph Bryson.

In March, 1828, the plan for the bridge at Amberson's was adopted, and from January 1, to October 29, sufficient business was transacted to occupy the time of Commissioners Scott for eighty-three days, Dougal for eighty-one and a half days, and McNees for sixty-eight days. The clerk, Samuel A. Purviance, was engaged for 109½ days of his second term, down to March 6, 1828, and sixty-one days additional down to October 29. Alexander Graham succeeded Scott, as commissioner, October 29, and served sixteen days before the close of December. Christian Mechling was appointed clerk, for a short term, on October 28, and Treasurer Thompson reported a revenue of $6,710.98 for the year, of which $1,437.63½ were unexpended.

The question of appointing a treasurer was decided January 1, 1829, when James Thompson was chosen. In February, John N. Purviance was appointed clerk, at a salary of fifty dollars per annum. In April, 1829, the bridge at Zelienople was authorized to be built. In October, Joseph McQuistion was elected commissioner to succeed David Dougal; John N. Purviance was re-appointed clerk, at a salary of seventy-five dollars per annum, and Francis McBride was chosen treasurer, to succeed James Thompson. The expenditures for the year amounted to $5,508.

The dealings of the board in 1830, with assessors, collectors, jurors, officers of election, road and bridge viewers, and contractors, form an index to the advances made by Butler since 1820. Among the roads opened was one from James McCandless' house to the brick meeting-house in Connoquenessing township; and among the bridges projected was one opposite the former home of Detmar Basse Müller; one over Muddy creek, near Kennedy's mill; one over Wolf creek, and one over Slippery Rock creek, where the graded road from Butler to Franklin crossed that stream. The State road from Kittanning to Evans' ferry,

on French creek, received some attention in August, and then came preparations for election days. In October, John McCandless qualified as successor to Commissioner McNees. Later, the salary of the clerk, John Purviance, was increased to ninety dollars. The financial report shows $6,574.57 received, of which $699.86 remained in the treasurer's hands.

In January, 1831, Francis McBride was re-appointed treasurer and William Ayres attorney. The salary of Mr. Ayres was placed at twenty-five dollars, a small sum, indeed, looking at it through modern spectacles, but large enough for the duties of the office sixty-three years ago. The Breakneck creek bridge, opposite Boggs' house, was contracted to be built by Sylvester Ash, and the meeting with the merchants, who appealed from tax classification of the commissioners and associate judges, was held.

It may appear strange that one of the commissioners had to go to Pittsburg to procure "iron and nails and other things for the use of repair of jail and attending to have the same hauled from Pittsburg." James Spencer was then working on such repairs. In August Bennett Dobbs was employed to place sheet-iron on the western wall of the prison-room. In September the bridge over the Connoquenessing at the salt lick was begun by Contractor Charles Duffy. John N. Purviance was re-appointed clerk at a salary of one dollar per day. William Pillow, who succeeded Alexander Graham as commissioner, qualified in November. Andrew Sproul was appointed treasurer in December, and, some days later, Samuel A. Purviance succeeded Mr. Ayres as attorney to the board at a salary of twenty-five dollars. Auditor William Moore reported a revenue of $6,946.07, including $1,278.57, which remained in the treasury on January 1, 1831.

The contract for repairing the court-house was awarded to George Miller in March, 1832, and the plastering thereof to Philip Varnum. About this time a new roof was ordered to be placed on the jail. In May, B. G. Gall and A. Ziegler contracted to build a bridge over the Connoquenessing, opposite Harmony. Robert Graham qualified as commissioner, in October, to succeed Joseph McQuistion, while later in the month William Campbell, Jr., was appointed clerk at a salary of seventy dollars per annum. The financial statement for 1832 shows a sum of $8,394.57, of which $670.56 were reported unused on December 31, 1832.

The year 1833 was opened by the appointment of Charles C. Sullivan counsel to commissioners, at a salary of twenty-five dollars, and Andrew Sproul as treasurer. In June a bridge over Buffalo creek in Clearfield township, was authorized. John Vanderlin, who was elected to succeed John McCandless, qualified as commissioner October 18; William Campbell was re-appointed clerk at one dollar per day; a pavement in front of the court-house was authorized; John McLelland was appointed attorney at a salary of twenty-five dollars; and George Miller, treasurer. Of $5,614.10 received during the year, only $224.83 were unexpended.

The elections of 1834 resulted in the return of Joseph Graham to succeed William Pillow. The total credits to tax amounted to $6,446.33 and expenditures to $6,802.94. In 1835, William Campbell, Jr., clerk, George Miller, treasurer, and John McLelland, attorney, were re-appointed. The tax levy for the

year was confirmed in March and duplicates given to the collectors. In April, Moses Crispin was employed as bell-ringer; in September contracts for building bridges over Thorn creek, on the road from Butler to Boyd's mill, were sealed; in October, Hugh Stephenson was elected to succeed Robert Graham as commissioner, and Jacob Ziegler was appointed clerk, *vice* Campbell, retired. Under date of October 17, a peculiar entry occurs. It records that on that day the commissioners were "employed in fighting with Joseph McQuistion," but leaves the cause of the battle and its results untold. John Vanderlin was then a member of the board.

Early in 1836 John N. Purviance was appointed counselor to the commissioners at an annual salary of thirty-five dollars, and John B. McGlaughlin was appointed treasurer, the value of the office being two per cent on the levy. A brief reference to the new bridge over Bear creek and one to a meeting with the school directors show the terse style of the clerk. In October, 1836, Nathan Skeer qualified as commissioner to succeed Vanderlin. The auditor's report deals with a revenue of $8,314.59, of which the sum of $1,136.12 remained in the treasury.

In January, 1837, the treasurer was re-appointed, and John N. Purviance appointed counselor at a salary of thirty dollars per annum. The building of a bridge over the Connoquenessing, below Butler, claimed the attention of the board in February; later the bridge near Boyd's mill was constructed, and one at Malachi Richardson's and one at Gillilands were authorized. William Criswell was elected to succeed Joseph Graham as commissioner. Of $8,372.16 charged to the treasurer, a balance of $2,743.47 was carried to 1838.

The appointments of James Frazier, as treasurer, and Jacob Ziegler, as clerk, were made in January, 1838. Jacob Shanor, commissioner-elect, qualified October 28. On December 31, the auditor's report showed $8,177.28 received into the treasury, of which $1,005.84 remained unexpended. In January, 1839, Jacob Ziegler was chosen clerk and counselor to the commissioners, his pay as clerk being one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, and as counselor thirty dollars per annum. This arrangement was not of long duration, for, on January 8, George Ziegler was appointed clerk, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day; John N. Purviance, counsellor at thirty-five dollars per annum; and Jacob Mechling, Jr., treasurer at three and one-half per cent. on tax levy. In October, Thomas R. McMillen took his seat as commissioner, *vice* Nathan Skeer, whose term expired. The sum audited for 1839 was $8,030.47, including $166.76 advanced by the treasurer to meet bills against the county.

In 1840, E. M. Bredin was appointed attorney; William Campbell, treasurer, George W. Ziegler clerk, and John McCollough, bell-ringer. Toward the close of October, George Miller occupied Commissioner Criswell's place and took a full part in the closing transactions of the board for that year. The revenue of the county in 1840 was $9,403.83, all of which appears to have been expended, jurors and grand jurors eating up no less than $1,809.11.

The officers of the commissioners, appointed in 1841, were Andrew Carns, treasurer; William Timblin, clerk; George W. Smith, attorney, and William Johnston, bell-ringer. One of the incidents of the year, was the receipt of a

petition from leading citizens of Butler borough against continuing a boy of William Johnston's years as bell-ringer and custodian of public buildings, and recommending the employment of John McCollough, Jr. This petition was acquiesced in by the commissioners without delay. It August, John Ross was awarded the contract for painting the court-house and offices. On November 10, the election question arising in a tie vote for commissioner, was settled by commissioners McMillen and Miller, sitting with the court of quarter sessions. John Ray, of Donegal township, was chosen—the claims of McCurdy and Moyer being set aside. The new member took his seat November 20. The revenues of 1841 amounted to $9,237.52, all of which were disbursed. The school fund then amounted to $254.15, or $111.66 from unseated land tax, and $142.49 paid by former treasurer.

The value of warrants issued in 1836 was $5,881.32; in 1837, $4,997.56; in 1838, $6,514.55; in 1839, $8,030.47; in 1840, $9,992.05, and in 1841, $7,456.30. The trustees of the Butler Academy owed on January 1, 1842, the sum of $2,457.70. This sum included $1,101.36, the amount of John Negley's judgment, and $150.00 subscribed toward the support of the institution, or a total of $42,872.25 in six years.

The record of the election of the county treasurer was made January 1, 1842, when Andrew Carns presented his certificate of election in October, 1841, for a term of two years. Alexander S. McBride was appointed clerk; George W. Smith, attorney, and Samuel R. Williams, bell-ringer. In October, John Ray and Abraham Moyer were elected commissioners, and, with Thomas R. McMillen, formed the board. The total expenditures, or rather treasurer's credits, amounted to $13,559.96. The warrants issued represented $8,309.75.

In 1843, Alexander McNair was appointed attorney at a salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, and John Gold, bell-ringer, at a salary of fifty dollars. Maurice Bredin qualified as commissioner on October 14. The total treasurer's credits amounted to $11,677.21 and the value of warrants to $7,292.47. On January 1, 1844, Daniel Coll, treasurer elect, qualified. On October 26, W. W. Dodds, commissioner elect, qualified, and on January 1, 1845, voted for the appointment of Gilmore and Purviance, county attorneys; the re-appointment of Alexander S. McBride, clerk, and John Gold, bell-ringer. Thomas H. Bracken took the place of Abraham Moyer in October, and in January, 1846, John Bredin, Jr., was appointed clerk; Oren Baldwin, attorney, and John Gold, bell-ringer or janitor. In April, David Douthett was appointed as the successor of Commissioner Bredin and qualified the same day. The appointment of Lewis Z. Mitchell as appraiser of mercantile taxes, on October 24, was the first to this position under the act of April 22, 1846, so far as the record tells. On the 27th, John Anderson qualified as successor to David Douthett, and on January 1, 1847, the board appointed George W. Crozier, clerk, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, John Borland, attorney, at twenty-five dollars per annum, and John McCollough Jr., bell-ringer. The election of Joseph Douthett, in October, to succeed Commissioner W. W. Dodds, and the appointment of William Timblin, as mercantile appraiser, completed the list of official changes for the year. In 1848, Andrew

Simpson succeeded Bracken, and, immediately after, the system of fuel contracts was changed, the resolution being as follows:

That the coal should be shipped by those who will supply at four cents per bushel and not take more than 400 bushels from any one at any one time; also to supply the jail in the same way.

In 1849 George W. Crozier was re-appointed clerk and John Sullivan counsel and mercantile appraiser. An entry refers to the floods of July and speaks of the two bridges at Amberson's, one at Ralston's, one at Robb's, and one at Breakneck, as if they were damaged. The election of Thomas Kelly as commissioner, in 1849, to succeed Anderson; the appointment of W. Timblin as counsel, at twenty-five dollars per annum, and the re-appointment of George W. Crozier, clerk, and of John McCollough, bell-ringer, in January, 1850, mark the personal history of the board. Thomas Welsh, elected commissioner to succeed Joseph Douthett, in October, 1850, qualified the same month; James White, of Prospect, was appointed mercantile appraiser to succeed Sullivan; and in January, 1851, James A. McNair was appointed clerk, Arcus McDermit, attorney, and William Williamson, bellringer. The resignation of Mr. McNair in October, 1851, was followed by the appointment of John Sullivan as clerk, at the last meeting of the old board.

On October 28, 1851, James Mitchell succeeded Andrew Simpson as commissioner, and on the last day of the year, John Greer, of Prospect, was chosen mercantile appraiser. In January, 1852, John Sullivan was appointed clerk; E. McJunkin, attorney, and John McCollough, bell-ringer. On May 28, of this year, Architect Barr was in consultation with the commissioners over the plans for the proposed new court-house. Subsequently the commissioners, Messrs. Kelly, Welsh and Mitchell, spent twelve days visiting the county seats of Lawrence, Beaver, Allegheny, Washington, Greene, Fayette, Blair and Indiana counties to obtain information relative to court-house buildings, and continued to give this subject attention until July 16, when they awarded the contract for building to William Bell, of Warren, Pennsylvania. In November, 1852, John Miller succeeded Thomas Kelly as commissioner, and David M. McDonald was appointed mercantile appraiser.

At the beginning of 1853 the commissioners and their appointees were the same as named in the minutes of 1852. Toward the close of January, G. W. Crozier was appointed temporary clerk. On March 31, 1853, the commissioners unanimously agreed to subscribe $250,000 to the capital stock of the North Western Railroad Company, as recommended and found by the grand jury, and, in accordance with the act incorporating that company. This resolution was duly signed by the commissioners and the clerk, John Sullivan. At this time the commissioners were also engaged in watching the progress of the new court-house, so that their positions were anything but sinecures. One of the sanitary acts of this period must be credited to the board. This was nothing less than the construction of a sewer from the jail to the creek, the first improvement of this class made in this section of Pennsylvania. In May, the basement of a church was prepared for holding courts. The election of William C. Campbell as commissioner in October, to succeed Welsh; the "laying-off" new townships,

bridge matters and court-house building, were the proceedings of the closing months of the year.

In October, 1854, railroad bonds were issued and a contract made for a court-house bell. In November, John Kennedy took his seat as commissioner. In January, 1855, Samuel Marks was appointed clerk. In August the commissioners were engaged in measuring the new court-house and laying carpet in court-room, although there is no minute of the acceptance of the structure; but, on the contrary, Mr. Bell was notified to finish it. The cleaning of the interior, December 7, is the only record in minutes to tell how Bell observed this notice. In January, 1856, the clerk, Samuel Marks, the attorney, E. McJunkin and John McCollough, the bell-ringer, were re-appointed officers of the board. In August, Architect Barr and Contractor Bell met the commissioners. In September, the members were in session with the agricultural societies, railroad officers, assessors, collectors, etc.

On February, 1857, John Graham was appointed agent of the county and ordered to visit Philadelphia to attend a meeting of the directors of the North Western railroad, on March 3, and find out the condition and policy of that corporation. On March 11, a settlement with Contractor Bell was effected. In December, Samuel P. Irwin was appointed clerk, while the attorney and bell-ringer were re-appointed. In October, 1858, the prothonotary was ordered to record only the general result of all elections, such record to be paid for at the rate of one cent for every ten words. Anxiety about the intentions of the railroad company prevailed at this time, and the members of the board visited the directors at Pittsburg. On the last day of the year, the officers of the old board were re-appointed. Bridges at Evansburg, Black's mill, Bovard's mill, Zelienople and other points, were rebuilt or repaired during the year, and mention is made of a lawsuit, in which the commissioners were interested, being tried at Pittsburg. Subsequently the case is referred to as "Duberry vs. Butler county." In January, 1860, Samuel P. Irwin was re-appointed clerk and appointed attorney to the board. Irwin resigned the clerkship in August, and Samuel Marks was appointed.

The transactions of the commissioners from the beginning to the end of the Rebellion were of unusual importance. William S. Jack was appointed clerk in January, 1861, and John M. Thompson attorney. On April 30, John H. Niblock was appointed clerk, *vice* William S. Jack, who had enlisted. In January, 1862, following, Mr. Niblock was appointed permanent secretary; but on his resignation being accepted in March, 1862, Harvey Colbert was chosen his successor. Early in 1862 mention is made of the relief work of the board, and on July 31, of the commissioners agreeing to give each volunteer in three companies of nine months' men, twenty-five dollars each as soon as mustered in. On August 26 this bounty was paid to the soldiers of Anderson's company. In October, 1862, Charles McCandless was chosen attorney, *vice* John M. Thompson, who entered the United States service. Mr. Greer attended the court at Pittsburg for several days in the matter of the railroad suits, and was credited with 209 days' service, from January 1 to December 31, together with thirty-six days' service in 1861, against the 477 days of Mr. McNees. In January the officers of the old

board were re-appointed. In April, 1863, a meeting of the commissioners of Lawrence and Butler counties was held to settle some disputed points about soldiers' bounties and determine on which side of the line certain claimants for bounty lived. The Butler officers had already paid bounty to eight Lawrence county men. To avoid future trouble in this matter, the commissioners suggested that on which ever side of the line the home was, the land should be assessed in that county and the soldier paid the bounty from the treasury of that county. The meeting to fix the boundary line was held at Portersville, September 17, when Messrs. Sutton, Wilson, Greer and Bartley were appointed to take the southern end of the line, and James Forrest, Thomas McNees and Harvey Colbert the northern end. In October, Samuel Leason was elected commissioner to succeed Thomas McNees, and, with Messrs. Bartley and Greer, brought the county business of the year to a satisfactory close.

The meeting of January 1, 1864, resulted in the election of the old officers. In February a tax of fifteen mills on assessed value of property was authorized; being four mills for county purposes, three mills for State purposes and eight mills for railroad charges. At the close of this year the auditors—John H. Cratty, W. H. H. Riddle and Simeon Nixon—reported as follows:

> We, the undersigned auditors of Butler county, having examined the foregoing account of the commissioners' clerk of Butler, do report that Congress must either make more days in the year, or we shall compel the commissioners to commute his rations.

It is apparent that the auditors did not associate the 312 days' service in 1863 and the 314 days' service in 1864 with the increased work of the times; but the commissioners did; for, two days after this report was made, Harvey was re-appointed clerk. There were 216 citizens of the county assessed in 1864, five per cent on their incomes, under the law providing for an income tax. Another item appears under date, March 15, 1865, which recalls a tragic national event. It reads as follows:

> Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot last night in Washington City by an assassin, and died this morning.—*Requiescat in pace.*

In the midst of civil and military turmoil, the fight against the railroad company was carried on by Bartley and Leason. In October, William Dick was elected to succeed Abner Bartley.

In January, 1866, the old officers were re-elected. In November the vacancy in the office of treasurer, caused by the death of W. E. Moore, was filled by the appointment of John E. Moore, of Centre township. In January, 1867, George W. Kneiss was appointed to succeed Harvey Colbert as clerk. The tax rate of 1866, which was nine mills lower than that of 1865, was also made eight mills in 1867. In May bids for building the new jail and sheriff's house were received and the contract sealed June 14.

In 1868, the clerk's salary was placed at $700 and the attorney's was still held down to twenty-five dollars; but the bell-ringer now called janitor, had his pay increased to $150. The resignation of George Kneiss in September, 1869, led to the appointment of Thomas B. White as clerk. On November 6, of this year, the board elected a president in the person of Charles Hoffman, he being the first to serve under that title. In other respects, the members of the board were

assuming self-importance; for, not content with the old *digest*, purchased in 1804 or thereabouts, they now purchased an edition of *Purdon* for the use of the office. The record, too, shows signs of progress, partaking more of the style of Dougal's ancient minute books. In December, George Miller was paid for making a coffin for one "Hokenboy," who was hanged in this county.

In January, 1870, the tax rate was lowered to seven mills. About this time, John H. Negley was awarded the printing of the auditors report for fifty dollars. In February, the commissioners borrowed from the First National Bank, for ninety days, the sum of $1500, and in March, issued a warrant for $116,798 to Robison, banker, for railroad bonds and coupons. In November, James M. Lawe was chosen president of the board, and at the same session the estimate of expenditures for the current year was placed at $40,000. Before the close of the year, W. H. Black was appointed attorney, and the clerk and janitor were re-appointed.

In April, 1871, Mr. White received the commission of postmaster of Butler, and William L. Spear succeeded him as clerk. In June, the claims of John M. Thompson and Charles McCandless, for defending Butler county in the case of Lawrence county vs. Butler county, growing out of the subscription to the North-Western Railroad Company, were tabled until "equitably adjusted either by law or compromise." In July, whenthe trial was resumed, James Bredin was employed to represent this county, the consideration being $500 and traveling expenses. In October the new iron bridge in Cherry township was completed, and an iron bridge at Harmony, near Enslen's, was also finished.

The threat of the commissioners to proceed, according to law, against collectors who neglected "paying off" their duplicates on or before January 1, 1872, characterized the meeting of November 22. On November 29, the following minute was made:

> Commissioners all present; had a dispute with Mr. Brown, jury commissioner. Wanted more pay than they were willing to give him. Mr. Brown got very spunky and left without getting anything. Tomorrow being Thanksgiving Day, the board will not be in session.

In December, 1872, Collector Kirker of Lancaster township, asked that a ten dollar counterfeit bill, which he received as taxes, be accepted by the treasurer, but the commissioners could not see it in that light. In the matter of a $10,000 fee, claimed by Attorneys Thompson and McCandless, for legal services, arbitrators were appointed December 22, and on the 28th, Judge Kerr, James F. Robinson and Judge Mitchell met under the appointment, but nothing definite was accomplished. Robert Barron became a member of the board in 1872. On January 8, the record states that every one having business with the office had fault to find with everyone and everything. At this time mention is first made of overseers of the poor. From the entry it appears that the poor people of the county were sent to Dixmont Hospital, in Allegheny county. In March, the treasurer, "having unexpectedly received money from Harrisburg," an overdue note for $600, held by Mrs. S. C. Sullivan, was paid. In June, it appears that one-half the jurors were excused and the commissioners hurried payments to them, saying, "they are no use here—the sooner they are discharged the better for the county." On the 22nd an entry states:

Yesterday we had the hardest rain that the oldest citizens remember of, particularly in the southwestern part of the county, taking away bridges and destroying fences, grain, etc.

The rains in August damaged bridges and delayed the re-building of bridges in lieu of those swept away in June. The record contains weather and political reports, with references to the courts and other important affairs. This is shown by an entry under date of October 29, which reads as follows: "The witnesses are all from Clearfield, and a hard set of fellows they are to get along with." And, again, under date of October 31,—"Court in session. Trying Dutchman for burning a barn near Saxonburg; found him guilty, being out only fifteen minutes." William L. Spear, to whom credit is given for keeping excellent minutes, died November 24, and on the 25th, John B. McQuistion was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In July, 1873, the sum of $2,448 was borrowed from John Berg & Company, with the understanding that the money was to remain in bank "to be drawn out as needed." In September, a court order to have all books re-bound, and such books as were mutilated, transcribed and bound, was received by the commissioners and an order made in obedience to that of the court. James P. Christley, with Messrs. Barron and Garvin, were the commissioners.

The transactions of 1874, opened with the appointment of E. G. Cratty, clerk, to succeed John B. McQuistion, and Thomas Robinson, attorney, to succeed W. H. Black, the new member of the board being John C. Riddle. In February, 1875, I. S. P. De Wolf was chosen clerk, at a salary of $700 a year, and Clarence Walker, attorney, at forty dollars per annum. In June, the services of the clerk were dispensed with, and George Maxwell, of Centre township, appointed. The blowing-up of the safe in the treasurer's office, October 18, enlivened affairs round the court-house and checked the payment of warrants, as the doors of the safe could not be opened. In January, 1876, under the new law, the three members were Robert Barron, J. C. Donaldson and William A. Christie; Samuel McClymonds was appointed clerk and J. C. Donaldson succeeded J. C. Riddle as commissioner. In March, the dispute about the treasurer's salary was still in progress, the board offering $2,250, believing that this was the legal interpretation of the court's decision in the matter. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the per centage to be paid the treasurer was fixed. In June, the removal of the old court-house cupola was decided upon and a new one, fitted as a clock tower, ordered to be constructed. The clock for this structure was not to cost more than $900, of which the county was to pay $300 and the borough of Butler, $600. Other work was also authorized on the old building. Later, the arrangement with Venango county, respecting assessment of property on the line, was made, and, during the long term of Barron, Donaldson and Christie's administration, much work was accomplished at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers.

In January, 1879, J. C. Donaldson, James Gribben and Jonathan Maybury were sworn in as commissioners; H. W. Nicholas was appointed to succeed the veteran janitor, John McCollough, at one dollar a day; Clarence Walker was re-appointed counsel and Samuel McClymonds, clerk. The commissioners named

were serving in 1881, when the minute book—1853-82—was closed. Thomas Robinson was appointed counsel in January, 1882, and the commission of the treasurer, J. H. Miller, was fixed at four per cent for all moneys paid out to the amount of $55,000, and one-half per cent on any sum over that amount.

In March, 1884, a tax of five mills was levied for county purposes and two mills for building purposes. In June, Architect J. P. Bailey was allowed four per cent for plans, specifications and superintendence of proposed court-house, and in August the proceeds of insurance on the old building ($23,500) were set apart for the new building, together with about $19,500 from the duplicate tax lists of 1884, and two mills per cent on duplicate for ensuing six years. The commissioners at that time were Charles Cochran, G. W. Hays and James Collins, and the clerk was S. T. Marshall. In December the board authorized the issue of $65,000 in bonds, in blocks of $6,000 annually, the interest not to exceed four per cent. Mr. Collins voted against this resolution. On December 2, the contract for building was awarded to R. B. Taylor; on the 3rd the sum of $21,933.33 was received from the insurance companies, together with $329 interest, and a new era in the official life of the county was introduced. The order of Judge Hazen to have old record books re-bound was not the smallest spoke in the wheel of progress.

The commissioners who qualified January 5, 1885, were J. C. Breaden, J. C. Kelly and J. M. Turner. Dr. Linn, appointed as the first county physician in 1879, was re-appointed in 1885, and S. F. Bowser was elected counsel. Gas was introduced as fuel in the offices on trial, and the trustees of the Evangelical church building, which was used as a court-house, failed to convince the commissioners that the rent should be increased. R. N. Emery was appointed clerk; but was succeeded by F. M. Shira, who was chosen for this position in April, and Emery was appointed court-house watchman. In February, 1886, S. T. Marshall was elected clerk.

The new board—A. J. Hutchison, J. C. Kelly and B. M. Duncan—organized January 2, 1888, with A. J. Hutchison, president; S. T. Marshall, clerk; Newton Black, attorney, and John Graham, jail physician. On January 7, 1889, Enos McDonald was chosen clerk. The appointment of John Humphrey, by the court, to succeed J. C. Kelly, as commissioner, is recorded under date of January 10, 1890. On February 2, 1891, the present clerk, Isaac Meals, was elected—the board then comprising Messrs. John Humphrey, S. T. Marshall and J. C. Kiskaddon. They served until January, 1894, when S. W. McCollough and Richard Kelly, Republicans, and G. W. Wilson, Democrat, qualified as their successors, and re-elected Mr. Meals clerk. The administrators of county affairs from February, 1891, to January, 1894, made a good record for their economy, faithful observance of duty, kindness toward one another and courtesy to the people of all classes.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE—COST OF CONSTRUCTION—PUBLIC BUILDING AGITATION OF 1852—COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL SCHEME—OPPOSITION MEETING—LEGISLATIVE ACTION—CONTRACT FOR NEW BUILDING OF 1853—THE BUILDING DESCRIBED—IMPROVEMENTS OF 1877—DESTRUCTION BY FIRE—HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

FROM its organization in 1803, until 1807, the business of the county was transacted in rented quarters. In 1807 a brick court-house was erected on the site of the present building. It was plain, but substantial, having gables east and west. The court room was on the first floor, and a high railing separated the court and bar from the space without, which was paved with brick. The upstairs was occupied by county officers. A wooden cupola surmounted the east end or front of the building, in which was hung a bell, which is said to be still doing duty upon one of the churches in Prospect. This building was used for school purposes in its earlier history, until school buildings could be provided. It was also frequently used for holding religious services by congregations without a regular house of worship of their own.

On January 6, 1807, the contract for erecting this building was let to Alexander Hill; and the record shows that from February 7, 1807, to September 8, 1809, he was paid the sum of $4,793.34, less $325.27 deducted by the referees or arbitrators, to whom the differences between himself and the commissioners were submitted. A number of disbursements were made in 1824 for doors in the jail and court-house, glazing windows and placing extra irons in and around the jail These items of expenditure would lead to the belief that the prisoners delighted in picking the prison to pieces, and that plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses and jurors devoted much time to whittling doors, sash and benches.

This building answered the purposes of the county until 1851, when the question of erecting new public buildings at Butler was presented to the county. The proposition met with some opposition on the part of the tax-payers. On January 26, 1852, the opponents of the scheme met at the Associate Reformed church, near West Sunbury, elected John Murrin president; Thomas C. Thompson, Capt. James Stewart, Robert McCandless, John Pryor, William Carothers, Alexander Gallagher, vice-presidents; and George Boyd, J. W. Christy, S. S. Mehard, Allen Wilson and Patrick McBride, secretaries. A series of resolutions were adopted, the gist of which was, that were new buildings to be erected, the center of the county should be selected, and that the commissioners should be empowered to purchase a tract of land in such central position, and plat the area, not required for public purposes, into lots. The friends of this proposition saw in it an easy

method of obtaining new buildings without increasing taxation; but they did not consider the vested interests of the people of Butler.

On February 19, 1852, an anti-removal meeting was held at Butler, presided over by John White, of Franklin township, at which the removal of the county seat was seriously considered. Township committees were appointed to obtain signatures to a petition, which was to be presented to the legislature on the subject. The men appointed for this purpose were Daniel Shanor and John Negley, South Butler; William Jack and Robert McKee, North Butler; Matthew Greer and Patrick Kelly, Buffalo; Doctor Lusk and John Levis, West Connoquenessing; Robert Graham and J. B. Anderson, East Connoquenessing; John Irvine, Jr., and Thomas W. Boggs, Cranberry; John Gallagher and Joseph Henry, Clearfield; George Boyd and Sylvanus Aggas, Centre; Washington Bovard and Charles Stewart, Cherry; Elisha Wick and John O'Donnell, Donegal; John White and Jacob Phipps, Franklin; John Scott and John S. White, Fairview; John Riddle and Robert Thompson, Muddy Creek; James Carr and William Gilmore, Mercer; W. C. Wallace and George Cooper, Middlesex; J. P. Wick and Archibald Kelly, Parker; Samuel Kelly and Jesse Kiester, Slippery Rock; John Pollock and Henry Kohlmyer, Venango; Robert Campbell and James Stewart, Washington; E. Maurhoff and T. H. Tolly, Saxonburg.

The petition duly signed by numerous citizens of the county, was presented to the legislature. It seems to have had its intended effect on that body, which in May following passed a bill authorizing the commissioners of Butler county to borrow $20,000 at six per cent for a period of twenty years (the lenders not to be subject to taxation for that sum), to be expended in the erection of public buildings. This action of the legislature put a quietus on the county seat removal project, and insured the erection of a new court-house at Butler.

Immediately after the passage of this bill by the legislature and its approval by the Governor, the board of commissioners, consisting of Thomas Welsh, James Mitchell and Thomas Kelly, took steps to secure the early erection of the proposed building. In order to inform themselves as to the character of the building best adapted to the needs of the county, they first consulted with Architect Barr, and afterwards, in their official capacity, spent twelve days visiting the county seats of Lawrence, Beaver, Allegheny, Washington, Greene, Fayette, Blair, and Indiana counties, and examining their public buildings. The result of this trip was that they decided to build a more imposing and costly edifice than was at first contemplated, a measure which met with much opposition and more grumbling on the part, of those who had favored the county seat removal scheme, and who thought a cheaper building would answer just as well. Nevertheless, on July 16, 1852, bids having been previously invited, the contract for the new building was awarded to William Bell for $37,000. This amount was increased by extras to $40,000 After its completion the new court-house was regarded as one of the largest and best public buildings in Western Pennsylvania, and became and remained the pride of the county for more than a third of a century.

"It was built," says a recent writer in the Butler *Eagle*, "of excellent materials, native sand-stone and brick, the stone-work being cut in a substantial manner, and of a style of architecture which possessed great dignity and beauty.

The Goddess of Liberty, with the scales so delicately balanced in her right hand and the sword of Justice in the other, so ingeniously carved on the front gable, was suggestive, and the statue of Gen. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat, in 1791, and after whom the town and county were named, was admired by all who viewed the structure. So much was this statue prized that when it became necessary to remodel the building somewhat it was carefully lowered, and finally placed on the comb of the roof in front of the improved court-house of 1877. This improvement was made in the fall of 1877, under the supervision of the then board of commissioners, J. C. Donaldson, Robert Barron and W. A. Christie. The improvement cost about $10,000. It consisted of a new roof and a change in the shape of the ceiling, re-plastering, frescoing and a modification of the cupola, with the addition of a clock. It was much improved in appearance, but was still not large enough for present uses. Malcolm Graham, then of Butler, had the contract. With the purchase of additional buildings for some of the offices it would have answered the needs of the county for perhaps fifty years. This idea would have been probably carried out had the building not been destroyed by fire, December 11, 1883."

Continuing, the same writer says: "Immediately after the fire, the commissioners, George W. Hays, of Middlesex township; Charles Cochran, of Concord township, and James Collins, of Fairview township, set about to get temporary quarters for the court and county officers. The basement of the Methodist Episcopal church was secured for the holding of court, and it was so used for the balance of the December term of quarter sessions, which was in session at the time of the fire. The county officers established offices in different parts of town for the time being, or until the commissioners could provide places for them. After some discussion and examination the English Lutheran church building—formerly Witherspoon Institute—was leased for a term of two years, and was occupied by the court and county officers.

"The first legal step taken toward the erection of a new building was in March, 1884. During the session of the regular term of court the commissioners presented a paper to the court, announcing the destruction of the court-house by fire, accompanied with a statement of the financial condition of the county. The court—Judge Bredin—submitted the question to the grand jury—James D. Anderson, of Penn township, foreman—for their action, amplifying his remarks on the subject by suggesting the wisdom of erecting a commodious and substantial building. The grand jury made report, advising the county commissioners to proceed with the re-building of the court-house with whatever enlargements might be found necessary for the accommodation of the public business, and recommending that they avail themselves of the services of experienced architects. The jury expressed the belief in their presentment that such a building could be erected at a cost of $85,000. Thus matters stood until the convening of the June court, when the question was again submitted to the grand jury by the court—Judge McJunkin presiding—accompanied by remarks discouraging the proposition to erect an expensive building. This grand jury—N. M. Slater, of Butler, foreman—reported in favor of a new building, but placed the probable cost at $50,000. Nothing further was done until the September court, some question

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having been raised in the meantime as to the regularity of the drawing of the juries for the March and June sessions. It was again referred to the grand jury, of which Henry Buhl, of Forward township, was foreman. This jury said: 'We recommend that it be built of such material, stone or brick, as the commissioners of the county, after diligent search, and inquiry of good mechanics and master workmen, think best. And further, we recommend that the commissioners use all the economy possible in the construction of a durable and sufficient building.' In the meantime James P. Bailey, of Pittsburg, had been selected as architect, and the general plan of the building agreed upon. Three months were occupied in preparing the plans and specifications.

"Sealed bids were invited by publication for the erection of the building, which were opened by S. T. Marshall, clerk of the commissioners, on the 13th day of September, 1884, in the court room, and in the presence of the judges of the court and a goodly number of citizens. Jacob Ziegler, of the *Herald*, read the bids in stentorian tones, and they were transcribed on the commissioners' minute book by clerk of courts, W. B. Dodds. The bids were as follows:

Graham & Nicholdson, Fairview	$ 182,000
Orr & Williamson	161,500
Robert McCann, Allegheny	156,082
T. T. Sunderland, Philadelphia	153,334
J. R. Cochran, Allegheny	149,000
J. P. & R. H. Knox, Allegheny	139,974
Henry Schenck	139,800
McWilliams & Beatty, Allegheny	139,590
Frazier Bros., Allegheny	136,300
P. H. Melvin, Clarion	129,399
W. A. Davis & Company	125,685
Simeon Harold	124,753
P. B. Carpenter, Conneautville	122,000
William Feigle, Butler	119,900
R. B. Taylor, Reynoldsville	117,700

"Matters remained in *statu quo* for some time after the bids were opened, the commissioners deeming it proper to leave the matter open for discussion. They finally awarded the contract to R. B. Taylor, the lowest bidder, and notified him of the fact, and invited him to enter into a contract. His bid of $117,700 included all the work, except that of frescoing, heating apparatus and the furniture for the bench and bar. Nothing was done by the commissioners until the meeting of the December court, when a bill in equity was filed—being George Walter, H. J. Klingler, Adam Troutman, John Berg, Jr., Chas. Duffy and Ferd Reiber, plaintiffs, *versus* George W. Hays, Charles Cochran and James Collins, commissioners of Butler county, defendants. This bill charged that the plan of the court-house, especially the tower, was weak, and would be unsafe, if erected; that the building was too expensive, and prayed the court to restrain the commissioners from entering into a contract with Taylor for the erection of the same. The court—Judge McJunkin presiding—granted the preliminary

injunction as prayed for. Taylor, the contractor, and Bailey, the architect, each presented his petition to court, praying to be permitted to become co-defendants to the bill. Upon this, rules to show cause, were issued, and answers were filed. After hearing, rules were made absolute. The December grand jury—D. R. Kennedy, of Muddy Creek township, foreman—protested against the erection of a court-house on the Bailey plans, as being too expensive and extravagant, condemned the stone walls proposed, and wanted a fire-proof building erected at a cost of $76,000.

"Thus matters stood when the old board retired, and the new board, composed of John M. Turner, of Parker township, J. C. Breaden, of Clay township, and John C. Kelly, of Adams township, took their seats on the first Monday of January, 1885. Bailey and Taylor took out a writ of error and had the case heard on January 23, 1885, in the Supreme Court, then in session in Philadelphia, which tribunal dissolved the injunction at the cost of the plaintiffs. After some further delay the commissioners ratified the contracts entered into by the old board, with Bailey and Taylor, as found on the minute book in the commissioners' office."

The work of razing the walls of the old building was begun May 8, 1884, under the direction of George Schaffner, and within ten days the site was ready for the builders of the new edifice. Work was not begun, however, until April 6, 1885, owing to the delay caused by the legal controversy over the letting of the contract. The stone used in the foundation was obtained from Joseph Kelly's farm, near Euclid, and from the walls of the old building. The outside walls, twenty-two inches thick, are built of rock-face stone and lined with brick. The stones for the walls above the foundation were quarried within a radius of three miles from town, and hauled in on wagons, while the brick for the partitions and the lining of the stone walls were moulded and burnt in Butler by J. George Stamm. The sandstone used was obtained from the Berea quarries in Ohio.

The architecture is of the composite order, being a mingling of the Gothic and second pointed style of the French. The tower adds to the imposing appearance of the building, which may well be regarded as an eloquent witness of the public spirit and progressive ideas which characterize the people of Butler county, and which never fail to assert themselves in all matters involving county pride or public good.

The interior of the building is handsomely finished, and the court room and offices commodious, convenient and well finished. Vaults are provided for the safe-keeping of records, books and papers, and the building is well-heated and lighted throughout. The clock in the tower "takes note of passing time," and serves to attract the attention of the "stranger within the gates" to the handsome edifice, wherein justice is administered "without fear or favor," and crime punished in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

INTRODUCTION—EARLY POLITICAL STATUS OF COUNTY—CONGRESSIONAL, SENATORIAL, REPRESENTATIVE AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—FIRST GENERAL ELECTION—EARLY CAMPAIGN METHODS—PARTIES IN 1828—SONGS AND TOASTS—CASE OF HUGH LEE—ANTI-MASONIC MOVEMENT—WHIG FLAG INCIDENT—CONSTITUTION OF 1838—APPORTIONMENT CHANGES—ANTI-SLAVERY AND LIBERTY MEN—FREE SOILERS AND FREE LABORITES—ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING—THE KNOW NOTHINGS—ELECTION OF 1854—THE UNIONISTS OF 1856—CAMPAIGN OF 1856—A REPUBLICAN VICTORY—PEOPLE'S REFORMED TICKET OF 1857—CAMPAIGN OF 1860—ELECTION OF 1864—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1873—SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT OF 1874—CAMPAIGN OF 1874—CONGRESSIONAL AND REPRESENTATIVE APPORTIONMENT OF 1887—JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT OF 1893—VOTES OF 1892 AND 1893—PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

EVER since her organization, Butler county has played an important part in the various congressional, senatorial and judicial districts to which she has belonged, in addition to exercising a fostering care over her own internal political affairs. Her citizens have been jealous of their rights, watchful of their interests, and unfalteringly devoted to those principles and doctrines, which to their minds were but calculated to conserve the highest interests of the Nation and the State. Here, as elsewhere, party spirit has, at times, run high, and occasionally individuals, thinking themselves entitled to more than their parties were willing to give them, have seen fit to test their personal strength and popularity at the polls, as independent candidates. At various times, also, new parties have sprung into existence to contest the county with the great parties that have embraced within their following a large majority of her citizens from the earliest years of her history.

The stirring campaigns of the past ninety years, have called into action many bright and able men, who have made their individual influence felt, and acquired more than passing fame, in shaping the destiny of the Commonwealth. Besides those who have made for themselves distinguished names while yet claiming the county as their home, there are others, who, after acquiring homes elsewhere, have, by the force of their ability and energy, pushed themselves to the front, and have become potential in the the councils of the State and Nation, confering honor alike upon the State of their nativity and the States of their adoption.

The act creating Butler county was approved March 12, 1800. Besides defining the boundaries, it made temporary provision for the political status of the new county by assigning her to the same senatorial district as Allegheny, Washington and Greene counties, and placing her in a representative district made up of Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren and Venango counties,

which it was provided should be entitled to two representatives in the General Assembly.

Under the Constitution of 1790, then in force, members of the State Senate were elected every three years, and members of the House of Representatives every year. No member could serve more than four years in seven. Elections were held on the second Tuesday in October of each year, save for President and Vice-President of the United States, which were held in November, as at present. The terms of service of State Senators and Representatives began on the fourth Monday of October. The State capital was at Lancaster, and the senators and representatives, as well as other citizens having business there, usually made the journey on horseback, that being the only mode of conveyance, outside of walking, previous to the establishment of stage-coach lines and the canal. Occasionally a prudent member took his own provisions with him. This, Jacob Mechling, one of the early members from this county, is said to have done, providing himself before starting on his journey with a liberal supply of cooked ham and other edibles.

The act above referred to also provided that:

The inhabitants of that part of the county of Butler in Elder's district of the Depreciation lands, who heretofore held their elections at the town of Freeport, shall be annexed to the district known by the name of McLure's district, and vote with the inhabitants thereof, at the house of Andrew McLure. And the inhabitants of that part of Butler county, in any of the Donation districts, who have heretofore held their elections at the town of Freeport shall be annexed to what is called Buchanan's district, and vote with the inhabitants thereof.

The act of April 2, 1803, assigned Butler county to the Sixth judicial district, with Beaver, Mercer and Erie counties. That of April 11, 1803, divided the State in eleven congressional districts, the Eleventh district being composed of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren and Erie counties.

The first general election in the county was held in 1804. Members of Congress, State and county officers were voted for on the second Tuesday in October, and the presidential electors on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The candidates for Congress were J. B. C. Lucas, Democratic-Republican, and James O'Hara, Federalist. O'Hara was a resident of Pittsburg, a Revolutionary soldier and an adherent of the Hamiltonian strong government idea. There were eight candidates for representative and six for county commissioner. The following is the vote cast so far as disclosed by the record:

CANDIDATES	1ST DIST	2D DIST	3D DIST	4TH DIST	5TH DIST	6TH DIST
CONGRESS—						
John B. C. Lucas	32	76	188	..	61	51
James O'Hara	32	6	63	..	9	8
ASSEMBLY—						
James Bovard	..	..	92	..	..	..
George Robinson	32	46	84	..	60	58
Jacob Mechling	50	76	78	..	25	4
Abner Laycock	32	22	80	..	43	58
John McBride	32	8	196	..	43	66
Jonathan Coulter	32	34	50	..	25	5
Jacob Ferree	12	6	51	..	7	5
John Negley	..	..	102	..	..	..
COMMISSIONERS—						
Abner Coats	..	..	12	..	40	60
James Scott	18	42	121	..	4	2
Francis Kearns	1	..	72	..	23	3
David Armstrong	27	..	...	..	3	..
Hugh Lee	13	40	1	..	..	..
William Brown	3	..	53	..	..	1

The election was held, in the First district, at Ezekiel Bredin's house, formerly James Buchanan's, where William Gault, Jacob Smith and Ephraim Harris were judges. In the Second district, the polling place was at the residence of Alexander Ramsey, the judges being Benjamin Fletcher, W. Furgeson and James Coulter. The judges and places of election for the Third and Fourth districts are not recorded. The judges in the Fifth district were W. Johnston, Samuel Duncan and Moses Bolton. In the Sixth district the judges were Abdiel McLure, William Campbell and George Shannon. At Butler the judges were William Ayres, John Cunningham and John Gilmore. There were no returns from the Fourth district. The total vote cast for Lucas for Congress was 418. O'Hara, his opponent, received 118 votes.

In 1805, James Martin received 207 and Samuel Ewalt 149 votes for senator in this county. In 1806, Jacob Mechling was elected to the legislature, receiving 229 votes in this county. Abner Laycock, received 232 and Francis McLure 231 votes.

By an act approved February 24, 1806, the legislature reconstructed the Sixth judicial district, placing in it the counties of Mercer, Butler, Venango, Crawford and Erie, and providing for the holding courts in Butler on the first Mondays in March, June, September and December of each year, for terms of one week. The act of March 21, 1808, put Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties in the same senatorial district, and Allegheny and Butler counties in the same representative district, and entitled them to four representatives. The act of April 4, 1809, changed the time of holding courts in Butler to the second Mondays of the months given above. An act was also passed at this time to validate the acts of justices of the peace from the erection of the county to November 1, 1808.

In 1809, also, Francis McLure and Samuel Ewalt were candidates for the State Senate. In 1810, James Patterson, candidate for representative, received a majority of the votes of this county. In the same year Walter Lowrie was

elected to the legislature and in 1811 to the State Senate. He was re-elected in 1814, and elected United States Senator in 1818.

The act of the General Assembly of March 20, 1812, apportioned the State into fifteen congressional districts, Allegheny and Butler counties constituting the Fourteenth district.

In those days, the complex political machinery of the present was unknown, and candidates ran, as a rule, upon their personal merits and popularity, and as the representatives of the political ideas and principles then dividing the people into parties. The followers of Jefferson, known as Democratic-Republicans, early attained to power in this county and continued in the majority for many years. Occasionally, however, the personal popularity of an opposition candidate would land him in office. This result was more likely where too many candidates from the leading party sought the same office. In time this tended to render the "scrub race" unpopular, and to pave the way for delegate conventions and the methods that at present prevail.

As an indication of this tendency toward delegate methods of naming candidates, the following advertisement from a Pittsburg paper of 1814, is of more than passing interest:

At a general meeting of the Democratic-Republican delegates, from the different townships of the county of Butler, held at the court-house in the town of Butler, on the 4th day of July 1814, for the purpose of putting in nomination suitable persons to be supported at the next general election, the following persons were unanimously agreed upon: Governor, Simon Snyder; Assembly, John Potts. It was resolved, That Hugh McKee and Robert Scott be delegates to meet two delegates from Allegheny county, at Mr. James Carnahan's, at such time as may be agreed upon; and that they be instructed to support John Potts, for a member of the House of Representatives of this State, in conjunction with three members from Allegheny county; and also after conference with the delegates from Allegheny county, to put in nomination a suitable person, to be supported for a member in Congress from this district. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Pittsburg papers.

The minutes of the meeting were signed by Robert Martin, as chairman, and Robert Lemmon, as secretary. Mr. Potts, who was a citizen of Butler county, was elected to the Assembly.

John Gilmore, who was elected representative in 1816–17–18–19 and 1821, was chosen speaker of the House in the latter year. He was a candidate for State Senator in 1821 and 1825, but was not elected, although he received a majority of the votes in this county. Moses Sullivan was elected representative in 1822 and 1823, and State Senator in 1824. He served three terms in the latter body.

In October, 1825, 612 votes were cast for and 691 against the proposed constitutional amendment. Robert Orr was elected to Congress, receiving 5,157 votes in Beaver, Butler and Armstrong counties, then composing the congressional district. Moses Sullivan was elected State Senator from the district composed of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties, and John Brown, James Power, William Beatty and William B. Foster representatives from the district composed of Allegheny and Butler counties.

The three tickets presented to the people of Butler county in September,

1828, were known as the "American System," "Independent" and "Jackson." William Purviance, of Butler, was the candidate for the Assembly on the first-named ticket, Robert Stewart on the second, and James McKee on the third. McKee was elected, receiving 3,250 votes, of which 720 were given to him in Butler county. The vote of the county was 1,068 for Andrew Jackson and 610 for John Quincy Adams, a majority of 458 for the former.

The campaign poet was abroad in the land thus early in the county's history, as the following effusion, found in the columns of the Butler *Sentinel* of January 17, 1828, will show:

Old Uncle's sons have lately had some bouts
Of wordy warfare 'twixt the *ins* and *outs;*
Hick'ry and Oak have flayed each other's side—
'Tis said old Hick'ry has the toughest hide.
Of "hearts of oak," we read in days of yore—
But, zounds! who heard of hickory hearts before?

The spirit engendered by that campaign is forcibly expressed in a toast, common on Fourth of July and training days. It is as follows:

May the skins of the enemies of Jackson be converted into carpeting for his friends to dance upon.

Notwithstanding taunting boasts of this kind, evidencing the heated and bitter feelings of those belonging to the opposing parties of the time, personal encounters and deeds of violence, as the result of political differences, were rare. It was only occasionally that some hot-headed and over-rash champion of "Old Hickory" undertook to reduce to practice the sentiment of the above toast.

In March, 1829, the case of Hugh Lee, of Butler county, attracted general attention by its discussion in the legislature. Lee, who had filled the office of justice of the peace from 1808 to 1830, was charged with being an alien. This charge was carried forward unrelentingly from court to court, and, ultimately, came before the legislature for adjudication. Lee refuted it with evidence that he had been naturalized in New Orleans prior to coming to Butler county. The legislature disposed of the matter by adjourning the debate, by a vote of fifty-four to twenty-eight.

By the act of April 29, 1829, Butler and Beaver counties were made a senatorial district, and Butler county created a representative district, entitled to one member of the House of Representatives.

The Anti-Masonic movement appears to have reached Butler early in 1830, as on February 6 of that year, a meeting of those who had taken up with the new idea was held at the court-house. It was presided over by General Ayres, John Moser and Jacob Mechling were the vice-presidents, and Clark McPherrin and George W. Smith, the secretaries. At another meeting held on February 17, George W. Smith was chosen as a delegate to the State Anti-Masonic convention; John Dodds, John Parker, John Reynolds, John Welsh, John Levis, Jacob Mechling and William Ayres were appointed a committee of vigilance.

By an act approved June 9, 1832, re-apportioning the State into congressional districts, Armstrong, Clearfield and Butler counties were placed in the same district. William Ayres, candidate for Congress, received 1,264 votes in this county.

In October, 1835, this county cast 1,780 votes against the proposed Constitutional Convention, and 541 votes in favor of it. William Ayres and Thomas Denny, senatorial, and Samuel A. Purviance, representative delegates, were elected.

During the election of October, 1838, party feeling ran very high at Butler. The Whigs raised a flag on the Mechling corner, concealing their project so well, that no Democrat knew of it until the streamer flaunted defiance in the morning. A Whig flag, in the Butler of 1838, was out of the question. Soon the amazed Democracy formed in the vicinity. Paulhemas, the blacksmith, in apron and accoutrements of his trade, was there, and the flag was lowered without ceremony. The affair suggested " The Flag," a comedy, referred to in the chapter on The Press.

The constitutional amendments submitted at this election received a majority of 1,671 votes in the county, the vote for them being 2,383, and against them 712.

The election of October 11, 1839, was the first held under the amended constitution, the candidates for register and recorder, and prothonotary being elected by popular vote, for the first time. Joseph McQuistion and William Walker, candidates for register and recorder, received 1,219 and 1,093 votes, respectively, while Jacob Ziegler and John Levis, candidates for prothonotary, received 1,318 and 1,021 votes, respectively. The vote for academy trustees was very close, John Gilmore and Rev. Loyal Young receiving 1,146 votes, while John Duffy and Dr. James Graham received 1,143 votes.

In 1840, Joseph Buffington received 2,100 votes, William Wilkins 1,804, and David Tarbox five votes for Congress in the county. The act of March 25, 1843, placed Butler county in the Twenty-fifth congressional district, with Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield counties. The act of April 14, of the same year, placed Allegheny and Butler counties in the Twenty-fourth senatorial district, which was entitled to two members. Butler county was continued in a representative district by itself with one member.

The Anti-Slavery and Liberty men organized in 1844, at the court-house. John Waldron presided, with John Smith, secretary. One of the resolutions adopted asserted:—

> That in organizing a Liberty party in Butler county, we do it from a sense of duty to God, and are determined to support no man or party in the management of political affairs, farther than measures and men in office are governed by the Bible, which we take as our supreme law, to which all other laws must conform.

In the election that followed, John Shryock, the candidate of this party for commissioner, received only 146 votes, while Dodds, Democrat, received 2,103 votes, and Bracken, Whig, 2,066 votes.

The Anti-Masonic Whig nominations made in 1846, were Alexander Irvine, of Clearfield, for Congress; John Levis, of Zelienople, for senator; John R. Harris, of Mercer, for the legislature; John Anderson, of Buffalo township, for commissioner; George S. Jameson, of Venango township, for auditor, and S. D. Christy, of Cherry township, for auditor, short term.

In March, 1847, the people voted on the Option or Liquor Law, giving 1,960

votes for the sale of liquors, and 1,225 against such sale. The vote on the road law, that year, was 695 votes for the new law, and 1,771 for the old law.

The Free Soilers and Free Laborites met at Portersville, July 29, 1848, to prepare for the conventions of their party, but little was accomplished. The debate in the Assembly, of March, 1848, on the charter to the Columbia Bank, was participated in by Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, who maintained that the personal liability clause was sufficient security. The representatives from Berks and Dauphin opposed the views of the Butler member, who, in the course of his reply, said that the first gentleman reminded him of the epitaph of John Hugg:—

"Here lies John Hugg
As snug as a bug
Tied up in a rug."—

And that the second gentleman reminded him of the inscription on John Hugger's monument:—

"Here lies John Hugger,
A little snugger
Than t'other bugger."

An anti-slavery meeting, held at Centreville, October 25, 1850, to consider the provisions of the new Fugitive Slave Law, was presided over by John Hays, with Thomas Stephenson, secretary. John T. Bard, William Vincent, Dr. William E. Marks, Thomas Stephenson and E. D. DeWolf were appointed a committee to draft a petition to Congress for the repeal of the law. A numerous committee was selected to obtain signatures to the petition. Meetings followed throughout the county and, so far as Butler county could oppose the law, her opposition was carried.

The vote cast October 11, 1853, for Thomas A. Budd, Whig candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, was 1,952; for John C. Knox, Democratic candidate, 1,835, and for William A. Stephenson, Free Soil candidate, ninety-five. The majorities for the State officers on the Whig ticket ranged from 126 to 193, and for the county officers, on the same ticket, from fifty-five to a fraction over 200. The total vote was 1,600 less than polled for President in 1852, the decrease being on the Democratic side, many Democrats casting their fortunes with the Free Soil interests.

The election for State and county officers in October, 1854, in the thirty-three townships, then recently organized under the general re-subdivision of that year, and in the four boroughs of the county, brought into light the dangers of introducing "isms" into politics. Though the Know Nothing party had a State ticket, it secretly gave its support to the Whig candidates, and by this means the Democratic ticket was badly defeated. In local elections the Know Nothings secretly supported those candidates on the Whig and Democratic tickets who were members of their dark-lantern organization, or whom they believed to be in sympathy with it. Thus the Know Nothing vote in this State in 1854 cannot be estimated by the ballots cast for the candidates of that party. The vote in Butler county for James Pollock, Whig candidate for Governor, was 2,955; that for William Bigler, the Democratic candidate, 2,381, and that for Ben R. Bradford, the Know Nothing candidate, fourteen. The highest Know Nothing vote

cast for assemblyman was sixty-one, for H. F. Aderhold; W. McClelland, T. Berry and John Cowden receiving, each, seventeen votes. Samuel A. Purviance, the Whig candidate for Congress, received 2,903 votes, against 2,867 cast for O. D. Palmer, Democrat. In county affairs, John McKee, Democrat, received 2,675 votes, against 2,553 cast for J. A. Gibson; Matthew F. White received 2,782 for prothonotary, against 2,445 cast for his Whig opponent, Nathan Brown. This vote was reversed in the battle for register and recorder, I. S. P. De Wolf, Whig, being victorious. John Graham, Democrat, received 3,434 votes, against 1,799 cast for S. P. Irvine, Whig. John Kennedy, Democrat, was elected commissioner; Jacob Bentel, Whig, coroner, and William Smith, Whig, auditor. The vote for the liquor law was 2.301, and against it 2,293. The vote for the gubernatorial candidates at this election in the different townships is as follows:

	POLLOCK, WHIG	BIGLER, DEMOCRAT		POLLOCK, WHIG	BIGLER, DEMOCRAT
Adams	112	16	Franklin	109	74
Allegheny	98	33	Jackson	116	91
Brady	57	55	Jefferson	59	153
Buffalo	135	32	Lancaster	97	69
Butler	51	115	Marion	44	94
Butler borough	112	135	Mercer	69	54
Centre	60	71	Middlesex	121	54
Cherry	76	47	Muddy Creek	113	50
Clay	99	48	Oakland	39	98
Clearfield	9	120	Parker	101	41
Clinton	122	32	Penn	79	52
Concord	89	34	Slippery Rock	97	61
Connoquenessing	126	60	Summit	26	111
Cranberry	92	43	Venango	35	93
Centreville borough	24	38	Washington	108	36
Donegal	32	105	Winfield	91	69
Fairview	126	54	Worth	111	63
Forward	92	44	Zelienople borough	28	36

The total Whig vote cast was 2,955, and the total Democratic vote 2,381. Thomas H. Baird, candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, received 1,189 votes, representing the full strength of the Know Nothings. The proposed liquor law received 2,301 votes, while 2,293 votes were cast against it. John Graham, Democratic candidate for clerk of court, received 3,434 votes, and Samuel P. Irvine received 1,799 votes.

The anti-administration party—or Unionists for the sake of Union—was first heard of in the beginning of 1856, when, following the example of members of the legislature, a large number of citizens signed a call for a great Union meeting to be held at Butler, March 19, 1856. The meeting was largely attended.

The campaign of 1856 was one of the most exciting in the history of the State. Party spirit ran high and the battle for political supremacy was waged fiercely. Rallies and torch-light processions were of frequent occurrence and each party had its campaign songs to cheer, enthuse and enliven the various meetings. Butler county was hotly contested ground, and her citizens entered into the spirit of the campaign with characteristic vigor and earnestness. The

entire interest of the campaign may be said to have centered upon the presidential contest, the leading candidates being James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, and John C. Fremont, Republican. The Democrats, among other songs, sang "Jamie, the True," of which the following is a sample verse:

Come all ye stanch friends of the Union,
Bold Whigs and brave Democrats, too;
Come join all your forces together,
And rally for "Jamie, the True."

Another song, popular with them, was sung to the tune of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." The second verse of this song is as follows:

We know no north, we know no south,
We know no east or west,
But go for the whole United States,
The land we love the best.
Then down with the Abolition crew,
Who'd let the "Union slide;"
And rally round old Buck and Breck,
The noble, true and tried.

In the election that followed the Republicans were overwhelmingly victorious in the county. The result was an unexpected and disagreeable surprise to the Democrats. Their leaders and standard bearers were all driven from the field, their defeat being decisive. The returns for the October and November elections made the following showing:

Auditor General.

Darwin Phelps, R	3078
Jacob Fry, D	2576

Canal Commissioners.

Thomas E. Cochran, R	3098
George Scott, D	2560

Surveyor General.

Benjamin Laporte, R	3099
John Rowe, D	2556

Congress.

S. A. Purviance, R	3092
James A. Gibson, D	2581
Alexander Wardlaw, K. N	13

State Senator.

John R. Harris, R	3090
John H. Negley, D	2562

Legislature.

A. W. Crawford, R	3101
De Lorma Imbrie, R	3103
George P. Shaw, R	3102
Thomas J. Layton, D	2565
Charles H. Shriner, D	2566
Jacob Criss, D	2566

District Attorney.

Eugene Ferrero, R	3106
James M. Bredin, D	2546

Associate Judges.

T. Stephenson, R	3070
J. Mechling, Jr., R	3011
Samuel Marshall, D	2617
J. Bovard, D	2549

Commissioner.

P. Hilliard, R	3003
J. W. Martin, D	2644

Surveyor.

David Scott, R	3114
Charles Cramer, D	2529

Auditor.

W. S. Waldron, R	3050
R. B. Maxwell, D	2565

Academy Trustees.

Arch Blakeley, R	3052
Thomas H. Bracken, R	3051
W. C. Pollock, D	2552
William Borland, D	2554

President.

Fremont, R	3401
Fillmore K. N	67
Fillmore, (repeaters)	14
Buchanan, D	2648

In October, 1857, the people of Butler county gave David Wilmot, the Republican candidate for Governor, 2,831 votes, and William F. Packer, Democratic candidate, 2,361 votes. The Know Nothings polled fifty-three votes for Hazelhurst, their candidate, and from thirty-five to sixty votes for their nominees for legislative and county offices.

The People's Reformed ticket of 1858, presented the names of James Kerr, of Harrisville, for Congress; R. J. Gregg, of Buffalo township, and John O. Jack, of Centre township, for the legislature; Maj. Thomas Dodds, of Connoquenessing, for commissioner; and William McKinney, of the same township, for auditor.

The campaign of 1860 was formally opened in Butler county by a Republican meeting held to ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, the presidential nominee of the party. The battle was carried on with earnestness and enthusiasm, particularly on behalf of the Republicans, who swept the county. The bitterness of the campaign survived the election and individual members of the minority party were proscribed for their political views.

In 1862, when the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that the act extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field was unconstitutional, the legislature of 1863 offered an amendment to the Constitution providing a remedy for this injustice to a volunteer army. It was voted on in August of that year. In Butler county the vote for it was 2,679 and against it, 1,237. The vote for Governor was for Curtin, 3,328, and Woodward, 2,054. In 1857 Butler county was constituted a separate representative district, and elected two representatives, In 1863, William Haslett and John H. Negley were elected. In 1864 the district was enlarged by the addition of Lawrence and Mercer counties and elected four representatives, all the counties voting for the nominees. In this year William Haslett and John H. Negley, of Butler, Samuel McKinley, of Lawrence, and Col. Josiah McPherrin, a native of Butler, but a resident of Mercer county, were the successful candidates. In 1865, John H. Negley and Capt. Henry Pillow, of Butler were elected, as were also McKinley and McPherrin.

The returns of the presidential election of 1864 show that the civil and military vote of Butler county for President, was for Lincoln, 3,475, and for McClellan, 2,937. The returns of Marion township, which gave Lincoln fifty-three and McClellan 102 votes, came in too late, so it was alleged, to be counted.

In 1868, Lewis Z. Mitchell received 3,317 votes for Congress, and Darwin Phelps 3,396, in this county. In 1871, under a new apportionment, Butler county was placed in a representative district with Beaver and Washington counties. George W. Fleeger was one of the new members under this apportionment. In September, 1871, the Philadelphia *Press* noticed the report that the name of Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, would be presented as candidate for the vice-presidency before the National Republican Convention in 1872. The idea was entertained, but Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, secured the coveted prize.

At the general election, in 1872, the question of calling a convention to revise the State Constitution was submitted to the people, and carried by a decisive majority, the vote in Butler county being 3,377 for and 496 against it. The Constitutional Convention thus provided for, met in the city of Philadelphia, the dele-

gates from Butler county being Lewis Z. Mitchell and John N. Purviance. It concluded its labors November 3, 1873, and the new Constitution, except wherein otherwise provided, went into effect January 1, 1874. This Constitution provided for the election of State Senators every four years, instead of every three, and members of the House of Representatives every two years instead of every year. It also provided for biennial instead of annual sessions of the General Assembly, and fixed the date of meeting for "the first Tuesday of January every second year." The date of holding the general elections in the State was changed from the second Tuesday in October to "the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November," of each year.

In order to make effective the provision of the new Constitution, changing the terms of State Senators from three to four years, the legislature of 1874 re-apportioned the State, placing Butler and Armstrong counties in the Forty-first senatorial district, and providing that at the general election for that year a senator should be chosen in the district for a term of two years, and that at the general election in 1876 the senator should be elected for four years. This apportionment is still in force.

The extraordinary activity in the Butler oil field of 1874, and the abnormal increase of population, greatly changed the manners and customs of the people, and even led to unusual conditions in local politics. The question of electing two judges for the district comprising Butler and Lawrence counties, was presented at the Republican primaries, held in May, 1874. There were more votes recorded by the Republicans, in Butler county, than were cast by the two great parties in the fall of 1873. The candidates brought before these primaries were Charles McCandless and E. McJunkin, the latter being then in Congress. When the result of the primaries in this county was presented to the convention, the McCandless vote was found to exceed the McJunkin vote by forty-one. The friends of Mr. McJunkin, dissatisfied with this result, held a convention opposite the Willard Hotel, and nominated him. Charles McCandless and L. L. McGuffin were the regular nominees of the Republican party; James Bredin and John McMichael were the Democratic nominees, while E. McJunkin was the choice of the independent Republicans. The canvass was carried on very bitterly, party lines were, for the time, obliterated, and the contest resulted in the election of Judges McJunkin and Bredin.

The Republican vote of the county in 1876 was 5,643; the Democratic, 4,830; the Prohibitionist, fifty seven, and the Greenback, twenty-one. In the battle for representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature, the vote cast was the largest in the history of the county down to that time. R. A. Mifflin received 5,424, and William Irvine, 5,359 votes on the Republican ticket; George H. Graham received 5,076, and James Humphrey, 4,779 votes on the Democratic ticket; Brandon, the Prohibitionist candidate for the Assembly, received sixty-six votes; while John G. Christy, the candidate of that party for associate judge, received seventy-six votes.

The last re-apportionment of the State into congressional districts took place in 1887, when Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Butler counties were assigned to the Twenty-fifth congressional district. In the same year, also, the legislative

apportionment, still in force, was made. Under this apportionment Butler county constitutes a single district and is entitled to two members, who are elected every two years. September 1, 1893, Butler county was constituted a separate judicial district. It is known as the Seventeenth district the number being the same as that given to it in 1883, when Lawrence and Butler counties constituted the district.

The proposition to hold a constitutional convention in 1872 was defeated in November, 1871, the vote 1,051 for and 4,450 against, being an index of the sentiment throughout the State.

The vote cast in November, 1892, for presidential electors is tabulated as follows, except the eight votes recorded for the Socialist-Labor candidate:

	R	D	PRO	PEO		R	D	PRO	PEO
Adams, North	67	60	21	...	Muddy Creek	119	71	14	3
Adams, South	115	40	19	9	Oakland	114	84	....	1
Allegheny	125	39	7	7	Parker	141	30	65	3
Bald Ridge	57	29	2	36	Penn	143	52	12	4
Brady	73	57	28	3	Slippery Rock	127	73	12	1
Butler	103	115	13	2	Summit	42	166	....	2
Buffalo	168	50	12	...	Venango	55	111	11	5
Centre	97	59	12	1	Washington, North	61	39	....	5
Cherry, North	56	40	4	1	Washington, South	92	14	15	...
Cherry, South	114	56	1	...	Winfield	100	95	3	1
Clearfield	33	134	....	...	Worth	110	94	6	...
Clinton	139	37	12	...	Butler—1st ward	150	139	61	4
Concord	136	36	13	16	2nd ward	155	197	16	1
Connoquenessing, North	81	44	3	1	3rd ward	98	146	16	2
Connoquenessing, South	72	60	5	5	4th ward	117	125	20	7
Cranberry	88	103	2	1	5th ward	137	111	27	3
Clay	147	35	19	...	Centreville	64	42	9	...
Donegal	57	158	4	5	Evans City	54	80	3	...
Fairview, East	93	25	6	8	Fairview	31	12	12	...
Fairview, West	81	28	29	7	Karns City	17	24	10	1
Forward	156	144	9	5	Harmony	49	68	4	2
Franklin	110	72	12	2	Harrisville	37	27	4	1
Jackson, East	23	66	3	...	Millerstown	92	68	17	10
Jackson, West	61	89	1	...	Prospect	45	25	9	...
Jefferson	110	163	3	3	Petrolia	29	41	8	4
Lancaster	79	122	....	...	Saxonburg	29	44	....	...
Marion	83	106	8	1	West Sunbury	32	5	12	...
Mercer	53	50	9	1	Zelienople	61	101	2	3
Middlesex	141	60	11	3		5019	4161	636	180

The vote cast November 7, 1893, was canvassed by Stephen Cummings, A. M. Cornelius, John Findley and A. T. Scott, the tellers appointed by Judge Greer. They reported the vote as follows:

State Treasurer.

S. M. Jackson, R	4676
F. C. Osborne, D	3124
J. S. Kent, Pro	354
F. M. Windsor, Peo	56

Judge of Supreme Court.

D. N. Fell, R	4620
S. G. Thompson, D	3144
H. T. Ames, Pro	358
J. H. Stevenson, Peo	61

Sheriff.

A. G. Campbell, R	4671
W. T. Mechling, D	3298
John C. Kerr, Pro	268

Register and Recorder.

J. S. Wick, R	4700
A. M. Beers, D	3235
J. R. Humphrey, Pro	273

County Commissioner.

S. W. McCollough, R.	4771
R. Kelly, R.	4666
G. W. Wilson, D.	3104
J. C. Kelly, D.	2209
A. Stewart, Pro.	308
J. Wally, Pro.	285

County Auditor.

J. N. Allison, R.	4663
R. H. Young, R.	4430
A. Elliott, D	3193
J. A. Bulford, D.	2981
J. H. Renison, Pro.	342
William Fletcher, Pro.	327

Prothonotary.

S. M. Seaton, R.	4547
Alex Russell, D.	3346
David Cupps, Pro.	294

County Treasurer.

J. T. Martin, R.	4623
George Marburger, D.	3245
W. H. Orr, Pro.	333

Clerk of Courts.

Joseph Criswell, R.	4894
D. M. McCullough, D.	2977
William Watson, Pro.	316

Coroner.

G. M. Graham, R	4658
J. G. Renno, D.	3097

In the election of February, 1894, for Congressmen-at-large, Galusha A. Grow, Republican, received 4,182 votes; James D. Hancock, Democrat, 2,576 votes, and Morrow, 235 votes.

The people of Butler county, with the exception of a small minority, may be said to be faithful and loyal adherents of the Republican and Democratic parties, the former polling 5,019 votes, and the latter 4,161 votes at the general election for President and State officers in 1892. At the same election the Prohibition ticket received 636 votes, the People's ticket 180 votes, and the Socialist ticket eight votes. This gave the Republicans a majority of thirty-five of all the votes cast.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

From the earliest days of the history of the county, there have been found among her sons and citizens men of marked ability, especially in the field of political effort, who have forged their way to the front as leaders of their respective parties. These have been honored from time to time with seats in the United States Senate, and in Congress, with honorable and responsible positions as appointees of the President of the United States, as well as with State offices and seats in the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly. To these may be added, also, the names of those who have removed to other States, and have there been accorded distinguished honors at the hands of their fellow citizens. The following lists embrace the more prominent names of these favorite sons:

United States Senators.—Walter Lowrie, served from March 4, 1819, to March 4, 1825. At expiration of his term as United States Senator, he was elected secretary of the senate. He held that position until 1836. John H. Mitchell, formerly of Butler county, is serving his third term in the United States Senate from the State of Oregon.

Representatives in Congress.—John Gilmore, 1829 to 1831; William Beatty, 1837 to 1841; Joseph Buffington, 1843 to 1845; Alfred Gilmore, 1849 to 1851; Samuel A. Purviance, 1855 to 1859; Ebenezer McJunkin, 1871 to 1874; John M. Thompson, 1875 to 1878; George W. Fleeger, 1885 to 1887, and Thomas W. Phillips, elected in November, 1892, and re-elected in November, 1894.

James Thompson, a native of Butler county, served two terms in Congress from Erie county. He was elected in 1846, and re-elected in 1848. In 1857, he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of the State, serving for fifteen years, the last five as chief justice. Augustus M. Martin, a member of Congress from Indiana, is another of Butler county's distinguished sons.

Electors.—James G. Campbell, 1856; E. McJunkin, 1864; Dr. S. D. Bell, 1888.

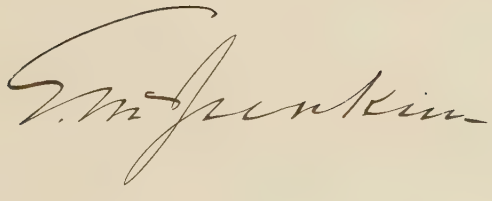
Federal Appointees.—John M. Sullivan, revenue collector, 1867 to 1882. Alexander W. Crawford, consul at Antwerp, Belgium, 1861. Edwin Lyon, consul at El Paso, Mexico. Hugh McKee, surveyor of Territory of Kansas, 1858. Charles McCandless, chief justice of New Mexico, 1877. Samuel Black, governor of the Territory of Nebraska, 1859. James G. Campbell, marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. John N. Purviance, R. L. Maxwell and H. H. Goucher, registers in bankruptcy. J. W. Kirker, provost marshal, 1863 to 1865. John H. Negley, enrolling officer, 1861. John C. O'Donnell, appointed postmaster of Pittsburg, March, 1894.

State Officials.—John Gilmore, treasurer, 1841; Moses Sullivan, president of canal commission, 1835; John N. Purviance, auditor-general, 1845–51; John M. Sullivan, deputy secretary of state, 1855–58. Colonel Sullivan was also assistant clerk of the State Senate from 1847 to 1850; chief clerk from 1852 to 1853, and deputy superintendent of common schools from 1858 to 1860. John Gilmore, speaker of the House in 1821. James Thompson, speaker of the House in 1835, associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1857 to 1867, and chief justice from 1867 to 1872. Walter H. Lowrie, associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1851 to 1857, and chief justice from 1857 to 1863. Samuel A. Purviance, attorney-general, 1861. Jacob Ziegler, transcribing clerk of Senate, 1843; assistant clerk of House, 1858, and chief clerk of Senate, 1871.

Constitutional Convention Delegates.—William Ayres and Samuel A. Purviance, to the convention of 1838; Lewis Z. Mitchell and John N. Purviance, to the convention of 1873; James H. Walker and S. A. Purviance, delegates-at-large to same convention; Porter W. Lowry, Livingston McQuistion and Mervine F. Leason, to the convention of 1891.

State Senators.—Walter Lowrie, 1811 to 1819; Moses Sullivan, elected in 1824, and served three terms; William Purviance, 1836; Charles C. Sullivan, 1841 and 1844; William Haslett, 1849; John R. Harris, 1856; Charles McCandless, 1862; James Kerr, 1868; John M. Greer, 1876 and 1880; Joseph B. Showalter, 1888.

Representatives.—In the following list of representatives elected since the admission of the county, the figures used to indicate the dates of election. The list has been compiled with care and is believed to be correct. The various changes in the apportionment of the county have made it difficult to secure absolutely reliable data. The following is the list as compiled: John McBride, 1804; Jacob Mechling, 1805–06–07–08; John Negley, 1809 and 1820; Walter Lowrie, 1810; John Potts, 1814; Andrew Christy, 1815; John Gilmore, 1816–17–18–19–21; (Mr. Gilmore was elected speaker of the House in 1821). Moses Sullivan, 1822–23; William Beatty, 1825–26–27; James McKee, 1828; William Purviance, 1830–31;



Joseph Bryson, 1832; Samuel Kerr, 1833–34; George W. Smith, 1835; Samuel A. Gilmore, 1836–37; Samuel A. Purviance, 1838; George Potts, 1839; Isaac S. Pearson, 1840; Samuel M. Lane, 1841; Joseph Cummins, 1842–43; Joseph Cross, 1844; William Haslett, 1844; Joseph Cross, 1845; D. H. B. Brower, 1845; John R. Harris, 1846; Jacob Ziegler, 1847; Robert Hampson, 1848; D. H. B. Brower, 1850; William Stewart and R. B. McCombs, 1853–54; Alexander W. Crawford, 1855–56–57; W. W. Dodds, 1857; John M. Thompson, 1858–59; William M. Graham, 1859–60; Thomas Robinson, 1860; Hiram C. McCoy, 1861–62; H. W. Grant, 1861–62; William Haslett, 1863–64; John H. Negley, 1863, (by Butler county alone), and in 1864 and 1865, by Butler, Lawrence and Mercer counties; Henry Pillow, 1865; James T. McJunkin, 1867; Alexander Leslie, 1868–69; George W. Fleeger, 1870–71; Dr. Joseph S. Lusk, 1871–74–76; David McKee, 1872–73; William S. Waldron, 1872; A. L. Campbell, 1873. The new Constitution adopted in 1873 provided for biennial sessions, and the election of representatives every two years, Butler county being entitled to two members. R. A. Mifflin, 1876; Dr. William Irvine, 1876; James Humphrey, 1878; George H. Graham, 1878; Dr. S. D. Bell, 1880; William P. Braham, 1880; Joseph T. Donley, 1882; Jacob Ziegler, 1882; Joseph Hartman, 1884; J. M. Leighner, 1884; Josiah M. Thompson, 1886 and 1890; J. B. Showalter, 1886; Joseph Thomas, Jr., 1888; R. I. Boggs, 1888; Andrew G. Williams, 1890; James B. Mates, 1892; David B. Douthett, 1892 and 1894; James N. Moore, 1894.

President Judges. — The president judges were at first commissioned "during good behavior." Under the Constitution of 1838, the term was fixed at ten years. In 1851 the office became elective. The judges under the old and new systems are as follows, being named in the order of their commission: Jesse Moore, February, 1804; Jonathan Roberts, 1818; William Wilkins, 1821; Charles Shaler, 1824; John Bredin, 1831; Daniel Agnew, 1851-63; Lawrence L. McGuffin, 1863; Charles McCandless (appointed) 1874; Ebenezer McJunkin, elected 1874; James Bredin, elected 1874; Aaron L. Hazen, elected 1884; John M. Greer, additional law judge, 1892, and judge of the Seventeenth district, September 1, 1893, Lawrence county being created the Fifty-first district, with Aaron L. Hazen, president judge.

Associate Judges were first commissioned by the Governor to serve during life. In 1838 a term of five years was made the constitutional term of service, and in 1850, the office was declared to be elective. Samuel Findley, John Parker and James Bovard were commissioned in 1803; John Duffy in 1840, and Christian Buhl in 1845. The elections under the new law were first held in 1851, when Samuel Marshall and John McCandless were chosen. Jacob Mechling, Jr., and Thomas Stephenson were elected, in 1856; James Kerr and James Mitchell, in 1861, and Joseph Cummins and Thomas Garvey in 1866. The death of Judge Cummins and the appointment of Hiram C. McCoy, as his successor, in 1870, disturbed, somewhat, the order of judges. Samuel Marshall defeated McCoy for the office, in the fall of 1870, and when the latter's term expired in 1871, Daniel Fiedler was elected. In 1875, Samuel Marshall was re-elected and in 1876, Robert Storey was chosen to succeed Judge Fiedler. Abram McCandless was elected in 1880; A. D. Weir in 1881, and Jacob Keck in 1885. The last

named did not qualify, as the Supreme Court decided that the new legislation abolished the office.

District Attorneys—The office of deputy attorney-general for Butler county was appointive down to 1851, when it became an elective one, and the name was changed to that of district attorney. Under the old law the office was held by John Gilmore, Charles Wilkins, Robert Moore, John Bredin, W. W. Fetterman, Samuel A. Gilmore, John N. Purviance, Dunlap McLaughlin, Parker C. Purviance, John Graham, John H. Negley and E. McJunkin.

Under the law of 1850, the following named persons have filled the office: John H. Negley, 1850; Archibald Blakeley, 1853; Eugene Ferrero, 1856, James W. Kirker, 1859; Robert M. McLure, 1862; W. H. H. Riddle, 1865; John M. Greer, 1868; Ferd Reiber, 1871; Livingston McQuistion, 1874; W. A. Forquer, 1877; A. M. Cunningham, 1880; S. B. Snyder, 1883; C. A. McPherrin, 1886; Aaron L. Reiber, 1889, and Ira McJunkin, 1892.

Sheriffs.—Since the Constitution of 1790, this office has been an elective one. The first incumbent was John McCandless, 1803. His successors have been: Eliakim Anderson, 1806; William Campbell, 1809; Samuel Williamson, 1812; James McKee, 1815; Henry Evans, 1818; William Beatty, 1821; Abraham Maxwell, 1824; John Welsh, 1827; Jacob Brinker, 1830; Francis McBride, 1833; John Pollock, 1836; John B. McGlaughlin, 1839; James G. Campbell, 1842; George W. Reed, 1845; Andrew Carns, 1848; Arthur McGill, 1851; John McKee, 1854; Abram McCandless, 1857; John Scott, 1860; William O. Breckenridge, 1863; James B. Storey, 1866; Harvey D. Thompson, 1869; John T. Kelly, 1872; George Walter, 1875; John Mitchell (vacancy), 1877; William H. Hoffman, 1878; Thomas Donaghy, 1881; Peter Kramer, 1884; Oliver C. Redic, 1887; William M. Brown, 1890, and A. G. Campbell, 1893.

Prothonotaries.—Prior to 1839, when the Constitution of 1838 become effective, appointments to this office were made by the Governor, for terms of three years. Since that time it has been elective. Down to 1850 the incumbents discharged the duties of clerk of the courts. In that year the office of clerk of the courts became a seperate one, its incumbent being elected every three years. William Ayres, the first prothonotary, was commissioned July 4, 1803. His successors have been Jacob Mechling, 1809; John Negley, 1818; William Campbell, 1821; John Neyman, 1824; William Stewart, 1827; Peter Duffy, 1833; John Sullivan, 1836; Jacob Ziegler, 1839; Jacob Mechling, Jr., 1842; James McGlaughlin, 1845; C. E. Purviance, 1848; John T. Bard, 1851; Matthew F. White, 1854; Nathan Brown, 1857; Allen Wilson, 1860; William Stoops, 1863; James B. Clark, 1866; Cyrus E. Anderson, 1869; Eli Conn, 1872; James H. Tebay, 1875; Alexander Russell, 1878; Matthew N. Greer, 1881; William M. Shira, 1884; J. W. Brown, 1887, re-elected in 1890, and S. M. Seaton, 1893.

Clerks of the Courts.—Previous to 1850 the duties of clerk of the courts was discharged by the prothonotaries. In that year the office of clerk of the courts became a separate one, the incumbent being elected every three years. It has been filled by the following persons, elected in the years given: Lewis Z. Mitchell, 1851; J. Graham, 1854. Mr. Graham died while in office, and W. K. Potts was elected to fill the vacancy. Emil Maurhoff, 1857; Robert A. Mifflin, 1860;

Watson J. Young, 1863; Frank M. Eastman, 1866; Jefferson Burtner, 1869; John H. Sutton, 1872; Lewis N. Cochran, 1875; W. A. Wright, 1878; W. B. Dodds, 1881; Reuben McElvain, 1884, re-elected in 1887; Joseph Criswell, 1890, re-elected in 1893.

Jury Commissioners.—William A. Christie and Charles McClung, 1867; John W. Brown and Peter Emery, 1870; T. W. Kennedy and John M. McCandless, 1873; Samuel Balfour and Thomas Jameson, 1876; Hugh McCrea and J. W. Monks, 1879; Daniel Wallett and Robert McClung, 1882; Z. McMichael and Frederick Henninger, 1885; W. F. Campbell and Charles Rielly, 1890; William R. Patterson and John McCafferty, 1891. George H. Graham was appointed commissioner, *vice* John McCafferty, deceased, in November, 1892, to serve until January 1, 1895.

Coroners.—William McDonald, commissioned October 4, 1803; Robert Stewart, 1806; Isaac Evans, 1809; James McKee, 1812; Connell Rogers, 1815; William Gibson, 1818; David Shannon, 1821; Jacob Brinker, 1824; George Miller, 1827; Robert St. Clair, 1830; James Spencer, 1833, Thomas McKee, 1836; James Hoon, 1839; Matthias Cypher, 1842; George W. Crozier, 1845; James White, 1848; Archibald Critchlow, 1851; Jacob Bentle, 1854; Neal Duffy, 1857; John Lefever, 1860; W. Brewer, 1863; James Kearns, 1866; George Burkhart, 1869; David Kirkpatrick, 1872; W. R. Conn, 1875; J. J. Campbell, 1878; William Kennedy, 1881; William Campbell, 1884; Alexander Storey, 1887; John Kennedy, 1890, and G. M. Graham, 1893.

Register and Recorder.—Prior to 1839 this office was an appointive one, and during the first fifteen years of the county's existence was administered by the prothonotary. On July 4, 1803, William Ayres was commissioned prothonotary, clerk of the court of oyer and terminer, clerk of quarter sessions, clerk of the orphans' court, recorder, register of wills, administrator of oaths of office, etc. Jacob Mechling succeeded Ayres in January, 1810, in all these capacities; but in 1818, Robert Scott became register and recorder. The incumbents, appointed or elected since that time, are named as follows: Maurice Bredin, 1832; John Welsh, 1836; William W. Brandon, 1838; Joseph McQuistion (first election) 1839; William Balph, 1842, re-elected in 1844; James T. McJunkin, 1848, re-elected in 1851; Isaac S. P. DeWolf, 1854; Adam Ekas, 1857; Cyrus E. Anderson, 1860; James S. Kennedy, 1863; Simeon Nixon, 1866; George W. Kneiss, 1869; Matthew N. Greer, 1872; James D. Anderson, 1875; H. H. Gallagher, 1878; H. W. Christie, 1881; M. H. Byerly, 1884; H. A. Ayres, 1887; David E. Dale, 1890, and J. S. Wick, 1893.

Treasurers.—John Negley, 1804; John Potts, Samuel Williamson, 1810; William Campbell, 1813; Hugh McKee, John Gilchrist, William Gibson, November, 1822; John Sullivan, 1823; Isaiah Niblock, 1826; James Thompson, 1828; Francis McBride, 1829; Andrew Sproul, 1832; George Miller, 1833; John B. McGlaughlin, 1835: James Frazier, Jacob Mechling, Jr., 1839; William Campbell, 1840; Andrew Carns, first elected in the fall of 1841 under the new law; Daniel Coll, 1843; Isaac Colbert, 1845-46; Michael Zimmerman, 1848; Samuel C. Stewart, 1850; John Martin, 1851; William B. Lemmon, 1853; James Kearns, 1856; Samuel Marks, 1857; James Deer, 1859; George W. Reed, 1861;

Nathaniel Walker, 1863; William E. Moore, 1865; J. Christy Moore (to fill vacancy), November, 1866; Hugh Morrison, 1867; John Haney, 1869; Francis Anderson, 1871; Joseph F. Campbell, 1873; David Cupps, 1875; I. H. Miller, 1878; A. L. Craig, 1880; J. A. McMarlin, 1884; Amos Seaton, 1887; James S. Wilson, 1890, and J. T. Martin, 1893.

Surveyors.—Prior to 1850 this office was an appointive one. David Dougal, James Scott and James Bovard were the first surveyors who performed work under the order of the commissioners. Their successsors have been James Irvine, Thomas Graham, 1809 to 1814; William Purviance, 1823; Hugh Conway, 1827; James Hoge, James Dunlap, appointed in 1839; Thomas H. Lyon and Peter Murrin, served prior to 1850; William Purviance, 1853; David Scott, 1859; W. D. McCandless, 1862; Nathan M. Slater, 1865, 1868, 1871, appointed to fill vacancy in 1875, and elected in 1880; F. Wilt, 1874 (died in office); James M. Denny, 1877 and 1880; B. F. Hilliard, 1883 and 1886, and C. F. L. McQuistion, 1889 and 1892.

Commissioners.—The county was governed by the commissioners of Allegheny county from 1800 to 1803. Those who have held the office in this county since the latter year are as follows:

Matthew White and James Bovard, November 9, 1803, and Jacob Mechling, November 16, 1803, formed the first board; James Scott, 1804 and 1810; Abner Coats, November 9, 1805; Jacob Smith, December 2, 1806; Abraham Brinker, March 7, 1807; John Negley and Francis Anderson, 1808 and 1809; Thomas Dodds and Joseph Williamson, October 27, 1809; Walter Lowrie, October, 1810; William Balph, October, 1811; Robert Martin, October, 1812 and 1815; Ephraim Harris, October, 1812, *vice* Lowrie, resigned; James McKee, January, 1813; William Campbell, November, 1815; Thomas McCleary, October, 1816; F. Fryer, October, 1817; Abraham Brinker, November, 1818; Robert Lemmon, October, 1819; J. Dodds, November, 1820; John Brandon, October, 1821; John Covert, November, 1822; Hugh McKee, November, 1824; Robert Scott, November, 1825; John McQuistion, November, 1825; David Dougal, October, 1826; John McNees, October, 1827; Alexander Graham, October, 1828; Joseph McQuistion, 1829; John McCandless, 1830; William Pillow, 1831; Robert Graham, 1832; Joseph Graham, 1835; Hugh Stephenson, 1835; Nathan Skeer, 1836; William Criswell, 1837; Jacob Shannon, October, 1838; Thomas R. McMillen, October, 1839; George Miller, 1840; John Ray, November, 1841; John Ray, October, 1842; Abraham Moyer, October, 1842. Maurice Bredin, 1843; W. W. Dodds, 1844; T. H. Bracken, October, 1845; David Douthett, appointed in April, 1846, to succeed Bredin; John Anderson, October, 1846; Joseph Douthett, October, 1847; Andrew Simpson, 1848; Thomas Kelly, 1849; Thomas Welsh, October, 1850; James Mitchell, October, 1851; John Miller, November, 1852; William C. Campbell, 1853; John Kennedy, 1854; Andrew Boggs, 1855; P. Hilliard, 1856; Isaac Robb, 1857; William Hardison, 1858; Charles McClung, 1859; Thomas McNees, 1860; Matthew Greer, 1861; Abner Bartley, 1862; Samuel Leason, 1863; A. C. Christie, 1864; William Dick, 1865; John W. Brandon, 1866; Charles Hoffman, 1867; James M. Lowe, 1868; John S. Campbell, 1869; William L.

Bartley, 1870; Benjamin F. Garvin, 1871; Robert Barron, 1872; James P. Christley, 1873; John C. Riddle, 1874; James C. Donaldson, 1875.

Under the article of the Constitution of 1873, providing for the election of three commissioners, to serve three years, and for minority representation on the board, the following named were chosen in November, 1875: Robert Barron, J. C. Donaldson and William A. Christie, to serve until January, 1879, when James Gribben, Jonathan Maybury and J. C. Donaldson qualified. In the fall of 1881, Charles Cochran, George W. Hays and T. I. Wilson were elected, but the last named died prior to January, and James Collins, appointed to fill the vacancy, took the oath of office as the third member. J. C. Breaden, John C. Kelly and J. M. Turner were elected in 1884; A. J. Hutchison, John C. Kelly and B. M. Duncan, in 1887; John Humphrey was appointed to succeed Kelly, resigned, January 10, 1890; and he with S. F. Marshall and J. C. Kiskaddon, were elected in November, 1890. In 1893, S. W. McCollough, Richard Kelly and George W. Wilson were elected, and form the present board.

Early Justices of the Peace.—The justices of the first election district of Butler county, from 1804 to 1838 were as follows: Melzer Tannehill, Jacob Smith and Ephraim Harris, 1804; William Adams, 1805; Thomas Elder, 1806; Hugh Lee, 1808; Hugh Henderson, 1809; James McKee, 1812; Robert Reed, 1820; W. McMichael and Andrew Donaldson, 1824; John Reynolds, 1826; Samuel E. Harris, 1828; Samuel Kerr, 1830; John Murrin, 1834; John Neal and Thomas Stephenson, 1835; Joseph Justice, W. H. McGill and Alexander McBride, 1836; William Jack, 1837; Henry C. Linn and John Black, 1838. In 1820, this district comprised Mercer and Slippery Rock townships.

The justices of the peace for the same period in the Second district were: Jacob Mechling, 1804; Washington Parker and John Stewart, 1805; A. Young, 1808; Matthew B. Lowrie, 1812 and 1813; John Christy, 1815; Joseph Kerr, 1817; John Murrin, 1823; Andrew Donaldson and Benjamin Fletcher, 1827; William Turner, 1828; David Kelly, 1834; Levi Duchess and John Anderson, 1835; Jacob Hilliard, 1836; and Josiah Fletcher, 1838.

In District Number 3 the justices of the peace were:—William Johnston, James Bovard and James Scott, 1804; Thomas Gilchrist and Samuel Kinkaid, 1805; Reuben Ayres and Patrick Hagerty, 1808; Walter Lowrie, 1809; Joseph Williamson, 1812; William Hutchison and William Campbell, 1813; Robert Scott, 1815; Samuel Kinkaid, John Neyman and John Duffy, 1816; Abraham Brinker, 1817; William Robb, 1818; Maurice Bredin, 1821; Thomas McCleary and Frances McBride, 1825; James McCurdy and John Sweeney, 1826; Daniel McLaughlin, 1827; Moses Hanlen, 1828; James Cunningham, 1829; Hugh McKee, 1830; David McCandless, 1832; John McClelland, 1834; Robert Carnahan, 1835; Bennet Dobbs, 1836; P. C. Purviance, 1837. In 1815, the townships of Butler, Centre, Clearfield and Donegal, were included in this district as well as some other territory.

The justices of the peace in District Number 4 were:—Robert Galbreath and Frances Anderson, 1804; John David, 1806. Owing to changes in 1807, it does not appear that justices were appointed or elected for this district. William Campbell, 1822; Isaac Lefevre, 1825; James Potts, William Walker, John

Dodds and James Brown, 1829; W. R. Elliott, 1830; William Dixon and Johnston White, 1835; Emil Maurhoff, 1838. This district comprised Buffalo, Clearfield, Butler and Middlesex, in 1822, Clearfield and Butler townships being detached from the Third district.

The justices of the peace in District Number 5 were:—Robert Hays, 1804; Stephen Stone, 1806; Joshua Stoolfire, 1810; Christian Buhl, 1813; Robert Boggs, 1820; John Oakley, 1822; Daniel Beltzhoover and Robert Brown, 1823; William McLean (resigned in 1836), and Jacob Grossenor, 1824; William Simpson and B. G. Goll, 1825; Andrew White, 1827; Samuel Kirk, 1832; James Frazier, 1823; Daniel Graham and John Henry, 1836; David Spear, 1837; W. Cunningham and Henry Umpstead, 1838; Thomas Fletcher, 1839. In 1810, Cranberry township constituted the Fifth district; in 1813, Connoquenessing township, then organized, was added, and, in 1820, these two townships with Middlesex and Butler formed the district.

In District Number 6 the justices of the peace were:—Eliakim Anderson, 1804; John Brackney, 1805; A. Bryson and Thomas Christy, 1808; William Dodds, 1812; Robert Martin, 1815; Thomas Sullivan, 1819; Thomas Christie, 1820; John Thompson, 1827; Henry Dufford, 1830; Robert Hampson, 1831; George A. Kirkpatrick, 1832; Thomas Stewart, 1835.

CHAPTER X.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Introduction—Early Judges and Lawyers—Early Court Proceedings—A Notable Contempt Case—First Murder Trial—Trial and Conviction of the Murderer Samuel Mohawk—His Confession—Offices of President and Associate Judges Made Elective—Later Criminal and Civil Proceedings—The Judicial Contests of 1874 and 1884—Butler County Becomes a Separate Judicial District—The Harbison-Monks Case—Jail Delivery—Biographical Sketches of the Judges and Older Members of the Bar—Attorneys Admitted Since 1804—Members of the Present Bar—The Butler Bar Association.

SINCE the beginning of the administration of justice in Butler county, many men have sat upon the bench as judges and many more have appeared as attorneys in the prosecution or defense in the long list of cases that go to make up the civil and criminal dockets of her courts. The early judges and early lawyers would compare favorably in point of learning with the bench and bar of to-day, and many of them were men of considerable ability. They held their profession in high esteem and regarded with reverence the estsblished rules and formalities observed in giving effect to the laws then in force. Their libraries were

exceedingly limited, and they were unable, by the reading of many books, to draw the nice distinctions which enter into the mysteries and intricacies of modern practice. In the absence of these, they usually fell back on their common sense, which is the basis of all law. When the day for trial came, they generally managed to find a principle, if not a precedent, to fit the case, or failing either, to make "the worse appear the better cause" by the power of impassioned eloquence over the minds of the jury, more susceptible then, perhaps, than now, to the almost irresistable influence of magnetic oratory.

Learning counted for much among the common people of those days, and oratory for more. As a consequence, nearly all the early lawyers were good speakers, and they made a special study of the arts of forensic eloquence, best calculated to win victories in the court room and applause on the stump; for it must be remembered, that law and politics were even more closely allied to each other then than now. The lawyer not only took an active part in politics, but was expected to do so, his success as a stump-speaker, even when he was not an office-seeker, having not a little to do with his success as a lawyer.

Until the advent of the stage coach, the lawyers in attendance upon the courts of Butler and neighboring counties, journeyed from court to court on horseback. This brought them in closer personal contact than is possible under the conditions of to-day, and resulted in many warm and lasting personal friendships. When assembled at the county-seats, they formed a bright and jovial company, given to story-telling, practical joking and the interchange of witticisms at each others' expense. Their tilts as opposing counsel, and the seeming anger and rancor of the court room, were usually to be taken in a Pickwickian sense, and were generally consigned to forgetfulness once the portals of the court-house were left behind.

As might be expected from their surroundings, there were many men of marked individuality among them, men strong in the assertion of themselves, and filled with the idea of being leaders among their fellows. Not a few of these men pushed themselves into the prominence their merits and their ability deserved, and became powerful factors in the political life, not only of the county, but of the State and nation.

The high standard of ability, the respect for orderly procedure, the admitted honor, integrity and rectitude of these early judges and lawyers, have been continued down to the present time, and are characteristic of the bench and bar of to-day. It may, also, be noted here that, in the enforcement and observance of law, Butler county ranks second to no other county in the State. Whether the laws are popular or unpopular, they are acquisced in and obeyed by the people, and none have contributed more to secure their enforcement and encourage a cheerful observance of them than the members of the bench and bar.

The first court of common pleas and quarter sessions held in Butler county, under the act of April 2, 1802, was presided over by Hon. Jesse Moore, a fine specimen of judicial dignity, and, as a judge of the commonwealth, a great stickler for the observance of court rules. He was a gentleman of the Colonial pattern, mild, faithful and firm, who administered justice for justice sake. His sense of the dignity to be observed among the members of the bar, outside of as

well as in the court room, was often upset by the fun-loving attorneys. Sometimes, also, an obstreperous litigant, in violation of the dignified course of the proceedings sought to be maintained, created a scene, which placed him in contempt of court, and made it necessary for the judge to deal with his case on the spot. One incident of this kind, during the first term of court, is given at length in Henry M. Brackenridge's "Recollections of the West." Mr. Brackenridge, who was a son of Judge Brackenridge, of Pittsburg, came to Butler in 1803, as clerk to Gen. William Ayres, the first prothonotary of the county. As there is no record of the affair in the proceedings of the court, the story is probably largely the work of its author, built around some minor incident of the early court days, and enlarged upon to make it readable and give it a humorous character. It is as follows:

The first court held in Butler drew the whole population to the town, some on account of business, some to make business, but the greater part from idle curiosity. They were at that time chiefly Irish, who had all the characteristics of the nation. A log cabin, just raised and covered, but without windows, sash or doors or daubing, was prepared for the hall of justice. A carpenter's bench, with three chairs upon it, was the judge's seat. The bar of Pittsburg attended, and the presiding judge, a stiff, formal and pedantic old bachelor, took his seat, supported by two associate judges, who were common farmers, one of whom was blind of an eye. The hall was barely sufficient to contain the bench, bar, jurors and constables. But few of the spectators could be accommodated on the lower floor, the only one yet laid; many, therefore, clambered up the walls, and placing their hands and feet in the open interstices, between the logs, hung there suspended like so many enormous Madagascar bats. Some had taken possession of the joists, and big John McJunkin—who until now had ruled at all public gatherings—had placed a foot on one joist and a foot on another, directly over the heads of their honors, standing with outstretched legs like the Collossus of Rhodes.

The judge's sense of proprietry was shocked at this exhibition. The sheriff, John McCandless, was called upon, and ordered to clear the walls and joists. He went to work with his assistants and soon pulled down by the legs those who were in no very great haste to obey. McJunkin was the last, and began to growl as he prepared to descend. "What do you say, sir," said the judge. "I say I pay my taxes, and have as good a reete here as iny mon." "Sheriff, Sheriff," said the judge, "bring him before the court!" McJunkin's ire was now up, and as he reached the floor he began to strike his breast, exclaiming: "My name is John McJunkin, d'e see? Here's the brist that niver flunched, if so be it was in a goode caase. I'll stan iny mon a hitch in Butler county, if so be he'll clear me o' the la!" "Bring him before the court," said the judge. He was accordingly pinioned, and if not gagged, at least forced to be silent while his case was under consideration. Some of the lawyers volunteered as *amici curiae*. Some ventured a word of apology for McJunkin. The judge pronounced sentence of imprisonment for two hours in the jail of the county, and ordered the sheriff to take him into custody. The sheriff, with much simplicity, observed: "May it plaze the coorte, there is no jail at all, at all, till put him in." Here the judge took a learned distinction, upon which he expatiated at some length for the benefit of the bar. He said:

"There are two kinds of custody: First, safe custody; second, close custody. The first is when the body must be forthcoming to answer a demand or an accusation, and in this case the body may be delivered, for the time being, out of the hands of the law on bail or mainprize. But, when the imprisonment forms a part of the satisfaction or punishment, there can be no bail or mainprize. This is the reason of the common law in relation to escape under *capias ad satisfaciendum*, and also why a second *ca. sa.* cannot issue after the defendant has been once arrested and then discharged by the

plaintiff. In like manner, a man cannot be twice imprisoned for the same offense, even if he be released before the term of imprisonment has expired. This is clearly a case of close custody—*arcta custodia*—and the prisoner must be confined, body and limb, without bail or mainprize, in some place of close incarceration." Here he was interrupted by the sheriff, who seemed to have hit upon a lucky thought: "May it plaze the coorte, I'm just thinken that maybe I can take him till Bowen's pig pen—the pigs is kilt for the coorte and its empty." "You have heard the opinion of the court," said the judge. "Proceed, sir; do your duty, sheriff."

The sheriff proceeded to execute the order of the court to place the prisoner in close custody, but appears to have met with a mishap in the discharge of his duty. The narrative continues:

Peace and order had scarcely been restored, when the sheriff came rushing to the house with a crowd at his heels, crying out:

"Mr. Jidge! Mr. Jidge! May it plaze the coorte?" "What is the matter, sheriff?" asked Judge Moore. "Mr. Jidge! Mr. Jidge! John McJunkin's got off d'ye minte!" "What, escaped, sheriff? Summon the *posse comitatus*," said the Judge. "The pusse! the pusse! What's that, may it plaze your honor? Now, I'll jist tell ye how it happened. He was goin' along quee-etly enough till we got till the hazel patch, an' all at once he pitched off intil the bushes and I after him; but a limb of a tree ketched me fut and I pitched three rod off, but I fell forit, and that's good luck, ye minte." The judge could not maintain his gravity; the bar raised a laugh, and the matter ended, after which the business proceeded "quee-etly enough."

The early attorneys who came here from Pittsburg to attend upon the sessions of the court were much given to telling stories about Butler county and her people, calculated to amuse Pittsburg auditors, but to have the opposite effect upon residents of Butler. The Semples took delight in asserting that a whippoorwill, before leaving Allegheny county to fly across Butler county, would provide rations for the trip, and that, owing to the extreme shortness of the clover, bees were compelled to get down upon their knees in order to gather even a scant supply of honey. The poverty of the hog was also dilated upon, and much fun made of its alleged leanness. Later on, when Butler hotel tables added to their bills of fare the toothsome buckwheat cake, these same merrymaking lawyers conferred upon Butler the title of "The Buckwheat County," a name continued to the present time.

The first record of the court of quarter sessions is dated February 13, 1804. On that day the commission of Hon. Jesse Moore, as president of the court of common pleas, of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford and Erie, was read, as well as those issued to Samuel Findley and John Parker, as associate judges of Butler county. The following attorneys were then admitted to practice before the court, on motion of Steel Semple: William N. Irwin, Alexander W. Foster, William Wilkins, Isaac Mason, Henry Haslett, Thomas Collins, Henry Baldwin, Cunningham S. Semple, John Gilmore and James Mountain. Steel Semple was then admitted on motion of Thomas Collins. On February 14, Joseph Shannon was enrolled as a member of this bar, and William Nellis and William McDonald were appointed constables.

In May, 1804, the same judges presided in common pleas and quarter sessions, and the following pioneers were impanelled as a grand jury:—Jacob Mechling, Lewis Wilson, David Harper, John Galbraith, Nathaniel Stevenson, Will-

iam Spear, Alexander Storey, James Elder, Eliakim Anderson, Robert Hays, William Dodds, Archibald Cunningham, John Jamison, John Hindman, Thomas Dodds, Henry Evans, Henry Montooth and John Thompson. The constables present were:—John Lavear, of Slippery Rock; William Campbell, of Connoquenessing, and Francis Kearns, of Middlesex township. From the number of indictments for assault found at this term, it is inferred that the pioneers of Butler county, like those of New England,

Fought as they revelled,
Fast, fiery and true.

The first civil case, that of Sturgeon's lessee and Robert Williby vs. Thompson, was tried May 18, 1804, before a jury composed of the following citizens: Robert Kennedy, David McJunkin, Jr., James Findley, Andrew Moore, David McKissick, William Balph, Hanania Rollins, David Moore, Henry Lauffer, Walter Lindsey, Daniel Carter and Jacob Beighley, "twelve good and lawful men." The suit was for the possession of 400 acres of land, the outcome being the confession of "lease, entry and ouster," plaintiff suffering non-suit, and jury, paid by William Ayres.

A "deed poll" from John McCandless to the president and directors of the Bank of North America for twenty tracts of land in this county was acknowledged in open court May 19. John Moser, Robert Graham, George Bowers and William Brown, "of the town of Butler," and Guy Hilliard, Robert Boggs and Matthew White, of Connoquenessing township, were recommended to the court as proper persons to keep tavern, and licenses were ordered to be issued to them.

In August, 1804, Robert Reed, of Slippery Rock; David Sutton, of Middlesex; and Benjamin Garvin, of Connoquenessing township were licensed to keep tavern. At this session of the court the county was divided into thirteen townships. The cattle mark of Benjamin Zerber—"A crop of the right or off ears to-wit: one-fourth of the ear cut off," was offered for entry. The mark had been in use for five years.

There were thirty-two cases listed for trial in February, 1805, and thirty-six in May. Hon. Jesse Moore, with John Parker and James Bovard, associates, presided in the latter month. In October, John McCandless took the oath as sheriff. Associate Judge Findley was present and Judges Parker and Bovard, in February, 1806, and they with Hon. Jesse Moore formed the court. Among the jurors were Philip Hartman, Robert Leason, A. McMahon and Thomas Dugan.

Hon. Jasper Yeates, judge of the Supreme Court, was present in September, 1806, as judge of the circuit court of this county, and, Hon. Thomas Smith in September, 1807. Hon. H. H. Brackenridge presided as circuit judge in September, 1808. On March 6, 1809, John Gilmore resigned as prosecutor and Charles Wilkins was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In September, 1809, Jacob Shaol, who appears to have had some difficulty with George Rapp and the other members of the Harmony Society, pleaded guilty to assault and was sentenced "to pay a fine of forty dollars to this Commonwealth, to pay all the costs of this prosecution, to enter yourself into a recognisance in the sum of $200, together with at least one surety in a like sum, on this condi-

tion, that you keep the peace and be of good behavior to all the people and particularly to George Rapp and others of the Harmony Society."

Chief Justice William Tilghman, presided as circuit judge in September, 1809, and in 1810 John Gilmore was appointed prosecutor. A record of causes disposed of and a lengthy summary of balances due the county treasurer by the township collectors, close "Minute-book Number 1."

In May 11, 1811, Sarah Shorts was adjudged to be in contempt of court for not obeying a subpœna, in the case of Hays vs. Ash. Her sex saved her from punishment. In November, 1811, John Elliott, William Downing, Hugh Fleming and Ben. Fletcher had attachments issued against them for not responding to subpœnas. In 1813, this dereliction on the part of witnesses became so common, as to make the adoption of stringent measures necessary to secure their attendance.

In February, 1815, the court ordered an allowance of twenty cents a day for insolvent debtors. In May, in the case of "The Commonwealth vs. William Martin, the defendant was found guilty of an assault on the sheriff in the execution of his office, but not guilty of an assault on the said sheriff in the execution of the duties of his office, with intent to murder him, the said sheriff." The punishment imposed was a fine of ten dollars, three months' imprisonment, afterwards a bond of $500 to keep the peace—especially toward Samuel Williamson, Esq., and to pay all the costs of prosecution.

Samuel Roberts took his seat as president judge, with Judges Parker and Bovard, associates, November 9, 1818. In July, 1819, the court appointed clerks for the thirteen townships. The commission of William Wilkins as president judge of the Fifth judicial district, was read in court April 2, 1821.

The fees charged by early attorneys and the manner in which they kept accounts between themselves and their clients are shown by the following memoranda of charges for legal services rendered his client, William Brown, by Gen. William Ayres. The account runs from 1809 to 1814. The first item of twenty dollars evidently a conditional fee, is marked cancelled, showing that the suit was not successful, The account is as follows:

1809. June. To fee in case of Cunningham, for his creditors, vs. Negley, in case of success	$20 00
July. To counsel, writing letter &c in the business of William Johnston and John Moser	2 00
Aug. 23. To treasury warrant	3 00
Nov. To cash received from Carothers, in case of Brown vs. Brown with interest from December, 1808	4 25
Fees in the case of Hudson	2 00
	$11 25
Feb. 24, 1810. The above account settled and there still remains due to William Brown $0.71, for which he received a credit on his note.	
Nov. 1813. To attending in court to the case with the grand jury about their bill	$ 2 00
Apr. 15, 1814. To writing release for yourself and wife to Alexander Logan	2 00

Owing to deaths occurring among the pioneers, probate business was added to the work of the court. In October, 1824, Charles Shaler presided as judge, with John Parker and James Bovard, associates, who were also present in October, 1823, with Judge Wilkins. On April 5, 1824, George Smith was sentenced by Judge Wilkins to twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the county jail for having refused to answer questions, as a witness, in the case of Church Smith vs. Samuel Kinkaid, and for leaving the court abruptly.

On June 24, 1824, a young man named Franklin B. Halleck, left Jacob Mechling's tavern in Butler owing about a days' board. Mechling swore out a capias, which was placed in the hands of the sheriff, who with his deputies started in pursuit of Halleck, whose route, it appears, lay through what is now Brady township. As the sheriff was passing David McJunkin's house, he met the latter who was just starting on a hunt. He ordered him to pursue the fugitive. McJunkin did so and commanded Halleck to halt. The command being unheeded, McJunkin raised his rifle and fired, the ball striking Halleck near the spine, and inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died eleven days later. McJunkin was arrested and charged with murder. On the trial he was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary at Philadelphia.

In April, 1828, Judge Shaler ordered a complete index of the continuance docket to be made, and a copy of execution docket from February, 1813, to April, 1824, to be written. An abuse was corrected in January, 1829, when Judge Shaler ordered that no execution should issue upon a judgment on a bond given to the treasurer for the surplus moneys, which might become due by purchasers of lands for taxes, until *scire facias* should first issue. In July of this year, William Stewart, clerk of the orphans' court, was ordered to make a copy of the orphans' court docket, from 1803 to July 11, 1829, in a legible hand.

The trial of Robert B. Cooly took place September 11, 1833, before Judge Bredin and the following named jurors: John Boyd, William Stewart, John Reed, Benjamin Swain, John Brown, George Boston, John McCallan, Frederick Henry, John T. McNees, William McJunkin, Francis Dobbs and Joshua J. Sedwick. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree, sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary of the western district of Allegheny county, and to pay one dollar fine and all the costs of the prosecution. The sheriff was allowed two assistants in conveying Cooly to prison.

From 1836 to 1840, the records of the court show no cases of special importance. Judge Bredin presided with the time-honored Associate Judges Parker and Bovard. At the September term, 1840, John Duffy qualified as associate judge, thus placing three Irishmen, all natives of the same county in Ireland, on the bench at the same time. In November, 1841, John Ray was chosen by the court to fill a vacancy in the board of commissioners, caused by a failure to elect in the preceding October.

On December 13, 1843, the celebrated trial of the "Commonwealth vs. Samuel Mohawk," charged with the murder, on Saturday, June 30, 1843, in Slippery Rock township, of Mrs. James Wigton and her five children, was begun before Judges Bredin and Duffy, and the following named jurors: John Brandon, Isaac

Boyer, Henry Barnhart, Robert E. Hays, John Oliver, Robert Hay, Robert Lemmon, Samuel Marshall, George A. Kirkpatrick, John Gilliland, Willian Cunningham and John Dull.

The trial, which lasted several days, during which no less than forty-eight witnesses were examined, resulted in a verdict of guilty, a sentence of death, and the hanging of the murderer in Butler, March 22, 1844.

The crime for which Mohawk thus paid the extreme penalty of the law, was one of the most horrible in the history of the State, and created such intense excitement among the people of the entire county that it was only through the most earnest efforts of those upholding the supremacy of the law that a lynching was prevented, and his legal conviction and execution rendered possible.

Samuel Mohawk, who was an Indian, was born December 25, 1807, on the Cattaraugus reservation, in New York. He attended a Quaker school in his youth, and subsequently engaged in hunting and farming. About 1832 he married Lydia Kypp, from whom he secured a divorce, and he afterwards married Sarah Silverheels. On the day before the murder, he made his appearance in Butler, put up at Brinker's tavern, and spent his time in drinking. The same evening he left, taking the stage for the Stone House tavern, where he got out, and is supposed to have spent the night in that neighborhood. The next morning he proceeded to James Wigton's house. What occurred there is best told in the words of his confession of the crime committed by him. It is as follows:

Opened the door, entered and saw the woman, asked her for an ax; she said she had none; then asked her for a knife, which she gave me, when I cut at her and I think I hit her on the arm. She attempted to escape, went out of doors, I followed, she returned into the house and tried to close the door on me, but I pushed it in with both hands and entered. She went out again, I followed and caught her about five rods from the door. She succeeded in taking the knife from me and threw me, but she held the knife while I held her wrists. In the struggle the knife cut the back of my head, when I pushed the woman off and struck her with my fist. She said: "You mustn't kill—I'll give you money," but I took up a stick of some size and struck her on the head, when she fell. I then took a stone, struck her and thought she was dead. I went into the house with the same stone, saw a child of five or six years old, which I struck and killed; saw another small child in the cradle, which I killed at once, then heard a child crying up-stairs, went up with a stick and struck the three children on the heads, and next went to the spring to get a drink; went back to the house and heard a child crying up-stairs, got a large stick and went upstairs, struck one of the children, on the large bed, that was moaning, and it made no more noise. On coming down saw the woman moving, and struck her with a stone, on the head, three times.

While this terrible crime was being committed, James Wigton was at his father's house less than a mile distant. Before his return, the murder had been discovered by Lemuel Davis, who, with his wife and son, had arrived at the Wigton home to help him with some hoeing. The alarm was given, and the entire neighborhood was aroused. Suspicion at once pointed to Samuel Mohawk, who had passed Joseph Kennedy's house that morning and had thrown a stone at young Kennedy. Pursuit was organized, and the murderer overtaken at the house of Philip Kiester, which he had entered a short time before, terrorizing the women, who fled and left him in possession. Before entering the house, he had provided himself with a handful of rocks. These he used against his pursuers,

one of them striking and knocking down Mr. Blair. An attempt to set the dog on him failed. The men then renewed the attack, holding boards above their heads to ward off the missiles. By this means his capture was effected. After binding him, he was taken to the Wigton home, where he confessed the crime. A determination on the part of those present to lynch him, was only overcome by the strong appeals of a few of the cooler-headed present. After being turned over to Sheriff Campbell, he was taken to Butler, lodged in jail, and in the course of a few months indicted for murder, tried, found guilty, sentenced and executed in the manner already set forth.

Between his arrest and trial the desire to deal with him in a summary manner, led to the organization of parties to take him from jail, but in each instance wise counsel prevailed, and the law was finally allowed to take its course and deal with him as his crime deserved.

In January, 1844, Elijah Nellis was tried for the murder of his wife Margaret, whom he had strangled. He was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

In June, 1845, Christian Buhl qualified as associate judge, and with Judges Bredin and Duffy composed the court.

In 1850, a constitutional amendment was adopted making the offices of president judge and associate judges elective, and fixing the term of the former at ten years and the latter five years. An act of the legislature approved April 15, 1851, made this amendment effective by providing for the election of presiding and associate judges.

The trial of John Duff for the murder of his twin brother, William, took place November 5, 1851. John H. Negley, then deputy attorney general for Butler county, represented the State, while Smith & Mitchell appeared for the defense. The evidence developed the fact that the accused had repeatedly made threats against his brother's life. A verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree resulted, followed by a motion for a new trial, which was granted in January, 1852. The murderer then withdrew his plea of " not guilty," pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of eleven and one-half years. He served the full time.

In May, 1853, Casper Lampartner and his wife Emeranza were tried for the murder of Constable Ferguson, who was killed in what is now Jefferson township, while attempting to arrest the husband. He was convicted, but afterwards made his escape from jail. His wife was acquitted. The State was represented in this case by John H. Negley.

In June, 1853, the court consisted of Hon. Daniel Agnew, president judge, with John McCandless and Samuel Marshall associate judges. The charge of Judge Agnew, delivered at this term, to the jury in the case of the "Commonwealth vs. Francis Croft," is well remembered. The defendant was indicted for plowing up a burial-ground, but owing to a defect in the act of 1849, providing punishment for such desecration, the judge directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

On election night, October 9, 1856, a crowd gathered at the hotel of George Cooper, near Glade Mills. During the evening Matthew Ramsey became bois-

terous, and in endeavoring to preserve order in his house Mr. Cooper became involved in a quarrel with him, during which he struck him on the left temple. Ramsey died from the effects of the blow, and Cooper was indicted for murder and tried before Judge Agnew, and acquitted. Mr. Cooper died at his home in Middlesex township, August 2, 1894, at the age of eighty years.

In December, 1856, Judge Agnew's associates were Jacob Mechling, Jr., and Thomas Stephenson. In June, 1860, a record was made of the first conviction for selling liquor without a license. In September resolutions of respect to the memory of John Graham, a member of the Butler county bar, were ordered spread upon the records. In December, 1861, James Mitchell and James Kerr were the associates of Judge Agnew. September 22, 1862, owing to the fact that nearly all the members of the Butler bar were in the army, Judge Agnew made an order simplifying court proceedings.

Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin, the successor of Judge Agnew, presided in December, 1863, his associates being Judges Kerr and Mitchell. December 1, 1866, Joseph Cummins and Thomas Garvey qualified as associate judges. In September, 1867, the court disposed of the first important divorce case tried in the county. The trial was had before a jury, and the verdict in favor of the wife, who was the petitioner, rendered.

The trial of John B. Addington, charged with the murder of Sidney B. Cunningham and Mr. Teeples, at a dance in Portersville, on the night of December 25, 1866, was begun March 6, 1867, before Judges McGuffin, Cummins and Garvey. The State was represented by E. McJunkin and L. Z. Mitchell. C. McCarthy, Charles McCandless, John N. Purviance, John M. Thompson and T. E. J. Lyon, appeared for the defendant. The trial continued until March 21, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. In 1868, upon a re-hearing, Addington pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to a term of twenty-five years in the penitentiary. He received a pardon after serving six years, owing, partly to the fact, that others concerned in the tragedy had never been brought to trial.

April 19, 1869, the trial of Zachary Taylor Hockenberry, for the murder of Nancy Ann McCandless, October 3, 1868, took place before Judge McGuffin and associates. John M. Greer, district attorney, and E. McJunkin represented the Commonwealth. The accused's attorneys were John M. Thompson and Charles McCandless. The jurors were John H. Cratty, Thomas Martin, Joseph Hamilton, Joseph Lane, Conrad Myers, John Shalatree, David Kelly, William Allen, John G. Christy, and from the talesmen, John K. McQuistion, Isaac Farnsworth and Robert Duncan. April 28, a verdict of guilty was returned. September 10, sentence of death was pronounced by Judge McGuffin, and carried into effect December 7, 1869, when Hockenberry was hanged. His body was buried in the cemetery at Prospect.

The trial of Philopœna Shugart, for poisoning her husband, Jacob Shugart, October 19, 1868, lasted from June 22 to July 5, 1869, when a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned. Owing to the sanity of the woman being questioned, the death penalty was not inflicted. The trial of Joseph Mar-

tin for aiding in the poisoning of Jacob Shugart was begun January 17, 1870, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

The Constitution of 1873 provided that, "whenever a county shall contain 40,000 inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge, learned in the law, and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of such districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts," etc.

In accordance with this amendment, Butler county, having more than 40,000 inhabitants, was erected into the Seventeenth judicial district, in 1874, with Lawrence county attached. Associate judges were elected until 1885, when the question arising, the Supreme Court decided that Butler county, being a separate judicial district, and entitled to the presiding judgeship the office of associate judge was abolished in this county.

In 1874, Hon. E. McJunkin was elected a judge of the Seventeenth judicial district. He resigned his seat in Congress to accept the office, and took his place on the bench in January, 1875, at which time Judge Bredin also entered upon the duties of his office.

The trial of William Wright, a colored man, for shooting Wilmot Amos, at Petrolia, July 1, 1874, took place in January, 1875, when he was sentenced to a term of ten and one-half years in the penitentiary. He died there six months after entering.

In March, 1877, Luke Flood was tried before Judge Bredin for the murder of D. Alexander Black, at Modoc, December 20, 1876. Messrs. McQuistion, Donnelly and Morris represented the Commonwealth. Messrs. Thompson, Scott and L. Z. Mitchell appeared for the defendant. A verdict of manslaughter was returned and Flood was sentenced to a term of four years in the penitentiary.

In 1880, John Lefevre, of Winfield township, was tried for the murder of his wife. He was found guilty and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. W. H. White, who stabbed Charles Egan, at Millerstown, March 1, 1881, was found guilty of murder in the second degree in June, 1881.

The killing of one Fleming by a Swede named Johnson took place at Butler in 1883. The defendant was convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to the penitentiary.

The judicial contest, growing out of the election of law judges, November 4, 1884, was heard before a court, convened at Butler, December 22, 1884, composed of Hon. Henry Hice, of the Thirty-sixth judicial district; Hon. James B. Neale, of the Thirty-third judicial district, and Hon. Samuel S. Mehard, of the Thirty-fifth judicial district. The question submitted was, whether Butler county alone constituted the Seventeenth judicial district and her right to elect at least one law judge for that district under the act of August 7, 1883. In that act, Butler county was set apart as the Seventeenth district, Lawrence county was attached for judicial purposes, and the election of two judges, one of whom must reside at New Castle, was ordered. Under this act, the election of November, 1884, was

Yours Truly
Thos. A. Robinson

held. James Bredin, John M. Greer, Ebenezer McJunkin, John McMichael and Aaron L. Hazen were the candidates. The vote of the two counties was as follows: John McMichael, 7,252; Aaron L. Hazen, 7,199; John M. Greer, 7,054; James Bredin, 5,345, and Ebenezer McJunkin, 3,784. The returns of each county, showed that James Bredin received 4,457, and John M. Greer 4,288 votes in Butler county alone, and on this showing the former claimed to have been elected judge of the Seventeenth district, in opposition to the certificate of the canvassing board, who declared John McMichael and Aaron L. Hazen the judges-elect. Judges Hice and Mehard held that Butler county, under the act of 1883, did not have the right to elect one judge for her courts, but that with Lawrence she should elect two judges, whose jurisdiction was equal in both counties. Judge Neale dissented, and so the petitions of James Bredin and John M. Greer were dismissed. No appeals being taken, commissions were issued to Judges McMichael and Hazen. In 1892, Hon. John M. Greer was elected additional law judge, *vice* McMichael, deceased, and in 1893, when Butler county alone was designated as the Seventeenth judicial district, he became the judge of the district thus created.

In February, 1888, United States Marshal McSweeney and deputies, acting on previous information, made a raid in the northern part of the county and succeeded in capturing a number of persons engaged in counterfeiting, with the appliances used in their illegal business. Several of those arrested were found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Others against whom there was no evidence to connect them with the crime were discharged.

The celebrated Harbison-Monks case, of 1887 and 1888, was closed in May, 1888, the woman being the victor. Trouble between Robert Harbison and his wife followed the birth of their child and led the trio into court. In August, 1887, Judge Hazen ordered that the child be placed in the father's care, which order was observed. Later, the resolute woman obtained possession of her infant and fled with him to Kansas. This abduction was followed by the arrest of her two brothers and Wendell Hickey, for contempt of court in aiding the abduction; but they were released on bail, so that they could produce the child in court. On May 12, they not only produced the infant, but also the mother. The father was represented by Judge Charles McCandless and Col. J. M. Thompson; while Judge E. McJunkin, J. M. Galbreath and S. F. Bowser, represented the mother, infant and young men. Here the judge discharged the writ of habeas corpus and remanded the defendants to the sheriff's custody, except the infant, which was ordered to be placed in the keeping of its father. The mother declared that she would never surrender the child; but the judge ordered Sheriff Redic, to enforce the order. Under the law the sheriff was bound to comply, but he stoutly refused, and the court then authorized him to deputize some one to carry out its orders. Quickly adopting the suggestion of the judge, he summoned the child's father. This power conferred, Harbison attempted to drag the infant from its mother's arms. Strong men left the court in tears, pitying the law that could countenance such barbarity, and even the lawyers for the prosecution became abashed and asked the court to direct Mrs. Harbison's brothers to take the babe from their sister. Luckily, the judge did not respond to their request, and

for a little while there was a calm. Another writ was issued ordering the surrender of the child; but the brave mother defied the court and was ordered to jail. With her were sent her brothers and young Hickey. On May 14, when the plaintiff arrived in Butler, to continue the case against his wife, he met here a crowd of angry neighbors, whose looks boded him no good. His determination to obtain the child was shaken, but his friends urged him on. Toward noon a rumor was current that the sheriff would be compelled to take the child from the mother; but she, hearing of it, produced a chain and padlock, with which she secured herself within the cell. The people were not idle all this time. They determined that the brave woman should hold her offspring against all odds. With this knowledge, Harbison and his friends calmed down; he dismissed the lawyers who had the case so far, and becoming a client of John M. Greer, he asked that his petition and all rulings under it be set aside, and the mother, infant and their friends discharged from jail. - It was a welcome denouement for Judge Hazen, and he did not neglect to express his gratification at the sudden and pleasant turn of affairs.

The trial of Thomas E. Lee, for the murder of John McCall, at Evans City, on the night of October 31, 1889, commenced in December, following. The State was represented by Judge McCandless and District-Attorney McPherrin, while Thompson & Son and W. A. Forquer defended. The evidence showed that McCall was killed while participating at a ball, given by a secret order, known as the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Lee was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to a term of six and one-half years of solitary confinement in the penitentiary.

The jail delivery of March 4, 1892, was a most unwelcome one for the sheriff. Late on that evening, James F. Mills (the murderer of Dugan), with James Brittin and Joseph Gibson (colored), Jesse Smith, T. J. Black and Charles Miller, escaped from the jail. Brittin was re-arrested at Callery, and Black at Renfrew, the day after, while Smith was caught on March 6. The capture of Mills was effected later, and he appeared for trial on March 21. The man-hunt was vigorously prosecuted until the criminals were run down and captured.

James F. Mills, who murdered Peter Dugan, December 22, 1891, on the Welsh farm, in Connoquenessing township, was tried in March, 1892. District Attorney Reiber and S. F. Bowser represented the Commonwealth, while Forquer, McQuistion, McCandless and Thompson defended the accused. The last named lawyer protested that the court was not legally convened, raising the point that unless a case was in progress at the close of the second week of a quarter sessions' term, the term could not be extended beyond two weeks. In proof, he presented rulings made in 1850, when another murderer named Mills was brought to justice. Attorney Reiber and Judge Hazen opposed this logic and ordered the jury to be impanelled. Like former cases of this character, jurors were challenged wholesale, but by the evening of the second day twelve men were accepted, namely: James Wilson, Grant Jones, O. M. Albert, C. H. Wible, Daniel Overheim, Isaac Wible, Robert Kley, Levi Albert, H. C. Bricker, William Starr, Charles Reilly and L. D. Kiester. The counsel for the defense saved the pris-

ner's life, but could not save him from the penitentiary, where he was sent for twelve years.

The murder of Mrs. Hasler and her daughter, Mrs. Flora Martin, by Harper Whitmire, took place near St. Joe Station, December 5, 1893. The suicide of Whitmire, on the day following, relieved the county of the onus and cost of the prosecution, the only legal action being taken by the coroner.

THE BENCH.

Before Butler county was organized her territory was attached to Allegheny county for judicial purposes, thus coming under the jurisdiction of the courts of the latter county, the presiding judge of which was Hon. Alexander Addison, a native of Scotland. In 1794 he aided the authorities in quelling the "Whisky Insurrection," and made many enemies. In 1802, Judge Addison refused to permit an associate judge to charge the jury after he had delivered his address. For this he was summoned before the higher courts, which dismissed the complaint against him. His enemies, not content with this, carried the matter to the legislature. He was impeached by the House of Representatives, tried by the senate, found guilty as charged, and sentenced to removal from office, and perpetually disqualified from again filling any judicial position in Pennsylvania. He died in Pittsburg, November 27, 1807.

Hon. Jesse Moore, the successor of Judge Addison, was commissioned as president judge of the Sixth judicial district of Pennsylvania, April 5, 1803, previous to which time he had practiced law for some years at Sunbury. From 1804 to 1818 he presided over the court of common pleas of this county. Judge Moore was a solemn, dignified and austere man, both in his official and private life. He dressed after the fashion of Colonial days and was a punctillious observer of the old-time manners. He regarded his office as one of the very highest importance and dignity, and was constantly reminding the members of the bar to deport themselves in a dignified manner outside the court-room as well as in the judicial presence. His dignified character and his adherence in dress to the old-time dress-coat, knee breeches, buckles and stockings, as well as to the powdered wig and queue, caused him to be long remembered by the early settlers of the county. He was a native of Montgomery county, and died December 21, 1854.

Hon. Samuel Roberts was born in Philadelphia, September 8, 1763. He was admitted to the bar in that city in 1793, and soon afterward moved to Sunbury. He was appointed president judge of the district including Butler county in 1818 and held the office until his death in 1820.

Hon. William Wilkins, the successor of Judge Roberts, presided for the first time in Butler county, April 2, 1821, and continued in office until July, 1824.

Hon. Charles Shaler presented his commission as judge July 5, 1824. His term of office was marked by an able discharge of its responsible duties. His rulings, especially in land cases, disclosing an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of the law.

Hon. John Bredin was born in the town of Stranorlar, Donegal county, Ireland, in 1794. In 1802 he came to Butler county with his parents. When at the age of sixteen he went to Pittsburg and took a position as clerk in a general

store. When eighteen years of age he purchased a tract of wild land in what is now Summit township, Butler county. In 1817 he was clerk in the prothonotary's office in Butler. He next began reading law under Gen. William Ayres. His association as a student with this well-known lawyer and land owner, gave him a practical insight into the land business and made him acquainted with the early land laws. This knowledge afterwards proved of great value to him in his practice and he came to be regarded as an authority in land title disputes. In 1824 he entered into the newspaper business with his brother Maurice, combining law and journalism until 1830. In 1829 he married Nancy McClelland, of Franklin, Venango county. In 1831 he was appointed president judge of this judicial district, a position he filled with marked ability until his death May 21, 1851.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, president judge of this district from 1851 to 1863, and afterwards associate justice and chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is a man of eminent ability as a lawyer and jurist. While on the bench in this county he won the respect of the members of the bar and the people by the manner in which he met the exacting duties of his office. He has a fine legal mind and his decisions were rarely reversed on appeals. His election to the bench of the Supreme Court was a deserved recognition of his high ability and his upright conduct in public and private life.

Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin was president judge from 1863 to 1874. During his term a number of important criminal and civil suits were tried before him. He made an excellent record, and was deservedly popular.

Hon. Charles McCandless was born in Centre township, Butler county, November 27, 1834. At the age of twenty he taught school, during the winter of 1854-55, in the same log school house in Centre township which he had attended as a boy. In 1856 he entered Witherspoon Institute. After leaving that school he read law in the office of his uncle, Charles C. Sullivan, was admitted to practice June 14, 1858, and became the partner of his preceptor, and soon gained recognition as an able and successful lawyer. In 1860, Mr. Sullivan died, and Mr. McCandless succeeded to his large practice. In 1862, he was elected to the State Senate for a term of three years. In 1872, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated Grant and Wilson. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Hartranft judge of the Seventeenth judicial district to fill a vacancy, and was one of the Republican candidates for the same office at the ensuing election, but was defeated. He was appointed chief justice of New Mexico in February, 1878. In the following October, he resigned and returned to Butler, giving attention to his large practice until his death, March 14, 1893.

Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, the ninth president judge of this district, was born in Centre township, Butler county, March 28, 1819, his father, David McJunkin, being one of the pioneer settlers of that township. In 1836 he became a student in Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, graduating in 1841. He then came to Butler and began the study of law in the office of Charles C. Sullivan. He was admitted to the bar September 12, 1843, and became the partner of his preceptor. In 1849 he was appointed deputy attorney-general, and began practice on his own account. It was not long until he became recognized as a suc-

cessful and able member of the bar, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. In politics, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, being one of the organizers of the Republican party in Butler county. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and a member of the electoral college in 1864. In the fall of 1870 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1872. In 1874 he ran as an independent Republican candidate for the office of judge of the Seventeenth judicial district, and was elected, resigning his seat in Congress to accept that office, and taking his seat on the bench in January, 1875. He drew lots with his colleague for the president judgeship, which he won, filling the position until January, 1885. Since his retirement from the bench he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession. Perhaps no other man now living has been more fully identified, not only with the legal and political, but with the material progress of the county. Since his arrival at manhood's years he has been one of the foremost citizens in the community, a leader at the bar, a leader in his party and a leader in every progressive and public-spirited enterprise calculated to advance the best interests of the people among whom he lived so long, and by whom he has been so often and so deservedly honored.

Hon. James Bredin, son of John Bredin, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1831. He received a liberal education in the local schools, at Washington College, and in the naval school at Annapolis. A reference to the military chapter will show the part taken by him in the Mexican war. Early in 1850, he returned to Butler and began reading law in his father's office, but after his father's death, in 1851, continued his studies in the office of Hon. E. McJunkin. He was admitted to the bar, June 14, 1853; but he did not at once begin practice, preferring to join James Campbell, S. M. Lane and others in establishing a bank here, and a branch at New Castle. In 1855, however, he returned to the profession; in 1871 moved to Allegheny, and, in 1874, was elected one of the judges of the Seveneenth district and served ten years. His subsequent removal to Allegheny does not alienate him from Butler, where he is recognized as an able lawyer and is held in high esteem.

Hon. Aaron L. Hazen is a native of Shenango township, Lawrence county, where he was born February 19, 1837. He was educated in the district schools and in Beaver Academy, from which he graduated in 1858. He then entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1861, the last year being devoted to law studies. He enlisted April 19, 1861, in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Being disqualified for service in the ranks by deafness, he became a paymaster's clerk, serving until the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar at New Castle in September, 1865, was elected district attorney in 1870, and re-elected in 1873. In 1884, he was elected one of the two judges of the Seventeenth judicial district, then embracing Butler and Lawrence counties. After his election he took up his residence in Butler as president judge. In September, 1893, a separation of the district took place, Butler county alone becoming the Seventeenth judicial district. Lawrence county was erected into a new district. Under this re-apportionment, Hon. John M. Greer became president judge of the Seventeenth, and Judge Hazen president judge of the new Lawrence

county district. This change made it necessary for Judge Hazen to resume his residence in New Castle. His term of office expired in January, 1895. His discharge of his duties during the eight years he presided in Butler, was marked by a strict observance of legal forms and a desire to render exact justice.

Hon. John M. Greer is a native of Jefferson township, Butler county, where he was born August 3, 1844. In July, 1862, a month before he was eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the defense of the Union, and, although wounded at Petersburg, remained in the service until February, 1866, when he was mustered out. After his return from the army, he taught school, and afterward read law in the office of the late Judge Charles McCandless. In September, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and, in 1868, was elected district attorney for a term of three years. In 1876 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he was nominated for the office of secretary of internal affairs. In that year, however, the entire Republican ticket suffered defeat. In 1884, he was one of the two nominees of the Republican party for judge of the Seventeenth Judicial district, but failed of election. From 1887 to 1891, he served as inspector and examiner of soldiers' orphan schools. In 1892, on the death of Judge McMichael, he was elected as his successor—additional law judge of the Seventeen judicial district. In 1893, under the operation of a special act of the legislature, Butler county alone became the Seventeenth judicial district, Lawrence county being erected into a new district, with Judge Hazen as president judge. Judge Greer then succeeded to the president judgeship of the Seventeenth judicial district. The career of Judge Greer has been one of continuous growth. His successive promotions have come to him in recognition of his ability and the satisfactory discharge of every duty entrusted to him. He has made an excellent record since his elevation to the bench, and is one of the most popular judges that has ever occupied the position.

THE BAR.

John Gilmore, prominent as a lawyer and politician, during the early years of the county's history, was the son of James Gilmore, a native of Ireland, who came to what is now Somerset county, Pennsylvania, prior to or during the Revolution, in which county John Gilmore was born in 1780. A few years later his parents removed to Washington county, where he passed his youth and young manhood. After the usual preparatory studies, he was admitted to the bar, being at the time twenty-one years of age. He shortly afterward began the practice of law in Pittsburg. In 1803, he was married, in the town of Washington, to Miss Elena Spence Anderson, and the same year came to Butler as deputy attorney general. He served several terms in the legislature from Butler county, was speaker of the House in 1821, and was prominent in the legal and political history of the county during the first twenty-five years of its existence. He died in 1845, after a long, useful and honorable career.

David C. Cunningham, a brother of the Cunninghams who founded the borough of Butler, was admitted to practice in Butler in 1804, and was well-known to the bench and bar of the earlier years of the county's history.

Col. John Purviance, a soldier of the War of 1812, was born in Washington,

Pennsylvania, December 28, 1781. He studied law there under Parker Campbell. In 1804 he came to Butler as a practicing attorney. He was the legal advisor of the Harmony Society from 1805 to 1815, with the exception of the time passed on the frontier as colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Militia Regiment. He was a brother-in-law of John Gilmore, having married an elder sister of Mrs. Gilmore. The family returned to Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1814, where Colonel Purviance died, December 28, 1820. The Purviances of Butler county are descended from him.

Gen. William Ayres came to western Pennsylvania in 1794, with the troops sent to quell "The Whisky Insurrection," in the capacity of a tailor. Being ambitious of a more prominent career than his trade offered, he entered the office of Judge Brackenridge, in Pittsburg, and began the study of law. He appears to have been an apt student, not only of law, but of politics, and quick to take advantage of every opportunity for preferment. When Butler county was organized, he was appointed to the office of prothonotary, which then included among its duties those of clerk of the courts, and of register and recorder. He soon became a large land owner, and a powerful factor in the political life of the county. He was admitted to the bar in 1809, and immediately established himself as a successful practitioner. Although a bachelor, he built for himself a comfortable and well furnished home, and lived what was then considered an affluent and luxurious life. He was a lover of books, and surrounded himself with a large private library, devoting his leisure to their study and perusal. At his death, in 1843, he left an estate, of real and personal property, valued at $150,000.

John Galbraith is mentioned in the chapter on "The Press," for the reason that by establishing *The Butler Palladium and Republican Star*, he became the pioneer newspaper man of the county. After studying law in Butler under Gen. William Ayres, he was admitted to the bar in Butler, November 10, 1818. He removed to Franklin in 1819, and became one of the prominent lawyers of Venango county. He afterwards removed to Erie, where he became president judge.

Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, a native of Butler county, and, during his lifetime, a man of national note, was born in Butler, January 10, 1809. By the death, in 1820, of his father, Col. John Purviance, the responsibility of maintaining the family devolved upon him and an older brother. His boyhood and youth were devoted to earnest work and in laying the foundation for an honorable and eminent career. He carried a surveyor's chain, clerked in the offices of the prothonotary, sheriff and commissioners, and did such other work as enabled him to aid in supporting his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters. In the meantime he had been educating himself, and had acquired studious and thoughtful habits. He prepared himself for a professional career by reading law in the office of Gen. William Ayres, and was admitted to practice October 2, 1827. He began his legal career in Warren county, and was soon appointed deputy attorney general. Within a few years he returned to Butler county. He was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of 1838, his colleague from Butler county being Gen. William Ayres. He served in the General Assemblies of 1838 and 1839, as a member of the House of Representatives from Butler county. In 1844 he was a delegate to the Whig National

Convention which nominated Henry Clay for President, and in 1856 a member of the first Republican National Convention, and was recognized as one of the founders of the Republican party. He was elected to Congress in 1854, and re-elected in 1856. While in Congress he took a prominent part in the Kansas-Nebraska debates, opposing his voice and his vote to the attempt of the slave power to extend its dominion over the western territories. In 1859, after the expiration of his term in Congress, he removed to Pittsburg. In 1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. In 1861 he was elected attorney-general of Pennsylvania. He was tendered an important diplomatic appointment by President Lincoln, but, not desiring to go abroad, declined it. He enjoyed in a high degree not only the confidence and esteem of Mr. Lincoln, but also of Edwin M. Stanton, the famous Secretary of War. As a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, he aided in the nomination of President Lincoln for a second term, and in 1868 was a delegate to the convention that nominated Grant as the presidential candidate of the Republican party. This convention also chose Mr. Purviance as a member of the national executive committee. In 1872 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the nomination of vice-president on the Republican ticket. He was a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution of 1873. With the discharge of his duties as a member of that notable assemblage, his public career closed. From his first appearance in public life to the signing of that Constitution, he had given his native State over forty years of able, faithful and distinguished service, and had secured the respect and esteem of her citizens. He died at his home in Pittsburg, February 14, 1882. His widow died in December, 1891.

Hon. Joseph Buffington began his career in Butler as the editor of a weekly paper called *The Repository*. He read law in the office of Gen. William Ayres, and was admitted to the bar July 4, 1826. About a year afterward he moved to Kittanning. In 1832 he was elected a delegate to the National Convention of the Anti-Masonic party at Baltimore. In 1840 he was a presidential elector on the Whig ticket. He was elected to Congress in 1842, and served two terms. In 1849 he was appointed judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, and in 1852 was tendered, but declined, the chief judgeship of Utah. In 1855 he was appointed judge of the Tenth judicial district, to fill a vacancy; was elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1866. In 1871 he resigned, owing to failing health. On February 3, 1872, while apparently in his usual health, he died very suddenly, closing a long, useful and honorable life, peacefully and painlessly. Descending from Quaker parentage, his life was marked by a quiet but firm adherence to those principles which he believed to be right. His education and his studious habits enabled him to master the intricacies of the law, and to take high rank as a jurist, while a faithful and fearless discharge of his official duties won for him the respect of the people.

Col. Francis McBride, who was sheriff of the county in 1830, kept hotel where the Lowry House stands for several years, studied law, and some years later entered into partnership with L. Z. Mitchell. He lived for awhile in the old Walter Lowrie residence.

Yours Truly
John M. Shaw

Hon. James Thompson, eminent in the legal annals of Pennsylvania, was a native of Middlesex township, Butler county, where he was born in 1805, youngest son of William Thompson. He entered upon the active duties of life as the first printer's devil in the office of *The Butler Palladium*, the pioneer newspaper of the county, established August 17, 1818. In 1826, being then nineteen years of age, he began reading law under John Gilmore, at that time a leading member of the Butler bar. He completed his studies, however, at Kittanning, under Thomas Blair, and was admitted to the Butler bar April 9, 1828, and later located at Franklin, where he resided for thirteen years. In 1832 he was elected as a representative in the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1833 and 1834. During his last term he was chosen speaker of the House. In May, 1839, he was appointed judge of a special district, created to dispose of accumulated business. In 1842 he moved to Erie, and in 1844 was elected to Congress, serving from 1845 to 1847. In 1848 he was again elected, serving from 1849 to 1851. In 1857 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, associate justice of the Supreme Court, and served the last five years of his fifteen-year term as chief justice. With the beginning of his term as associate justice he took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his life. A few years after his retirement from the bench, and while engaged in the argument of a case in court, he fell to the floor and expired. During his long career in public life, Judge Thompson maintained a high reputation as a lawyer and jurist, and to great ability added an unblemished name, an unassailable integrity, and the record of an unselfish, high-minded and patriotic citizen. He left a widow, three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Samuel Gustine Thompson, has recently retired from the Supreme bench.

Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, born in Butler borough, January 21, 1806, son of John Gilmore, read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar January 8, 1828. He was elected to the legislature in 1836 and 1837, and filled the position of secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1838. In 1845 he was appointed judge of the territory now forming the Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh judicial districts, by Governor Shunk. When that office became an elective one, he carried the old district easily, and was its president judge when he died, in 1873.

David O. Walker, nephew of Jonathan Walker, a pioneer lawyer of Pittsburg, was admitted to the Butler county bar, January 7, 1828. While he resided here his life was uneventful.

George W. Smith, of whom mention is made in the chapter on The Press, was born in the neighboring county of Mercer in 1806. He came to Butler to work in the woolen factory; but soon began the study of law under General Ayres, continuing until admitted to the bar, April 7, 1829. An uncompromising Whig, he fought his way to the legislature, and, in 1848, went within measurable distance of Congress, that popular Democrat, Alfred Gilmore, carrying the district by a very small majority. In 1855 he went to Kansas, and was soon in the midst of the stormy struggle then taking place. He was elected Governor by the Anti-Lecompton division of the Free-State men, but the election, like Rip Van Winkle's drinks, didn't count. He was elected to the legislature and served as

speaker of that body. He afterwards became police judge of the city of Lawrence, holding the office until his death, September 28, 1878.

Walter H. Lowrie, who was admitted to the bar July 6, 1830, was the son of Matthew B. Lowrie, and grandson of John Lowrie, a pioneer settler of Allegheny township. From 1857 to 1863 he was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles Craven Sullivan, for many years one of the ablest members of the Butler bar, was a son of Charles Sullivan, a native of Northumberland county, Virginia. He was born on the old homestead farm, in Franklin township, Butler county, March 10, 1807. After graduating from Jefferson College, in 1828, he became a law student in the office of Gen. William Ayres, and was admitted to the bar October 10, 1831. He soon took rank as an able lawyer and successful advocate. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1844. In the earlier years of his manhood he was an ardent Whig of anti-slavery principles. He afterwards became an uncompromising Abolitionist, and subsequently a Republican. His legal practice grew to be very large, and his reputation as a lawyer was such as to give him a place among the leaders of the profession in the State. He died February 27, 1860, leaving a widow and five children.

Gen. John N. Purviance, son of Col. John Purviance, was born in Butler, September 27, 1810, and died in 1885. Educated in the old schools of Butler, he was competent at the age of sixteen to take a position in Fox's store, on the Clarion river, and a year later to fill that of commissioners' clerk. In the meantime he read law under John Bredin, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1832. In 1843 he was commissioned major-general of the military division comprising Butler, Mercer and Beaver counties, and was auditor-general of the State from 1845 to 1851, as well as escheator-general and a member of the board of property. In 1833 he married Eliza Jane Potts, of Pittsburg, who survived him until November 3, 1886. In civil and military affairs, as well as in political life, he was a particular favorite in his native county, and one of the most popular among her citizens.

Hon. Alfred Gilmore, a native of Butler borough, and a son of John Gilmore, was one of the early lawyers. Studying in the office of Samuel A. Gilmore, he was admitted to practice March 15, 1836. Elected to Congress, he served in the National House four years, and then became a citizen of Massachusetts, and afterward of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1890 or 1891.

William Haslett, spoken of in the chapter on The Press, read law under John Bredin and was admitted to practice December 11, 1837.

Jonathan Ayres read law with his uncle, William Ayres, and was admitted to the bar June 11, 1838. Immediately after he moved to Franklin, where he became known as publisher of the *Democrat*. Early in the "forties" he moved to New Castle, where he continued practice. His positive character did not make him many friends, while his lack of energy did not make him many enemies.

Edward M. Bredin, a nephew of Judge John Bredin, though born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1819, came to Butler when a youth, read law under his

uncle and was admitted to the bar here October 2, 1839. In this chapter and in that devoted to Butler borough, the name of Edward M. Bredin often occurs, for he was undoubtedly one of the ablest advisers of the bar of Butler county. His death took place August 9, 1887.

William Timblin, a native of Centre township, Butler county, read law under Samuel A. Purviance and was admitted to the bar September 14, 1841. His death occurred in the year 1856.

Thomas M. Marshall, though never a resident member of this bar, has practiced here more or less for many years. Born in Ireland, he came with his parents to Penn township, Butler county, in 1824, there grew to manhood and formed that character which afterwards brought him to a foremost place in the legal profession. He located in Pittsburg, where he has won a fine reputation as a safe counselor and a brilliant advocate. In 1854 he left the Whig party because of its apparent sympathies with Know Nothingism and came to Butler to address the people on the unsound principles of that dark-lantern organization. Mr. Marshall is recognized as one of the prominent lawyers of western Pennsylvania.

John Graham was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, in 1821, and died in 1860. When seventeen years old he became an apprentice in Stewart's cabinet shop at Butler, two years later was appointed deputy sheriff, and in 1842 began reading law in the office of Samuel A. Gilmore. On September 12, 1844, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1845 appointed deputy attorney-general, making for himself a good legal reputation. In 1845 he married Catherine, a sister of Edward M. Bredin.

Lewis Z. Mitchell, born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1824, located in Butler county ten years later. About the year 1843 he began the study of law under Samuel A. Purviance, and was admitted to the bar, February 11, 1845. For almost half a century he has been a member of the legal circle of Butler, and a citizen, who, at all times has satisfactorily performed his duties toward municipality, county, state and nation.

John H. Negley, son of the pioneer, John Negley, was born in Butler borough, February 7, 1823. He received a literary education in the Butler Academy, and, from 1841 to 1843, studied at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania. In 1843, he entered the law office of Hon John Bredin, and on March 25, 1845, was admitted to the bar. Three years later, he was appointed deputy-attorney-general for this county, and, under the new Constitution, was elected district attorney in 1850. He entered the field of journalism in 1855, as editor of the *Herald*. In 1861 he was appointed enrolling officer for this county; in 1863 elected a member of the legislature, and re-elected in 1864 and 1865. From 1866 to 1868 he was engaged in law practice, but in April, 1869, resumed journalism as editor and publisher of the *Citizen*. In 1870–71, he was assistant-assessor of internal revenue for this county, but the position did not divorce him from editorial charge of the *Citizen*, which was solely controlled by him until 1888, when his son, William S. Negley, became owner. Mr. Negley is one of the oldest members of the bar, and still devotes his attention to the profession.

Col. John McPherrin Sullivan was born in Butler, August 9, 1822. He received his early education in the Old Stone Academy of Butler. He entered Jefferson College in November, 1838, graduating therefrom September 28, 1843. After leaving college he became a law student in the office of Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, of Butler, was admitted to practice in December, 1845, and a few months later entered into a law partnership with Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, continuing until January 1, 1855. During the winters of 1845 and 1846 he was the legislative correspondent at Harrisburg of the New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Enquirer* and Pittsburg *Commercial*. From 1847 to 1850 he served as assistant clerk in the senate, and was chief clerk in 1852–53. In January, 1855, he became deputy secretary of state, and in January, 1858, was appointed deputy superintendent of common schools, a position he resigned in July, 1860. In 1861, he was appointed chief corresponding clerk in the office of the quartermaster-general of the army at Washington, D. C., the duties of which position he discharged with fidelity until April 1, 1867, covering a period the most momentous in the nation's history. In March, 1867, he was appointed collector of internal revenue of the Twenty-third district, and filled this office for nearly fifteen years. Since the close of his official career he has resided in the old family homestead in Butler. Though no longer in public life, he takes a deep interest in everything tending to promote the best interest of the people of his home, and especially of the surviving soldiers.

James Potts, a native of this county, studied law in Butler and was admitted to the bar, June 11, 1850. In 1871 he was commissioned president judge of Cambria county. His death occurred at Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1891.

Arcus McDermitt, a native of Butler county, studied under C. C. Sullivan, and was admitted to practice September 30, 1850. He moved to Mercer, Pennsylvania, a few years later, and, in 1874, was elected judge of that district, under the new Constitution. He served on the bench until his death.

Col Archibald Blakeley was born near the confluence of Glade run and the Connoquenessing, July 16, 1827, taught school in early manhood and read law with George W. Smith. He was admitted to the bar at Butler, November 10, 1852, and the following year was elected district attorney. In 1855 he was a delegate from Butler county to the first Republican State Convention held at Pittsburg. As lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years, he made a good war record. He practiced law at Franklin from 1864 to 1868, and then removed to Pittsburg, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession.

James T. Lane, who was brought to Butler county by his parents, in 1832, when two years of age, entered the office of Purviance & Sullivan in 1845, and November 15, 1853, was admitted to the bar. In 1854, he became a resident of Davenport, Iowa. In 1858 he was chosen city attorney; in 1862, elected a member of the legislature, and was a presidential elector in 1868 and 1872. He was appointed United States attorney for Iowa in 1873, a position he held until 1882.

William G. Thompson, a brother of Col. John M. Thompson, is a native of Brady township. He taught school in that neighborhood, and read law under

William Timblin. He was admitted to the bar November 15, 1853, and moved to Iowa shortly after, settling in Linn county. He served as major of an Iowa regiment during the war and later represented his district in Congress.

Thomas Robinson was born in Armagh county, Ireland, July 4, 1825, accompanied his parents to America in 1832, and to Penn township, Butler county, in 1835. Entering the office of George W. Smith, at Butler, he proved an apt law student and was admitted to the bar, September 25, 1855. At first a Whig, he afterwards became a Republican, was a delegate to the first State convention of the Republican party in 1855, and, ever since, has been an uncompromising adherent and champion of its principles. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature, and for nearly forty years he has been one of the local leaders of his party. He is a born fighter, delights in a legal or political battle, and though defeat may wait upon him, he is seldom discouraged or driven from the arena.

Walter L. Graham was born in Butler borough, October 25, 1831, and received his education in the Butler Academy, Witherspoon Institute and Jefferson College. Graduating in 1854 from the last named school, he read law under Samuel A. Purviance and C. C. Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar September 25, 1855. In 1860, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention; in 1862, enlisted in the Emergency militia, and since the war he has practiced at the Butler bar.

Col. William Blakeley, a native of this county, read law under his brother, Archibald Blakeley, and was admitted to the bar, March 24, 1856. Like his brother, he was engaged in teaching school in the Brownsdale neighborhood prior to becoming a lawyer. In 1856, he moved to Kittanning, was elected district attorney in 1859, a position he resigned in 1862 to become lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Calvary. In 1865, he was breveted brigadier-general in recognition of his services, and the same year formed a law partnership with his brother, at Franklin. In 1868 he removed to Pittsburg and became a leading member of the bar of that city.

James W. Kirker, a well-known attorney of the Allegheny county bar, died at his home, Bellevue, August 10, 1893, of heart disease, after a brief illness. He was born in Middle Lancaster, September 20, 1832; attended the district school and later earned enough money by teaching to pay his way at Allegheny College. He studied law and surveying at the same time, and at the age of twenty-four, September 22, 1856, was admitted to practice in the Butler county courts. He was elected district attorney and, during the war, was appointed provost-marshal for the district composed of Allegheny and Butler counties.

Col. John M. Thompson was born in Brady township, Butler county, January 4, 1830. After completing an academic course at Witherspoon Institute, he read law in the office of Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, was admitted to the bar February 24, 1854, and became a partner in the office of Purviance & Sullivan. He soon developed marked forensic ability and took a leading position at the bar. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1859. During the latter session he served as speaker *pro tem* of the House. In 1862 he entered the army and was elected major of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served until February 14, 1863.

After his return to Butler he resumed the practice of law. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated General Grant for the presidency. He was one of the presidential electors of Pennsylvania in 1872. In 1875 he was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. E. McJunkin. He was again elected in 1876 for a full term of two years. He is at present one of the oldest and ablest members of the Butler bar, and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.

Hon. John H. Mitchell, United States Senator from Oregon, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was born June 22, 1835. When he was two years old his parents moved to Butler county. After attending the common school, he entered Witherspoon Institute, graduating therefrom after pursuing the usual course of study. He then read law in the office of Purviance & Thompson and was admitted to the bar March 22, 1858. In 1860 he went to Oregon and began the practice of law in the city of Portland. He soon took rank among the leaders of the bar of the Pacific coast. He was elected city attorney in 1861; state senator in 1862; lieutenant-governor in 1864 and professor of medical jurisprudence of Willamette College in 1866. In 1872 he was elected to the United States Senate, of which body he is at present a member, and serving his third term. A stanch Republican, he is not only a popular leader of his party in Oregon, but an able and influential member of the senate.

The records of the prothonotary's office show that the following named attorneys were admitted to practice in the courts of Butler county, from 1804 to 1893 inclusive:

James Allison, February 11, 1805; William Ayres, June 5, 1809; James Alexander, March 26, 1836; Jonathan Ayres, June 11, 1838; Daniel Agnew, April 4, 1831; Isaac Ash, March 28, 1859; S. S. Avery, June 11, 1873.

Henry M. Brackenridge, February 15, 1815; John Bredin, August 12, 1817; Joseph Buffington, July 4, 1826; Edward M. Bredin, October 2, 1839; Jacob K. Boyd, December 7, 1839; Oren Baldwin, March 25, 1845; John Boreland, October 28, 1845; James M. Bredin, May 20, 1851; Archibald Blakeley, November 10, 1852; James Bredin, June 14, 1853; William Blakeley, March 24, 1856; Amzi Brewster, March 28, 1859; George A. Black, September 25, 1865; Samuel M. Boyd, January 12, 1869; William H. Black, June 14, 1869; W. D. Brandon, March 17, 1871; A. W. Barry, March 13, 1872; George H. Bemus, October 21, 1872; S. F. Bowser, September 7, 1874; M. C. Benedict, January 6, 1875; A. T. Black, October 19, 1875; Joseph B. Bredin, October 19, 1875; Newton Black, October 5, 1876; E. I. Brugh, April 28, 1874; James F. Brittain, February 12, 1877; J. H. Bowman, April 18, 1878; Albert L. Bowser, September 1, 1883; Thompson M. Baker, September 5, 1888; J. A. Beatty, September 1, 1884.

David C. Cunningham, May, 1804; T. S. Cunningham, October 6, 1824; James P. Campbell, December 10, 1844; George R. Cochran, September 27, 1866, T. C. Campbell, September, 1872; C. G. Christie, June 13, 1872; W. G. Crawford, January 12, 1874; Joseph H. Cunningham, June 21, 1874; William R. Conn, October 20, 1875; Ezra Crossman, January 3, 1878; A. M. Cunningham, June 4, 1878; William M. Cornelius, October 13, 1879; W. H. Colbert, October 25, 1879; A. M. Cornelius, March 2, 1880; Stephen Cummings, May 31,

1880; Hunter E. Coulter, January 21, 1888; Alfred M. Christley, May 7, 1888; Paul Cummings, June 13, 1888; John W. Coulter, September 8, 1891, and Raymond S. Cornelius, December 12, 1892.

James Dunlap, February 11, 1805; Charles Darrah, September 12, 1832; James Donnelly, December 10, 1845; Thomas Donnelly, June 19, 1847; Joseph T. Donley, April 29, 1874, and James M. Denny, March 2, 1880.

Benjamin R. Evans, April 4, 1825; Evan Reese Evans, July 6, 1830; John T. Edmundson, July 19, 1871; Frank M. Eastman, April 14, 1873, and E. R. Eckley, September, 1878.

Samuel Foltz, September 1, 1852; Eugene Ferrero, September 25, 1855; Francis Fielding, September 28, 1863; George W. Fleeger, April 18, 1866; William A. Forquer, June 19, 1874; W. C. Findley, June 3, 1878; Francis J. Forquer, October 8, 1879, and Lewis L. Fleeger.

John Gilmore, February 13, 1804; John Galbraith, November 10, 1818; Samuel A. Gilmore, January 8, 1828; Alfred Gilmore, March 15, 1836; John Graham, September 12, 1844; Charles B. Gillespie, September 15, 1846; John P. Gilchrist, November 15, 1853; Walter L. Graham, September 25, 1855; Hugh C. Graham, March 25, 1861; John M. Greer, September 23, 1867; Richard Gailey, January 11, 1869; J. K. Graham, June 13, 1870; Henderson H. Goucher, June 9, 1873; Robert G. Graham, May 5, 1880; James M. Galbreath, March 6, 1882; John B. Greer, April 10, 1886; John B. Greer, April 17, 1893, and John C. Graham, March 11, 1892.

John H. Hopkins, October 10, 1822; William Haslett, December 11, 1837; Aaron L. Hazen, January 10, 1871; George D. Hamor, June 6, 1876; Stephen H. Huselton, April 10, 1886; J. W. Hutchison, December 2, 1889, and Charles H. Hardman, June 13, 1888.

Samuel P. Irvine, June 14, 1858, and Robert B. Ivory, September 20, 1882.

Jedediah Jack, June 8, 1840; A. C. Johnston, March 9, 1874, and David H. Jack, June 1, 1880.

James W. Kirker, September 22, 1856; D. J. Kyle, December 21, 1878; John K. Kelly, March 2, 1880; Frank X. Kohler, September 21, 1882, and A. W. Kelly, May 21, 1892.

Walter H. Lowrie, July 6, 1830; Matthew S. Lowrie, September 11, 1832; H. N. Lee, December 9, 1834; William S. Lane, September 12, 1843; James T. Lane, November 15, 1853; Thomas E. J. Lyon, March 24, 1862; L. G. Linn, January 5, 1875; Porter W. Lowry, March 15, 1875; L. J. Levis, June 6, 1876; William H. Lusk, October 17, 1877; T. H. Lyon, July 15, 1882, and M. F. Leason, May 5, 1884.

Christian Mechling, April 7, 1829; Harper Mitchell, February 10, 1845; Lewis Z. Mitchell, February 11, 1845; Franklin Mechling, May 12, 1847; J. H. Mitchell, March 22, 1858; Kennedy Marshall, June, 1860; J. B. Mechling, April 18, 1866; Alexander Mitchell, June 14, 1869; Joseph Mitchell, June 21, 1870; R. L. Maxwell, January 14, 1874; M. N. Miles, June 17, 1874; Wallace Martin, September 14, 1874; Lewis H. Mitchell, January 4, 1875; Ehrman B. Mitchell, October 20, 1875; J. O. Marshall, May 5, 1876; Eugene G. Miller, October 3, 1876; Leslie Q. Maxwell, March 11, 1878; John D. Marshall, July 10,

1882; James N. Moore, September 4, 1882; William H. Martin, September 20, 1882; James B. Mates, July 20, 1883; S. M. Meals, June 8, 1892; Henry N. Marshall, September 5, 1888; William Z. Murrin, March, 1891, and J. Norman Martin, May 6, 1892.

Dunlap McLaughlin, January 11, 1838; Alexander T. McNair, December 10, 1838; Francis McBride, April 7, 1842; Lawrence L. McGuffin, December 15, 1842; Ebenezer McJunkin, September 12, 1843; John McElvain, September 15, 1846; Arcus McDermitt, September 30, 1850; William B. McNair, March 24, 1856; Robert M. McLure, June 9, 1856; Charles McCandless, June 14, 1858; J. D. McJunkin, June 8, 1863; Aaron M. McCandless, April 23, 1867; Livingston McQuistion, June 10, 1870; Michael B. McBride, March 13, 1871; Austin J. McCafferty, January 15, 1872; J. S. McKay, September 3, 1873; G. B. McCalmont, October 20, 1873; J. B. McJunkin, March 15, 1875; Edward McSweeney, November 4, 1875; Joseph A. McDonald, January 3, 1878; Charles A. McPherrin, March 5, 1883; Ira McJunkin April, 10, 1886; Charles C. McCandless, September 1, 1890; A. B. C. McFarland, May 25, 1891.

John H. Negley, March 25, 1845.

John Purviance, August, 1804; Henry Purviance, August 9, 1814; Samuel A. Purviance, October 2, 1827; John N. Purviance, June 13, 1832; Parker C. Purviance, January 10, 1835; James Potts, June 11, 1850; John Purviance, Jr., September 27, 1858; S. H. Peirsol, June 14, 1869; Lewis K. Purviance, September 6, 1875; B. L. Pollock, June 11, 1877; Francis S. Purviance, March 19, 1878; George C. Pillow, January 2, 1879; J. F. Peffer, June 4, 1883; J. M. Painter, September 1, 1890, and Isaiah H. Painter, September, 1891.

Thomas Robinson, September 25, 1855; A. J. Rebstock, March 26, 1860; W. H. H. Riddle, March 28, 1864; Ferdinand Reiber, June 4, 1869; Elliott Robb, October 27, 1870; George L. Rankin, June 19, 1876; John M. Roth, November 4, 1875; Everett L. Ralston, March 6, 1883; James W. Reed, September 8, 1884; Aaron E. Reiber, September 10, 1885; John M. Russell, April 10, 1886; Alonzo E. Russell, September 5, 1888; Edwin S. Riddle, June 13, 1888; William A. Ralston, June, 1892, and George E. Robinson, June, 1893.

Charles Shaler, August 30, 1819; George W. Smith, April 7, 1829; Charles C. Sullivan, October 10, 1831; William H. Scott, June 11, 1838; Wilson F. Stewart, August 10, 1842; Joseph Sliker, June 12, 1844; John McPherrin Sullivan, December 9, 1845; John Q. A. Sullivan, June 10, 1861; R. P. Scott, January 11, 1869; Moses Sullivan, June 14, 1869; Charles A. Sullivan, March 15, 1870; Harvey N. Snyder, June 10, 1870; O. E. Shannon, October 20, 1873; James H. Smith, September 10, 1875; E. R. Shanor, May 31, 1880; Samuel B. Snyder, April 24, 1882; J. S. Snyder, March, 1886; Henry Stauffer, March, 1887; J. V. Sloan, June, 1888; Albert T. Scott, March, 1888, and John Scheiring, December, 1891.

James Thompson, April 9, 1828; William Timblin, September 14, 1841; P. D. P. Taylor, September 9, 1845; William G. Thompson, November 15, 1853; John M. Thompson, February 24, 1854; Henry D. Timblin, April 23, 1867; Joseph F. Timmeny, April 24, 1874; John H. Thompson, April 20, 1877; O.

Very truly yours,

John H. Mitchell.

D. Thompson, May 31, 1880; W. C. Thompson, June 29, 1882, and Horace J. Thomas, June 6, 1892.

Joseph C. Vanderlin, September 7, 1874.

William Wilkins, February 13, 1804; David O. Walker, January 7, 1828; Clarence Walker, March 13, 1871; George R. White, March 13, 1871; A. G. Williams, November 4, 1875; Leonidas Walker, May 22, 1878; William H. Walsh, September 6, 1879; William J. Welsh, April 11, 1883; Levi M. Wise, September 5, 1888; John P. Wilson, December 2, 1889; Huston Q. Walker, May 25, 1891; John H. Wilson, December, 1891, and Zill J. Wilson, December, 1891.

Watson J. Young, November 19, 1866, and Elmer E. Young, June 10, 1890.

Jacob Ziegler, April 18, 1836, and George W. Ziegler, 1839.

The present members of the bar are T. M. Baker, A. T. Black, Newton Black, Albert L. Bowser, S. F. Bowser, W. D. Brandon, Joseph B. Bredin, Ezra I. Brugh, T. C. Campbell, A. M. Christley, A. M. Cornelius, H. E. Coulter, Stephen Cummings, W. C. Findley, George W. Fleeger, Francis J. Forquer, William A. Forquer, James M. Galbreath, H. H. Goucher, Walter L. Graham, John M. Greer, John B. Greer, S. H. Huselton, James W. Hutchison, Frank X. Kohler, Porter W. Lowry, William H. Lusk, James B. Mates, M. B. McBride, A. B. C. McFarland, Ebenezer McJunkin, Ira McJunkin, J. B. McJunkin, J. D. McJunkin, Livingston McQuistion, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Alexander Mitchell, James N. Moore, W. Z. Murrin, John H. Negley, J. M. Painter, S. H. Peirsol, George C. Pillow, E. L. Ralston, A. E. Reiber, Ferdinand Reiber, W. H. H. Riddle, E. S. Riddle, Thomas Robinson, A. T. Scott, R. P. Scott, John M. Sullivan, John M. Thompson, W. C. Thompson, J. C. Vanderlin, Clarence Walker, H. Q. Walker, George R. White, A. G. Williams, Levi M. Wise and Elmer E. Young.

The Butler Bar Association was incorporated June 23, 1892. It embraces in its membership the following named attorneys: T. M. Baker, A. T. Black, Newton Black, W. D. Brandon, Joseph B. Bredin, A. L. Bowser, S. F. Bowser, E. I. Brugh, T. C. Campbell, A. M. Christley, A. M. Cornelius, H. E. Coulter, Stephen Cummings, W. C. Findley, George W. Fleeger, W. A. Forquer, James M. Galbreath, H. H. Goucher, W. L. Graham, John M. Greer, S. H. Huselton, J. W. Hutchison, Frank X. Kohler, P. W. Lowry, W. H. Lusk, H. N. Marshall, J. D. Marshall, James B. Mates, M. B. McBride, A. B. C. McFarland, E. McJunkin, Ira McJunkin, J. D. McJunkin, J. B. McJunkin, Livingston McQuistion, Alexander Mitchell, Lewis Z. Mitchell, James N. Moore, J. M. Painter, George C. Pillow, E. L. Ralston, A. E. Reiber, Ferdinand Reiber, E. S. Riddle, W. H. H. Riddle, A. T. Scott, R. P. Scott, H. J. Thomas, John M. Thompson, W. C. Thompson, J. C. Vanderlin, H. Q. Walker, Clarence Walker, G. R. White, J. P. Wilson, A. G. Williams, Levi M. Wise and E. E. Young.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

INTRODUCTION—EARLY PHYSICIANS—INCIDENTS OF PIONEER PRACTICE—BRIEF PERSONAL SKETCHES—A MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENT—THE NOTORIOUS HENRI DE COLIERE—REGISTERED PHYSICIANS—MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE family physician, by reason of the very nature of his calling, comes into closer intimacy with his followmen than does the member of any other profession. From the natal couch to the bed of death, in all conditions of life, his services are required. His mission is to cure disease, ease pain and alleviate suffering. Confiding in his skill and in his professional honor, we freely admit him to the innermost sanctuaries of our homes, and impart to him secrets and make him the repository of confidences such as we commit to the keeping of no one else, and such as he must henceforth keep locked within his own breast. The man worthy to be thus admitted to the bedside of the young and old, poor and rich, and to have free access to hovel or mansion, should not only be skilled in the art of healing, but should be a gentleman. And, to the honor of the medical profession, not only in Butler county, but throughout the country and the world, be it said that the family physician, with rare exceptions, is a gentleman, with a high standard of personal and professional honor.

The pioneer physician was, perhaps, less highly educated and less polished than his brethren of to-day, when, with an unselfish, self-sacrificing and fearless devotion to duty, he rode at all hours of the day and night through the sparsely settled districts that marked the advancing wave of civilization in western Pennsylvania during the closing years of the last and the opening years of the present century. Equipped with little knowledge, less skill and a limited supply of simple remedies, he was compelled, in waging an unequal war against disease, to bring his common sense to the front, thereby establishing an individuality always marked, often peculiar and occasionally eccentric. He learned to know the people and to treat their complaints with as fair a degree of success—taking into consideration his advantages and opportunities—as could be expected, and he left behind him, when he died, an honorable name and a limited estate, as the principal heritage of his descendants.

The physician of to-day not only knows more, but he occupies a more important place in the community. His field of effort and influence has widened. He has become the conservator of public health, keeping cholera and yellow fever from our seaports, preventing the spread of epidemic and contagious diseases, and confining them to the locality of their origination. To him we owe boards of health, sanitary laws and ordinances, and those hygienic rules, that, by preventing disease, tend to dispense with his services. He has, in his professional soci-

eties and organizations, by rules of ethics adopted for his own guidance, and by the passage of laws enacted at his solicitation, raised the standard of his profession, and shut out from an opportuntty to impose upon and deceive the public the unprofessional charlatan and quack. He has also played an important and honorable part in the history of Butler county.

In all civilizations, the physician holds a leading place, as the medicine man does in barbaric nations. The secrets of physical man are his, and the ills of a community his care. His voice is always raised against excesses and his mind directed toward the alleviation of suffering in every form. His profession is, indeed, a saving one and his life .generally, one of good works.

The modern physician varies only in his volume of knowledge from the pioneer doctor. While his territory is not so extended as the latter's was, his patients are more numerous and the greater number of cases brought under his observation in a year, of this fast age of steel, were seldom presented to a physician of Butler county during the first half of this century. Manners, customs and morals have changed—some think for the better, others think for the worse—making new work for the physician, just as the change suggests and creates new demands in every other profession and trade.

Prior to 1805, when the physicians of Rapp's colony at Harmony came among the people, the leech or "blood-letter" of the settlement was the physician, for, be it known, the pioneers had blood to spare. Midwifery was then practiced by women. Sometimes a doctor from Greensburg would be called in, and even aid from Pittsburg was demanded on more than one occasion.

The pioneer physician, outside of Harmony, was George Miller. He was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, received his literary and medical education at Cannonsburg; but went beyond the border to find a helpmate, marrying Martha Anderson, of Trumbull county, Ohio, about 1814. It is said that he came to Butler immediately after marriage, and was, undoubtedly, the only physician in the county when the agrarian trouble on the Maxwell farm took place, in 1815. In October of that year, when Maxwell was wounded, Dr. Miller came to his aid promptly, while a messenger was sent to Pittsburg for Dr. Agnew, who arrived the evening of the day of the tragedy. In 1822 or 1823, Dr. Miller removed to Ohio, where he died prior to 1830. He was a member of the first borough council in 1817, and treasurer of the academy.

Henry C. DeWolf, the second resident physican, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, came to Butler borough in 1817 or 1818. Born in 1781, he was still a young man when he located in Butler. Like Judge Moore in legal circles, he laid down a style of dress and manners, which however elaborate on the first part and severe on the second, he found few to imitate. His marriage with Jane McQuistion took place in 1820. In 1821 he was chosen trustee of the academy; in 1825, treasurer of the borough, and filled many other local offices during his long residence here. He, next to John Sullivan, led the brick building enterprises of 1825, by erecting on the site of Mr. Balph's store, the first brick dwelling in the town, part of which was removed in 1890. His death occurred July 24, 1854, in his seventy-third year. His son, T. R. DeWolf, practiced here from 1851 to August 24, 1859, when death removed him, in his thirty-fifth year.

J. McHenry, who located at Zelienople late in 1815, and Dr. Agnew, father of Judge Agnew, who settled at Harmony about the same time, were recognized physicians, and undoubtedy should share with Dr. Miller the honors of pioneership. Dr. McHenry removed to Philadelphia in 1823, while Dr. Agnew removed from Harmony prior to 1820.

John Cowden, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, read medicine in Ohio, and in 1818 established himself as a physician at Portersville, and, the following year, married Elizabeth Christie. Though entering on the professional life when twenty-one years old, he observed all the forms of the pioneer doctor. He witnessed the deaths of the first settlers in the northwestern townships and lived among their children and grand children, dying himself at Allegheny City, where he moved after a residence of fifty years, at Portersville February 15, 1880, in his eighty-third year.

George Linn, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Mercer county to Butler in 1823, and was one of the two physicians here that year. In 1825, he married Elizabeth Gibsom; in 1828, was elected trustee of the academy, and was making rapid progress in his profession when called away by death in 1833.

Loring Lusk, born in Ontario county, New York, in 1799, read medicine with Dr. Cossitt, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and began practice at Harmony, in 1823, immediately after the removal of Dr. McHenry. He went to Beaver county in 1829, as a contractor on the canal, resumed practice at Harmony in 1844; migrated to Canton, Missouri, in 1854, was elected surgeon of the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and, in 1862, returned to Zelienople, where he carried on the drug business, in connection with his profession, until his death, in 1878.

Eli G. DeWolf moved from Ohio to this county in 1825, and, selecting the Centreville neighborhood as offering a fair field to a young physician, located in the village that year. He married into the Harris family, and, for over twenty-two years, or until his death in 1847, was one of the most progressive men in the village.

Dr. Beriah Magoffin settled in Harmony about 1828. The code of ethics prohibiting a physician from advertising, beyond a mere card of announcement, was evidently not in force in those days. At least, if it existed, it was not observed by the Doctor, who advertised as follows in *The Repository* of 1829:

DR. B. MAGOFFIN

Offers his services in the various branches of his profession as physician, surgeon and accoucheur to the citizens of Harmony and Zelienople and vicinities. Having studied both in Europe and Transylvania University, Kentucky, and being successful in some of the most difficult cases, he hopes still to benefit those who may consider him worthy of their confidence. His office is at the house of John Fleming, Esq., Harmony.

Notwithstanding this departure from the code of medical ethics as enforced to-day, Dr. Magoffin was considered a good physician. He afterwards removed to Mercer, where he built up a large practice.

Andrew Spear, the pioneer physician of the Prospect and Whitestown neighborhoods, was born in the latter village. Having taught school there for many

years, he began the study of medicine, and ultimately settled at Whitestown. He possessed a very large red nose, which always attracted attention. On one occasion, a company of raftsmen, returning from their season's work, halted at Prospect to have refreshments. He who was treating asked the Doctor to have a drink, but the latter refused politely, saying he did not drink liquor. The raftsman looked at him and simply said: "Take down that sign, then."

Matthew W. Spear read medicine under his brother, and later under Dr. H. C. DeWolf, from whose office he moved to Prospect in 1830, to enter upon practice.

Dr. Du Panchell, a French physician, was here in the Thirties. He was, of course, a polished and learned physician. It is said that Patrick Kelly's Dutch hostler, whose head was not altogether "level," was subject to heroic treatment by Dr. Du Panchell. He trepanned the skull with such success as to render the hostler a sensible mortal.

H. C. Linn, a nephew of Dr. George Linn, began practice at Butler immediately after his uncle's death; moved to West Sunbury, in 1835, and resided there until 1878, when he returned to Butler, where he now resides. A veteran of the medical circle, he takes lively interest in the progress of the profession, and is himself a student of modern methods.

Dr. Goodall was at Butler in 1834, but remained only a few years. He was looked upon as a very excellent man and good physician.

Orrin D. Palmer, a resident physician of Zelienople, from 1835 to 1860, was one of the old-time doctors, who was known throughout a wide region and always welcomed in the settlements. Dr. Germich, a contemporary of Palmer, was there in 1841, at least, and practiced for some years; while Dr. Linnenbruck, who became the community physician at Economy, in 1849, practiced at Harmony for some years.

James Graham, who studied medicine in Northern Ireland, arrived in Butler about 1834, and opened a school in a building on McKean street, opposite what has been known recently as "The Rink." John H. Negley, who was one of his pupils, writing of him in 1891, says:

> He brought with him from the old country, some of the old methods of school teaching. One of these was the use of taws, or cat-of-nine-tails, as a whip for the bad boy. The taws was composed of a round wooden handle, to which were tacked nine leather straps, knotted at ends, each about three feet long. This instrument hung on the wall, always ready for use. He did frequently use it, and sometimes with terrific force and effect.

He was a thorough physician and scholar; taught in the old academy, and, in sober hours, was popular, but the use of drink led to his death, about 1843.

Gottlieb Miller, a native of Marburg, Germany, and a graduate of the university of that city, arrived at Butler in 1841. He practiced here until his death, in 1849.

William Lowman, who, after a short residence at Prospect, removed to Butler, was a popular physician in 1860 and 1861. Entering the army, he died of disease.

Isaiah McJunkin, born in Centre township, Butler county, in 1817, received

his education at Jefferson College, Washington county, studied medicine under Dr. O. D. Palmer, of Zelienople, in 1841, and later in the Louisville Medical College. Early in the Forties, he established himself at Butler and made extraordinary advances in the profession. In 1860, he removed to Chicago, at once took a leading place among the physicians of the Garden City, and died there in his forty-sixth year. In the history of Camp Douglass, as well as in that of the city, the Doctor's name holds a place.

William R. Cowden, of Middle Lancaster, is the second oldest practitioner in Butler county. He was born in Portersville in 1820, read medicine with his father, Dr. John Cowden, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the sessions of 1844-45 and 1845-46, and in the spring of 1846 commenced practice in his native town. With the exception of three years spent at West Sunbury, and a few years in Worth township, he was engaged in the active duties of his profession at Portersville for nearly half a century, and only recently removed to Middle Lancaster. Dr. H. C. Linn, of Butler, is the only physician in the county that outranks him in the number of years devoted to medical practice.

F. Schmidt, the pioneer physician of Saxonburg, arrived early in the thirties; but left the settlement prior to 1840, when Dr. August Koch came from Germany to Saxonburg.

H. B. Brower, referred to in the chapter on The Press, located at Prospect, as a physician, in 1838. He indulged his taste for journalism there, but managed to attend faithfully to every professional duty until 1849, when politics led him to the legislature, to which he was re.elected in 1850. He died at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, in 1886, aged seventy-two years.

Dr. Gleason, a Philadelphian, was here in the Forties. His lectures on medical and sanitary subjects were largely attended and the lessons he inculcated observed by his hearers.

Josiah McCandless, a native of Centre township, Butler county, read medicine under Dr. Whittaker of Allegheny City for three years, and in 1839 located in Centre township as a physician, and practiced there until his death, January 5, 1875.

George W. Gettys, who was interested in one of the Whig newspapers of Butler, came about 1843 and remained until 1855 or 1856. Dr. W. J. Randolph was his contemporary from 1850 to 1853.

Henri De Coliere, who said he was a Frenchman, came to Butler in the forties, and introduced to the people new ideas of the human structure. He made his office next the building then occupied by Anthony Rockenstein, near Colonel Sullivan's present house, and where, after the fire of 1859, Rockenstein erected a brick house. The Doctor was the antithesis of Mr. Rockenstein, though his neighbor. He had his property heavily insured, and when the fire was over, many looked upon the physician as the incendiary. Only when all other physicians would fail to relieve the sick, was Dr. De Coliere called upon; for the people feared him, while believing he could cure any disease. He was a desperate character, who had a penchant for using the knife, and his victims were numerous, both in the Butler and Harmony neighborhoods. Owing to this penchant he was

placed on trial here for manslaughter, but escaped from jail. Prior to this denoûment, he attended a case of delerium tremens at Butler. He diagnosed the case and declared the patient would die. In broken English, he said the patient would die "in three minute," and to make his prediction good, he administered a poison, which killed the man within the time specified.

Lyman L. Howard, a native of Ithaca, New York, located at Centreville in 1835–36, but moved to Harrisville in the latter year, where he practiced until 1854, when he removed to Indiana. Later he established himself in Illinois. Howard was at Harrisville about the time Dr. James Owens left the settlement for the western country. Dr. James McConnell moved West in 1856, when Dr. J. H. Elrick came, and died in California.

Josiah McMichael, a native of Meadville, began the practice of medicine in Venango township, when twenty-six years of age, located at Millerstown in 1858, and was prominent in professional and local affairs there until his death, January 12, 1880.

Dr. Sample, the first physician at Breakneck, now Evans City, located there in 1844, but left before the close of 1845. In 1848, William Sterrett arrived and remained until 1855, when he moved to Allegheny county, where he died a year later.

Joseph S. Lusk, born at Harmony in 1826, received his education at Mercer Academy, and subsequently studied medicine under his father. Later he attended the Western Reserve Medical College, graduated in 1850, and the same year began practice at Harmony. A reference to the Political Chapter will point out definately his services in the legislature. Together with being a physician and politician, he was also a geologist and archæologist, gathering round him a valuable collection of mineral and antiquities. His death occurred at Butler, to which borough he had removed, February 3, 1889.

Amos Lusk, born at Harmony in 1828, studied medicine under his father, Loring Lusk, and began practice in 1849 in his native town. In 1851 he located at Zelienople, was appointed in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Pittsburg in 1853, moved to Missouri in 1857, returned to Zelienople in 1861, and practiced there until his death, November 17, 1891. He studied many languages, some say twenty-five different tongues. As his brother, Joseph S., was a student of natural history, Amos was a lover of books and an industrious student.

A. M. Neyman, a native of Butler borough, began the study of medicine, under Dr. Morehead, of Zanesville, Ohio, in 1845, but two years after returned to Butler, and in 1849, taught the English classes in the "Old Stone Academy." Subsequently he taught school in Centre township, and early in 1850 resumed medical study, under Dr. Randolph. The winter of 1850–51, was passed by him in the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland; but although he did not graduate therefrom until the spring of 1853, he began practice in 1851 at Butler. In the winter of 1855–56, he practiced at Philadelphia in the hospitals. Returning to Butler he was one of the actors in the first Ceaserian operation performed west of the Allegheny mountains, and has since been a leading physician of this county.

Charles Emmerling, now of Pittsburg, a young physician, arrived from

Germany about 1854. Some time later, he called on Dr. Neyman, in the night, to assist him in performing a Ceasarian operation on a German woman who resided in a cabin in the St. Joe neighborhood, near Col. M. Gillespie's house. They not only saved the child, but also the woman. Colonel Gillespie and his wife were present and witnessed this heroic operation.

William Irvine was born in what is now Adams township, in 1828, read medicine in the office of Dr. William Sterrett; subsequently studied in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, during the winter of 1852-53, and in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, 1854-55, and received a diploma from the last named institution, March, 1855. He, however, began practice at Evans City in 1853, and became the successor of Dr. Sterrett. In 1863, he was one of the military examining surgeons, and in 1876 he was elected to the legislature. He is to-day one of the oldest practicing physician in the county

George Welsh, who located at Petersville early in the Fifties moved to Saxonburg about 1855, but returned to Petersville, where he died in 1862.

J. W. Beatty, who settled at Fairview in 1855 or 56, practiced in that field until removed by death in 1881.

N. M. Richardson, a native of this county, studied medicine at Zelienople under Dr. Palmer, and established himself at Prospect in 1859.

Nicholas M. Hoover, a native of Armstrong county, settled in Buffalo township, of this county, in 1842; read medicine under Dr. McGill, of Freeport, entered the army in 1861, served until July, 1864, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1865, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the close of the war began practice at North Washington, but in 1888 he removed to Butler borough.

David Fowler, who is supposed to have practiced in what is now Washington township, about the close of the third decade of this century moved to Fairview, and to Martinsburg in 1845, and thence to Englewood, Illinois.

Henry Bullard, who died in 1850, at Fairview, was a contemporary of Dr. A. Barnhart, who settled there in 1840, and of Dr. Fowler.

Samuel Marks, who died in 1854 or 1855, located at Centreville, in 1847, while seven or eight years later, Dr. J. W. Beatty located at Fairview, where he died in 1881. Dr. McMillan was there in 1874.

G. W. Coulter, an Ohioan, and Benjamin Pearson, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, located at Centreville in 1862. The first named died in 1873, leaving Dr. Pearson and Dr. James B. Livingston, who came in the Fifties, and Dr. A. M. Patterson, who came in 1873, in possession of the field.

R. L. McCurdy, now of Freeport, was a well-known physician at Butler in the Sixties.

Eli Conn, who was elected prothonotary in 1872, and afterward acted as sheriff, studied medicine and practiced in Butler for a very short period, when he left the county.

Dr. C. H. Davis, of Cranberry township, was killed by Indians in Arizona, June 4, 1886.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

The following is a list of the physicians registered in the prothonotary's office at Butler, as required by the law of June 8, 1881, together with location at time of registration, and date of beginning practice. Those registered in 1881 were: George G. Aitkin, Great Belt, 1871; S. D. Bell, Millerstown, 1874; H. C. Birchard, Fairview, 1865; Stephen Bredin, Butler, 1861; Floyd V. Brooks, Evans City, 1877; John E. Byers, Butler, 1878; C. L. Campbell, Brownsdale, 1876; C. M. C. Campbell, Martinsburg, 1881; George H. Chandler, Karns City, 1865; J. L. Christie, Petersville, 1877; William R. Cowden, Portersville, 1846; W. N. Clark, Whitestown, 1867; Elder Crawford, Ogle, 1878; B. L. Davis, Petrolia; A. V. Cunningham, Zelienople, 1863; John Deitrick, Petrolia, etc., 1870; B. E. Dennison, Martinsburg, 1860; W. L. De Wolfe, Coalville (now in Millerstown), 1879; P. S. Duff (H), Great Belt, 1863; Andrew J. Edmunds, Martinsburg, 1873; Joseph Eggert, Parker township, 1848; George L. G. Eggert, Parker township, 1881; J. H. Elrick, Harrisville, 1856; Robert Everett, Prospect, 1879; William C. Foster, Petrolia, 1876; Samuel Graham, Butler, 1862; David Harper, Karns City, 1870; B. A. Henlen, North Washington, 1875; Harvey D. Hockenberry, West Sunbury, 1879; James A. Holman, Unionville, 1879; Albert Holman, Unionville, 1881; N. M. Hoover, North Washington, 1865; William Irvine, Evans City, 1853; Albert A. Kelty, West Liberty, 1872; Clinton S. Kerr, Byrom Centre, 1876; Theodore Kersting, Evans City, 1867; John H. King, Saxonburg, 1872; E. N. Leake, (H) Butler, 1880; H. C. Linn, 1833; Joshua M. List, Evans City, 1875; Amos Lusk, Harmony, 1849; Joseph S. Lusk, Harmony, 1850; C. F. McBride, Fairview, 1877; George A. McCandless, Middle Lancaster, 1877; W. C. McCandless, Glade Mills, 1880; C. A. McCaskey, Millerstown, 1874; Samuel E. McClymonds, Portersville, 1877; W. V. Marquis, Glade Mills, 1881; Samuel H. Matheson, Centreville, 1854; E. B. Mershon, Saxonburg, 1877; Homer L. Mershon, Saxonburg, 1878; A. M. Neyman, Butler, 1851; Asa M. Patterson, Centreville, 1873; R. L. Patterson, Millerstown, 1872; Benjamin Pearson, Centreville, 1862; Raymond H. Pillow, Whitestown, 1876; O. P. Pisor, Harrisville, 1881; Thomas B. Rhodes, Farmington, 1875; C. C. Rumberger, Petrolia, 1872; J. M. Scott, Winfield township, 1871; S. O. Sterrett, Valencia, 1880; S. L. Strain, Harrisville, 1858; D. J. Washabaugh, Anandale, 1876; David W. Webster, Harrisville; Adam Weiser, Zelienople, 1848; H. R. Wilson, Portersville, 1873; W. R. Wilson, Portersville, 1881; Frank Winter, Zelienople, 1878; and George M. Zimmerman, Butler, 1870.

The resident physicians, who registered in 1882, and those who located here that year are as follows: James M. Blain, Sarversville; Orville A. Rhodes, West Sunbury; B. L. Davis, Petrolia; T. W. Hopkins, Millerstown; David J. Jones, Forestville; H. S. George, Saxon Station; and James E. Montgomery, Clinton township.

The physicians who registered in this county from January 1, 1883, to 1894, are given in the following list:

Thomas Dunn McConnell, Whitestown; Walter Barber, Prospect; N. M.

Richardson, Prospect; Thomas Hays Donley, Mars; and Mrs. Mary E. Harper, Bald Ridge, in 1883.

Joseph C. Irvine, Forward township; Samuel M. Bippus, Butler; J. B. Showalter, Millerstown; and A. J. Pyle, Zelienople, in 1884.

Harry Navigo, Karns City; G. W. Sloan, Butler; J. C. Barr, Mars; and Reddick Coulter McCurdy, Butler, in 1885

Daniel W. Fiedler, Harmony; Edward P. Logan, Saxonburg; and George W. Bean, Butler, in 1886.

John F. Moore, Butler; Andrew Edmonds, Martinsburg; William Linnenbrink, Zelienople; D. Elmer Wiles, Butler; and Charles T. W. Seidel, Harrisville, in 1887.

M. P. Cullinan, Petrolia; W. R. Titzel (H), Butler; Walker W. McConnell, Harrisville; George M. Silvers, Evans City; and John Charles Hoye, Jacksville, in 1888.

John Calvin Cort, Renfrew; W. J. Kelly, Parker township; M. E. Headland, Zelienople; W. H. McCafferty, Sarver Station; Robert W. Watterson, Zelienople; Samuel E. Ralston, Harmony; and Joseph L. Campbell, Millerstown, in 1889.

Charles L. Tilton, Evans City; William H. Wallace, Butler; George D. Thomas, Millerstown; Jesse E. Mann (H), Butler; J. L. Axtell, Millerstown; Lysander Black, Butler; V. F. Thomas, Fairview; Mrs. Eliza E. Grossman, Butler; George J. Peters, Butler; Arthur Foster, Saxonburg; and Levi M. Reinsel, Butler, in 1890.

Harry M. Wilson, Evans City; Joseph Forrester, Butler; Joseph W. Miller, Butler; Albert D. Price, Evans City; Horace S. McClymonds, Brownsdale; George G. Shoemaker, Butler; and Edwin C. Thompson, West Liberty, in 1891.

William J. Grossman, Coaltown; James B. Thompson, Prospect; Charles J. Stein, Zelienople; Edwin J. Fithian, Portersville; Thomas H. Newcomb, Karns City; George K. McAdoo, Anandale; M. C. Smith, Zelienople; and J. C. Wilson, Evans City, in 1892.

W. R. Cowden, Middle Lancaster; Walter N. Humphrey, Portersville; James A. Wallace, Petrolia; Harry Lee Brush, Centreville; W. W. Lasher, Saxonburg; Charles E. Beck, Middle Lancaster; George L. Fife, Saxonburg; William Plummer McElroy, West Liberty, and John Franklin Turner, Hooker, Concord township, in 1893. Simeon Nicholas Andre, Buena Vista, in 1894.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Butler County Medical Association was organized November 3, 1866, to co-operate more effectually with the State and National Associations in the work of advancing the knowledge of medicine and the status of the physician. The first officers were Amos Lusk, president; A. M. Neyman, vice-president; Stephen Bredin, secretary; William Irvine, treasurer; W. S. Huselton, corresponding secretary; W. R. Cowden, Joseph S. Lusk, Josiah McMichael and William Irvine, censors; and W. R. Cowden, Amos Lusk, Stephen Bredin, M. M. Richardson and A. M. Neyman, committee on constitution. The articles of association were signed January 3, 1867, the officers named with the following physicians,

signing the roll:—J. B. Livingston and G. W. Coulter, of Slippery Rock; E. F. Anderson, of Coultersville; S. H. Matheson, of Saxonburg; T. J. Blackwood, of Glade Mills; Theodore Frickenstein, of Butler; and N. M. Hoover, of North Washington. The first act of the new association was the adoption of a fee bill.

The presidents of the society since its organization are as follows: Amos Lusk, 1867; Stephen Bredin, 1868; W. R. Cowden, 1869; Stephen Bredin, 1870-1875; Samuel Graham, 1876; S. D. Bell, 1877; W. N. Clark, 1878; David Harper, 1879; Josiah McMichael, 1880; Joseph S. Lusk, 1881-83; William Irvine, 1884-85; R. H. Pillow, 1886; W. L. De Wolfe, 1887; Floyd V. Brooks, 1888; John E. Byers, 1889; N. M. Hoover, 1890; A. M. Neyman, 1891; J. C. Barr, 1892; H. D. Hockenberry, 1893; and Samuel Graham, 1894.

The office of secretary has been filled by the following named physicians: Stephen Bredin, 1867; A. M. Neyman, 1868; G. W. Coulter, 1870; S. S. Towler, 1875; S. D. Bell, 1876; C. F. McBride, 1877; R. H. Pillow, 1878-79; John E. Byers, 1880; J. L. Christie, 1881-89; S. D. Bell, 1890-1894; and Joseph Forrester, 1894.

The members of the society in 1894, were as follows: S. D. Bell, S. M. Bippus, J. E. Byers, Joseph Forrester, Samuel Graham, Mrs. Eliza E. Grossman, M. E. Headland, N. M. Hoover, J. W. Miller, A. M. Neyman, G. J. Peters, R. H. Pillow and George G. Shoemaker (since deceased), of Butler; William M. Barber and H. D. Hockenberry, West Sunbury; J. C. Barr, Mars; J. L. Campbell, W. L. DeWolfe, J. B. Showalter and G. D. Thomas, Millerstown; J. L. Christie, Petersville; J. C. Cort, William Irvine and H. M. Wilson, Evans City; William R. Cowden, Middle Lancaster; A. Holman, Unionville; H. S. McClymonds, Renfrew; O. P. Pisor, North Washington; S. O. Sterrett, Valencia; V. F. Thomas, Fairview; E. C. Thompson, West Liberty; J. B. Thompson, Prospect; S. S. Towler, Marionville, Forest county; A. V. Cunningham, Zelienople; and E. B. Mershon, Saxonburg.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESS.

PIONEER NEWSPAPERS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—THE PALLADIUM AND ITS FOUNDER—THE CENTINEL—REPOSITORY—PROPOSED HERALD, AND FREEMAN'S JOURNAL—THE DEMOCRATIC HERALD AND JACOB ZIEGLER—WHIG—AMERICAN—WILLIAM HASLETT—STAR SPANGLED BANNER—UNION, AND UNION-HERALD—AMERICAN CITIZEN—BUTLER CITIZEN—PRESS—FAIR AND FESTIVAL—NORTHWESTERN INDEPENDENT—EAGLE—OILMAN'S JOURNAL—RECORD — SEMI-MONTHLY — TIMES — ORPHAN'S FRIEND—TIDINGS—MAGNET—MILLERSTOWN NEWSPAPERS—NEWSPAPERS OF PETROLIA AND VICINITY—NEWSPAPERS OF PROSPECT, ZELIENOPLE, CENTREVILLE AND SAXONBURG.

THE beginnings of literary activity in Western Pennsylvania dates back to July 29, 1786, when the Pittsburg *Gazette* was founded by John Scull. It was the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny mountains, and was distributed by special courier among the sparse settlements adjacent to Pittsburg. The earliest newspaper venture north of that place was the Crawford *Weekly Messenger*, established by Thomas Atkinson at Meadville in 1805. Three years later George Wyeth began the publication of the *Mirror* at Erie, and in 1811 the *Western Press* was founded at Mercer by Jacob Herrington. The latter is still one of the leading weeklies of Mercer county, after a checkered career of more than eighty years.

In 1881 the pioneer newspaper of Butler county was established. Reference to the transactions of the commissioners in a previous chapter will show the sums paid out annually to the Pittsburg newspapers, and account, in a measure, for the courage which led to the establishment of a newspaper in Butler. The population of the county was approaching the 10,000 mark, Butler was organized as a borough and society was assuming modern forms, when its first newspaper was founded.

The Butler Palladium and Republican Star was issued August 17, 1818, by John Galbraith. Number 41, of Volume 1, dated March 27, 1819, now in possession of Charles Duffy, is a four page folio of four columns to the page. The typography is very much superior to that of its immediate successors, but the local news is confined almost exclusively to the advertising columns. The rate per annum was two dollars in advance, or two dollars and a half if paid within the year, and the advertising rate, one dollar per square, for three insertions. The advertisements in the *Palladium* of March, 1819, included the McNair and Lowrey notices, referred to in the chapter on public lands; the fulling and dying house of William and Henry Neyman, of Centre township; the shop of Alexander Anderson, shoemaker; the general store of M. B. and W. Lowrie; the grist and fulling mills of John Negley; the store of Charles Cist & Company, of

Harmony, and the tannery of Hugh McKee. Calls for the settlement of accounts by Patrick Hagerty, William Campbell and Robert Scott, and partnership notices of John Empy and Robert Dickey, blacksmiths, and of Patrick McDermott and William Johnston, blacksmiths.

John Galbraith, founder of the *Palladium*, was a son of John Galbraith, Sr., a native of Ireland, who served in the War of the Revolution as a soldier in the Pennsylvania Line. In 1796 the family came to Butler county and settled in Centre township, where the sons John, Alexander W., and James, became well-known pioneers. The mother was a daughter of Matthew White, an early settler of the county, and brought from Huntington county a female slave who became free before the emancipation act of Pennsylvania was passed, but remained with the Galbraith family until her death. John Galbraith read law with William Ayres, and was admitted to practice November 10, 1818; but having established the *Palladium* he devoted his attention to his newspaper until his removal to Franklin, Venango county, in 1819. He soon after married Amy Ayres, a daughter of Rev. Robert Ayres, an Episcopal minister of Franklin. In 1828 he was elected to the legislature, and served four consecutive terms in that body. He was elected to Congress in 1832 and re-elected in 1834. In 1837 he removed to Erie, and was again elected to Congress the following year. In 1851 he was elected president judge, a position he held until his death, June 15, 1860.

The Butler Centinel succeeded *The Palladium* in October, 1820. It espoused the Federalist party warmly, and in 1824 was intensely anti-Jacksonian. Moses and John Sullivan, the editors and owners, adopted as the motto of their journal the following phrase of Washington :—"Watching with zealous anxiety for the preservation of your National Union, and discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." The publishers adhered to this motto and made of their journal a fair newspaper for the time and place. A copy of the *Centinel* of November 18, 1820, Number 7 of Volume 1, shows a folio of four pages, each of four columns, and printed in old-time small pica. A lengthy advertisement by Francis R. Shunk, Frederick W. Leopold and Louis Gall—the land committee of the German Society at Harrisburg—appears in this issue. A caution against taking notes, by Joshua McElfish; an advertisement of Joseph McQuistion, the boot and shoemaker; of James Thompson, the blacksmith, and of Henry Neyman, the hatter; together with calls for the settlement of accounts by David Scott, John McQuistion, Potts & Dougal and Ross Gateley, the school-teacher, are all given. The news is generally foreign with a few selected articles. The Sullivans published the paper about four years. They were prominent factors in the pioneer history of Butler and are appropriately mentioned in another chapter.

In the fall of 1824 William Stewart and Joseph Buffington bought the plant, changed the name of the paper to "Sentinel," enlarged it and extended its line of news. The *Sentinel* of February 11, 1826, was numbered *new series, Volume 2, Number 60, old series, Volume 6.*, Stewart & Buffington being then editors. On April 14, 1826, Buffington retired from the partnership and Stewart continued publication. In his salutatory he says:

Taught from the cradle to revere those principles for which the fathers of the Revolution "pledged their lives and sacred honors;" educated where alone republicanism in its *purity* is to be found, *in the cabin;* it need not, nor will it be thought strange that my predilections are strongly in favor of the Democratic party.

In May, 1826, the office was moved to the house then occupied by Rev. Isaiah Niblock, formerly used as a printing office by John Sullivan, on the corner of Washington and West streets. The muse of the *Sentinel* writing the "Carrier's Address," in January, 1829, became prophetic. His fifth stanza, of twelve lines, discloses his ideas :—

Pause here, my muse—look forward and you'll see
How wondrous great the land of Penn shall be—
Chequer'd with railroads and canals beside;
While roaring engines—boats shall on them glide,
Bearing our products to every clime,
In rich profusion from the field and mine.
What halcyon days shall then succeed our toil!
Fruits grow spontaneous from the untended soil!
Fat pigs and ducks, with knife and fork transfixed,
Cry, "Eat us! Eat us." Wine with nectar mixed
Shall to our lips be pressed! How blessings throng!
The theme does quite intoxicate my song.

The prices which Stewart paid for type in 1829 are as follows: Pearl, per pound, $1.40; nonpareil, ninety cents; minion, seventy cents; brevier, fifty-six cents; bourgeois, forty-six cents; long primer, forty cents; small pica, thirty-eight cents, and pica thirty-six cents. Larger primers, from thirty-four to thirty cents, and scabbards and quotations, thirty cents. These prices were subject to a discount of five per cent for cash, but the editor does not show that he took advantage of the liberal terms offered by the foundrymen. Under date, February 6, 1830, Stewart says :

The *Sentinel* was unable to report last week, his fire-lock being out of order for want of *elbow grease.* A little of the old oil which he first used when he posted himself in Butler, being applied this week, enabled him to fire off once more. Our patrons may expect a weekly report after this.

In 1830 Parker C. Purviance and George W. Smith purchased the *Sentinel*, cleared the office of all Democratic tendencies, opposed the Masonic order with vehemence, and then, being true Whigs, gave battle without quarter to the Democrats. In the campaign of 1840, they exhausted themselves, and soon after, the *Sentinel*, having finished its mission, went the way of all things human.

The Repository was issued March 14, 1823, by Maurice and John Bredin. The salutatory sets fourth the belief of the publishers that another newspaper in the place would be useful, and was desired by a considerable portion of the citizens of this county. As Democratic-Republicans they claimed the right of expressing their opinions on public men and public affairs, but declared that the columns of *The Repository* should be open to the opinions of all. This journal was issued every Friday, at the rate of two dollars per annum. The terms for advertising were one dollar per square for four insertions, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. European and Asiatic news items occupied nearly two

pages, State politics a half page, advertising a half page and miscellaneous papers one page. A notice of the marriage of William Lochead, of Cranberry, to Nancy Renison, of Middlesex, by Squire Stoolfire, and the advertisements of William Hagerty, merchant, and Francis McClure, dyer, appear. On December 3, 1824, the publishers of *The Repository* said editorially:

> We have understood that Messrs. Stewart & Buffington, to whom the *Butler Sentinel* has been transferred, have enlarged their paper. Although the support that a new country like this can afford a newspaper, will scarcely meet the expenses incident to the publication of a paper on a super-royal sheet, yet, being desirous that our readers shall have no reasonable cause of complaint, as to the size of our paper, we will make arrangements immediately for publishing *The Repository* on a larger sheet, and expect that in two or three weeks at farthest, *The Repository* will appear in a new dress.

The promise was carried into effect on December 17, 1824, when four five-column pages, printed in long primer, were presented to its readers. With the exception of four advertisements and the announcement of enlargement, the paper did not contain a reference to Butler county affairs. The recognition of the Bredin Brothers enterprise by the *Sentinel*, was so exceedingly slow and modest, that *The Repository* had to notice this inattention editorially.

In 1831 John Bredin was commissioned judge of the new Seventeenth judicial district. Expecting preferment at the bar, he retired from journalism in 1830, and with him his brother, Maurice. The office became the property of James McGlaughlin and John McClelland, who appear to have carried on *The Repository* until June 27, 1835, when it bears the imprint of McGlaughlin & Ziegler. Shortly after, David Shannon and John Little became owners, and they may be said to have carried on its publication down to May, 1842, when it sunk its identity in the new *Democratic Herald.*

The *Butler Herald* was a paper of the imagination—originating in the brain of George W. Smith, once a member of the Butler bar. The prospectus of the *Herald* was published in the *Sentinel* of July 4, 1829, by Smith, who proposed to make it the organ of the anti-Masonic and anti-intemperance people of Butler, as well as of the colonizationists. At first, the editor designed it as a semi-monthly periodical, then as a weekly; but seeing the *Sentinel* and *The Repository* in possession of the field he concluded to abandon the proposed enterprise.

The Freeman's Journal was proposed May 25, 1830, by Peter Duffy. His object, or one of them, was to teach the dangers of class government, that is a coalition of those who wish to consume without producing, to occupy all public places without being competent to fill them, and to seize upon all honors without meriting them. The prospectus of the *Journal*, at least, leads one to the conclusion that eternal emmity between himself and such non-competents formed one of the motives for embarking in newspaper life. He looked upon the opposition to the Masons as a movement without patriotic, but with selfish foundations. The project was not carried into execution, as he concluded to use the columns of the two journals then published in Butler for scattering his political ideas among the people.

The Democratic Herald was founded in May, 1842, by James McGlaughlin and Jacob Ziegler. On November 19, 1845, James McGlaughlin issued his vale-

dictory as publisher, and Samuel G. Purvis, who purchased his interest and became associated with Jacob Ziegler in its management, issued his salutatory. On June 27, 1848, the names of Samuel G. Purvis and Joseph McMurtry appear as publishers, and so continued until February 3, 1849, when James McGlaughlin and Cornelius Coll became owners. On January 12, 1850, the name of Andrew E. Marshall was substituted for that of McGlaughlin, and under the direction of Marshall and Coll the *Herald* entered on the second half of the Nineteenth century, still advocating the principles of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk. On March 15, 1851, Jacob Ziegler resumed his place as owner, *vice* Coll, and announced that "as long speeches are never read, we shall snap them short off by saying: We are Democratic in thought, word and deed, and shall endeavor to be as honorable to political opponents as their conduct deserves."

In April following the office was moved to the house formerly occupied by R. & J. Cunningham, on Main street, where it was issued for some years. On July 5, 1854, the editor charged that the Know Nothing journals were edited by foreigners, and pointed out that Know Nothingism was not a conviction, but a pretence used conveniently by demagogues. Of course the Whig party came in for a whipping, and the editor stated that said party rarely, if ever, obtained victory except by some kind of an *ism*, or an unnatural and unhealthy excitement built on some *ism*.

The valedictory of Jacob Ziegler, as editor, and the salutatory of Joseph P. Patterson appeared under date March 21, 1855. The attacks on the political fungi of that period, so well sustained by "Uncle Jake," were continued with unabated zeal by the new editor. John H. Negley assumed control of the *Herald* November 28, 1855. On July 3, 1858, Mr. Negley retired and Samuel and John C. Coll became editors and publishers.

The *Herald* in its issue of December 4, 1861, announced that it would be mailed to subscribers of the *Butler Union*, according to arrangement with Mr. Irvin. In the issue of December 11, the valedictory of S. P. Irvin appears, and in it he tells of the consolidation of the *Butler Union* with the *Herald*, under the title:—*The Union-Herald.* On the last given date, the new title appeared at the head of the old *Herald*, with the firm name of J. C. Coll & Company as publishers. In 1867 Jacob and Alfred G. Ziegler purchased the office from Coll, and in 1872-73, the paper was called "*Ziegler's Democratic Herald*," but was soon changed to the original name.

The obituary of William Johnson in the issue of December, 1872, after describing the life of the old printer, indulged in the following play upon chapel-words:

> Poor Bill! His life was one of *dashes*, but his imprudence put a *period* to them. His *bed* is now in the bosom of mother earth, and although his *form* no longer *stands on its feet*, we hope it is not beyond *justification*.

From 1867 up to the death of Mr. Ziegler, the *Herald* enjoyed a fair share of prosperity, and its pages bore the imprint of his originality. Coming from Gettysburg to Butler in August, 1831, he entered the office of *The Repository* the following month as devil, where he soon became known as "The devil from Gettysburg." He served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years, and was then

graduated as a full-fledged typo. He worked as a journeyman in the same office up to the spring of 1842, when he became one of the founders of the Democratic *Herald*, and, with the exception of the period between 1855 and 1867, when the paper was in other hands, his was the master-mind that guided its destiny. For nearly half a century "Uncle Jake" was one of the best known and most highly respected men in Butler county; while his strong and vigorous personality infused into the editorial pages of his paper, gave him a wide reputation among the journalists of Pennsylvania, and won for the paper the characteristic title of "Ziegler's *Herald*."

After his death, Judge James Bredin and Stephen Cummings, the administrators of the estate, were the actual managers, Mr. Cummings giving it personal attention until October 26, 1888, when the office was sold to W. G. Ziegler (a nephew of "Uncle Jacob"), and James A. McKee, who have since been the editors and publishers. The circulation of the *Herald* is about 2,000. Since Jacob Ziegler's time, the office has experienced two removals, first from the old Beatty hotel to the frame building at the rear of the Troutman store, formerly the post-office, as kept by Thomas White. In August, 1893, the last move to the present *Herald* building was made. This is a three-story and basement structure, well lighted, and particularly adapted for a newspaper office. It was erected at a cost of $6,000.

The Butler County Whig was the *Sentinel* revivified in a new body and a new dress. In William Haslett's salutatory, as editor of *The Whig*, issued June 24, 1846, it is said, among other things:—

Secret and Oath-bound Societies we shall ever oppose, because we believe such societies unnecessary, Anti-Republican, and fraught with immediate or ultimate danger to the liberties of the country, especially if they are controlled, as they are known to have been, by the influence of evil or designing men.

Haslett continued its publication alone until October 10, 1850, when J. L. Bredin became associate publisher and editor; he, however, may be said to have been the sole worker in the office down to August 25, 1852, when he asked for and obtained a dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Haslett sold the *Whig*, in April, 1855, to William B. Lemmon, and the *Herald*, noticing the change said, in its issue of April 18, that "to Haslett must be credited the establishment of the *Whig* and its successful management for the past ten years."

The Butler American.—Following the purchase of the *Whig*, W. B. Lemmon bought, in April, 1855, *The Star Spangled Banner*, the organ of the Know Nothings, from Johnston, its publisher. That he consolidated with the *Whig*, then known as the *Butler American*, under the title *The Butler American and Star of Liberty*, and declared the combination ready to espouse Know Nothingism in any shape. In September, 1859, Edwin Lyon became part owner of the *Butler American*, and with Mr. Haslett, who had again got control, carried on that journal. In January, 1861, this paper begged Congress to do anything for peace, although some years before under Lemmon it was engaged in sowing the seeds of political and religious intolerance. Haslett continued to publish the *American* up to October, 1865, when the plant was purchased by Thomas Robinson and the material removed to the office of the *Citizen*.

Mr. Haslett deserves special mention in this chapter because of his long and prominent connection with journalism in Butler. Two years after disposing of the *American* he established the *Butler County Press*, and continued its publication until the spring of 1869, when he sold out to John H. Negley, and retired permanently from the newspaper field, after an active career of twenty-three years. He was also prominent in the local political arena, and was elected to the legislature in 1844; to the State senate in 1849, and again to the legislature in 1863, and for several years held office under the National Government. Mr. Haslett was a leading spirit in the enactment of the railroad bill, which won for Butler county its first iron highway, and he always manifested a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his home. He died December 10, 1872, three years after retiring from his last editorial charge.

The Star Spangled Banner never was so illy used as when the name was placed by one Johnston at the head of a little paper which he printed here in 1853–55. It was an organ of discord, publishing as many lies to the square inch as the most vicious publisher of our own day could desire. *The Butler American and Star of Liberty* was little better while under the control of W. B. Lemmon.

The Butler Union was suggested late in 1860. S. P. Irvin, as the publisher, wished to unite all parties, regardless of political bias, in a bond of Union, which would insure the more prompt subjection of the armies of the Confederacy. There was little use for such a journal a few months later; for, however much men differed on the method of subduing the Confederates, all men here were determined that there should not be two nations between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence. On December 11, 1861, the *Union* merged into the *Democratic-Herald*, and for the *nonce*, the title *The Union-Herald* was adopted. In fact, on December 4, the *Butler Union* ceased publication.

The Union-Herald was issued by J. C. Coll & Company, December 11, 1861. On January 21, 1863, its volume number was XXI. and issue number 29, showing it to be the *Democratic-Herald* of 1842 under a new name. Clark Wilson was then editor and publisher. It, too, lost its identity in the *Herald*.

The American Citizen was established by Thomas Robinson and Maj. Cyrus E. Anderson, and issued December 9, 1863. At the head of the editorial column was the name of Abraham Lincoln, and this, with the fact that Mr. Robinson was to be political editor and Mr. Anderson local editor, tell at once that the new journal was a Republican paper. The motto was, "Let us have faith that Right makes Might; and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."—A. Lincoln. The office was in the brick building formerly tenanted by Reiber & Yetter, opposite Jack's Hotel, now the Lowry House, with entrance from Jefferson street. Paper could not be obtained to print the *Citizen* of April 20, 1864, and this reason was given for its non-appearance. On January 9, 1865, Major Anderson retired, owing to his duties in the provost marshal's office requiring all his attention. The surrender of Lee was announced in the issue of April 12, 1865. On the editorial page appears the picture of an eagle, holding four spears in his claws and a small flag in his mouth, bearing the words: "Lincoln and the Union, forever." Above the picture are the names: Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas and Hancock. The issue of April 19 was in

mourning over the assassination of Lincoln. On October 11, 1865, William Haslett closed his connection with the *Butler American* and the office became the property of the *American Citizen.*

On December 12, 1866, Cyrus E. Anderson succeeded Mr. Robinson as owner and editor, and filled that position for nearly two years and a half. In the valedictory of Major Anderson, which appeared in *The American Citizen* of April 14, 1869, he says: "The paper has passed into experienced hands. Mr. Negley has previously occupied the editorial chair, and will, no doubt, conduct the paper with marked ability." On the same date the greeting of the new editor was issued. April 7, 1869, Mr. Negley purchased the *Citizen*, and in May he bought the office of *The Butler County Press* with all Haslett's rights in that journal.

The Butler Citizen is the lineal descendant of the *Centinel* of 1820, and all the Federal, Whig, American and Republican newspapers, published here prior to 1870, are its foundation stones. The venerable *Centinel*, the *Butler County Whig*, the well edited *American Citizen*, and the *Press*, as well as the *Butler American* and the *Star Spangled Banner*, are in its foundation. William C. Negley was admitted a partner of his father in November, 1872, and in September, 1888, became sole owner. The *Citizen* is particularly noticeable for its attention to pioneer matters, such as deaths of old residents, and historical notices. Its news paragraphs are well written; while its editorials show a desire for fair play between parties and for justice to the country at large.

The Butler County Press was established by William Haslett August 14, 1867, and carried on by him until its suspension in 1869. As stated previously, the office was purchased by Mr. Negley a short time after the publication ceased.

The Fair and Festival, the first daily bulletin issued at Butler, was offered for sale December 26, 1868, and continued publication until January 14, 1869. It was suggested by Maj. J. B. Butler for benevolent purposes, and it may be said that he was the editor. Though only a one-column daily, it showed the editorial, news and advertisement divisions of a modern journal. The little paper was devoted in toto to the interests of the Ladies' Fair and Festival, containing notices of its progress, advertisements of the prizes offered, and names of the daily winners. Major Butler, with whom the idea originated, died only recently. Though not a resident of Butler, he was buried here, and his remains rest in the old graveyard opposite St. Paul's Catholic church, in the building of which he was interested enough to aid in organizing the fair of 1868-69 as a means of collecting funds for its construction.

The Northwestern Independent, a monthly paper, was issued at Butler in July, 1869, by Clark Wilson. Of course, when he established the *Oilman's Journal*, the *Independent* ceased.

The Butler Eagle was established in February, 1870, as a Republican journal. A company, the greater number of the members of which were veterans of the War of the Rebellion, was organized with the object of giving to the county a newspaper which would expound the ideas of the soldier or military element of the Republican party, and inculcate lessons of patriotism from their point of view. The directors of the company were W. L. Graham, president; F. M. Eastman, Hugh Morrison, J. B. Story and Cyrus E. Anderson. The officers were

Thomas Robinson, political editor; John M. Greer, local editor; Edwin Lyon, agricultural editor, and F. M. Eastman, business manager. In fact, there was too much organization in all this, and serious differences of opinion were expected from the beginning. Those expectations were realized; for in a little while Hugh Morrison and J. B. Clark were appointed editors *vice* Thomas Robinson, resigned. In 1871 Mr. Robinson became sole owner, and from that period down to January 1, 1879, his trenchant pen was made visible in the editorial pages and often in the news columns.

The Eagle was purchased by Eli D. Robinson, a son of the founder, January 1, 1879, and edited by him solely until February 7, 1881, when James M. Carson purchased an interest and at once assumed the position of associate editor. It is needless to speak of the progress of this paper under the management of Robinson & Carson. While they did not surrender a single Republican idea, they made politics, even in bitter campaigns, agreeable; for they surrounded attacks on the opposition with credits for the good parts of the enemy, and thus, giving justice where due, won respect. The *Eagle* is credited in Rowell's *Newspaper Directory* with a weekly circulation of 1,800. It is well printed and edited, while its news columns tell of the thorough effort made by the publishers to gather the news items. From March, 1888, to October, 1889, Professor Bancroft held a position in the local department of this paper. *The Eagle* was issued at first from the old George W. Smith building on the northeast corner of the Diamond, late the law office of Thomas Robinson. In 1885 Robinson & Carson erected the present *Eagle* Building, on Main street, on a lot purchased, in 1884, from the Dougal heirs. In February, 1895, Mr. Robinson purchased Mr. Carson's interest, and is now sole proprietor.

The Oilman's Journal was established by Clark Wilson, at Parker. Volume III., Number 41, is dated August 31, 1872. In November following, his son, H. C. Wilson, was admitted a partner and, in January, 1877, the office was moved to Butler, where the *Journal* was issued February 16, 1877, being Number 11, of Volume VIII. Clark Wilson was then editor and proprietor. Knowing Butler in the days of Civil War, when he tried to Unionize the conflicting sentiments of the people, he came now to aid the old capital of the new oil field and carried out his intention in the matter. In June, 1877, the devil, in the office of *The Oilman's Journal*, demonstrated his possession of the gift of poetry in the following verse:

> The first moskeeter's come,
> We heard him blow his horn,
> While catching minnows
> In the creek, the other morn,
> Down by Boos' mill.

The Butler County Record, formerly *The Petrolia Record*, was founded October 27, 1877, at Petrolia, by Charles E. Herr, in connection with a printing office carried on there by the publisher. In April, 1878, the size was increased from the original folio of twenty columns to a folio of twenty-eight columns, and in every respect the *Record* was made worthy of the busy oil center, which Petrolia then was. The editor gave time and attention to his work and painted in glowing words each week's doings in that interesting oil field. Among the reporters and

contributors at Petrolia were D. W. Moorehouse, now a preacher of the gospel, at Newburyport, Massachusetts; Dr. B. L. Davis, F. F. Herr, W. F. Jordan and L. H. Patterson.

On removing the office to Butler, the name was changed to the *Butler County Record*, and the first number, under this new name, was issued June 6, 1888. On October 1, 1889, Prof. P. S. Bancroft, formerly of the Witherspoon Institute, and later in the local department of *The Eagle*, was engaged as associate editor—a position he still holds. Messrs. Herr and Bancroft are earnest workers in the newspaper field and aim to make their columns as interesting and newsy as they were in the lively days when the great Petrolia oil field yielded up its surprises, jokes and tragedies daily. It is now a neatly printed journal of thirty-six columns, politically independent and carefully edited. The certified circulation is 1,700.

The Semi-Monthly was established in September, 1881, by C. M. and W. J. Heineman, as a magazine, and issued from their office in the Heineman building until 1884. Two or three other little papers were published at intervals.

The Times, an evening paper, was founded April 14, 1884, by Charles M. and W. J. Heineman and W. G. Ziegler, as "The Times Publishing Company," with the object of furnishing the public of Butler and neighborhood the cream of the daily news and details of the oil field. At that time it was a four-page journal, neatly printed, each page being eleven by eight inches. On January 1, 1885, *The Times* was enlarged to eleven by fifteen inches, and the news columns extended, and on August 3, 1885, the size was again increased to twenty-two by fifteen inches. Later that fall W. G. Ziegler sold his interests to the Heinemans, since which time the brothers have carried it on with good success. The circulation of the *Times* daily is about 800.

The Weekly Times, established in August, 1884, as a seven-column, four-page journal, is now an eight-page paper of forty-eight columns. The job department of this office is very complete and the patronage quite large; while the new two-story printing office erected in 1894 is one of the most complete in the county.

The Orphan's Friend was a periodical issued by Rev. P. C. Prugh of St. Paul's Orphans' Home in 1882. It was established by Rev. T. F. Stauffer, who was editor down to December, 1882. Like other denominational journals it has passed away.

The Tidings, published by Rev. J. Q. Waters of the Butler English Lutheran church, was issued in April, 1883, but its life was not of long duration.

The Magnet, a semi-monthly magazine, is published by the students of the Butler High School, Edgar H. Negley being editor-in-chief. Nine other editors, a business manager and an assistant manager find mention on the editorial page. Number 14 of volume 11, dated May 29, 1893, is a very creditable specimen.

MILLERSTOWN NEWSPAPERS.

The Sand Pump, the first half-sheet of a daily paper, was issued at Millerstown, by O. H. Jackson, in August, 1873. It was a trial issue to learn how far he could depend on the busy oil men and business community for support in pub-

lishing a daily journal. How far the trial warranted success is shown by the fact that the *Daily Sand Pump* was issued regularly in September, 1873, and, to use the words of a contemporary, "went like hot cakes." It was an eight by ten inch sheet filled with oily paragraphs and advertisements. The people tired of it, however, in a little while, and the *Sand Pump* ceased working.

The Millerstown Review was a venture of the Rev. A. S. Thorn, who attempted to monopolize the advertising patronage of the oil field. It was established in 1875, after an experience at Greece City and other places. It was published with some degree of regularity until 1879, when Thorn, driven off by competitors, removed to Atwood, Kansas, to begin the publication of *The Pioneer.*

The Millerstown Herald was founded by S. J. Small in Centennial year. On May 19 1877, he sold his interest in the paper and material to P. A. Rattigan, who made it a photograph of the oil field, as well as a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. During the last few years the Millerstown *Herald* obtained a large circulation, and has become a popular vehicle of news for the whole county. Nothing escapes its watchful editor, and, as a result, its news columns are replete in paragraphs bristling with common sense, while its editorials are read with interest by Republicans as well as Democrats.

NEWSPAPERS OF PETROLIA AND VICINITY.

The Advertiser was the pioneer journal of that borough, antedating the *Record* (the history of which has been previously given) by a few months. Lerch & Mapes, the publishers, surrendered the field to Charles E. Herr, when he made known his intention of starting the Petrolia *Record* in 1877.

The Producers' Free Press was established early in 1878, by Lerch & Mapes, as a journal wholly devoted to the oil interests of the Petrolia field. To insure the success of their second venture here, they engaged P. C. Boyle to take editorial charge, and while he edited the *Free Press* it met with a fair measure of success. Subsequently, the owners made the way clear for the *Record*, finding the battle for precedence to be against them.

The Fairview Reporter was founded in 1872 by Col. Samuel Young, and continued publication for about twelve months, when he sought a more promising field. Among his aids was R. W. Crisswell, afterward a good describer of the oil fields in the Oil City *Derrick* and other papers.

The Advertiser was issued at Buena Vista, in December, 1873, as a tri-weekly paper, by J. D. Springstead. Old newspaper men at Butler do not remember such a journal; but yet it is of record.

The Item was established at Greece City in March, 1873, by Rev. A. S. Thorn, a Presbyterian preacher and principal of West Sunbury Academy. W. W. McQuistion and Andrew Fitzsimmons, typos, assisted him in the office. It called the place "Grease City," said other disagreeable things about the extraordinary little oil town, and went the way of such journals in a very short period.

The Karns City Item was the first newspaper issued at Karns City. It may have been the same as that at Greece City, with the title changed to suit Karns City or *vice versa.* It was a small sheet, yet it held the field for almost a year.

The Telephone was established at Karns City by J. Borland, in 1878, and was regularly published there until 1882, when he moved the office to Pine Grove, Mercer county.

Labor's Voice was founded at Martinsburg by Patrick C. Boyle. He was born in Donegal county, Ireland, came to the United States in 1846, with his parents, and was raised at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county. In January, 1862, he entered the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and re-enlisted in March, 1864. From 1868 to 1874, he was connected with wells and pipe lines in this field, but in the latter year entered the domain of journalism. In 1877 he established the first labor journal in the oil region at Martinsburg, in Parker township. To-day Mr. Boyle is publisher of the *Oil City Derrick*, and one of the best known citizens in Western Pennsylvania.

NEWSPAPERS OF PROSPECT.

The Prospect Record published by John S. Fairman and edited by Dr. D. H. B. Brower, was issued at Prospect in July, 1853. It was a newsy local paper on which Fairman and Brower lavished much labor. They had some hope of educating the people of that village up to the point of reading, and further still of supporting a paper printed entirely in the village. Twelve months of "Love's Labor Lost" convinced them that their hopes were groundless.

The Mirror and News was issued at Prospect in September, 1854, by Spear & Fairman, in the form of a six-column folio. Like the pioneer venture, the publishers learned within a year that Prospect would not recognize their efforts as necessary to the life of the villagers and they suspended publication.

The Trump, issued in 1856, proved that it was not a trump, for within three months the editor threw down his hand, declaring he could not play a square game with the people.

The Camp-Meeting Register, a daily morning paper, was issued at Prospect, August 26, 1859, by John S. Fairman. It was part and parcel of the great camp-meeting which was organized there by Rev. Samuel Crouse and local preachers.

The Prospect Leader grew up in S. B. Martincourt's job printing office, and appeared as a four-column, eight-page newspaper in December, 1879. Publication was continued until the beginning of April, 1880, when it became evident to the publisher that Prospect had not the enterprise to support a newspaper.

NEWSPAPERS OF ZELIENOPLE.

The Zelienople Recorder, the first newspaper published in the county, outside Butler borough, was a thing of a few days and full of trouble. Little more is known of it.

The Connoquenessing Valley News, Number 1, Volume I, is dated October 30, 1878. In the salutatory of the publishers, Samuel and J. R. Young, it is written:

> In obedience to the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of this valley, and the enterprising towns that have so long prospered upon its banks, we send forth the initial number of the *Valley News*. * * * * In conducting the paper, nothing of a

sectarian or political character shall occupy its columns; but our purpose shall be to advance the varied local interests of the region and advocate every idea that is calculated to benefit them.

On July 10, 1879, Samuel Young became sole proprietor. In December, 1881, the editor of the *News* quoted the following sentence from the Millerstown *Herald:*

Sam Young is almost as heavily crowded up with advertisments as we are. *Sam, let us arise and bless our friends.*

The Zelienope man responded thus:

We do, Pete, but your modesty overcomes us. Did you measure matter, Pete? Taking a short column rule and measuring the matter in both papers, we found we have just four and one-half columns more than you, allowing time tables and everything else to count. Now go to work and kick yourself just twenty-five minutes.

Colonel Young died at Zelienople, March 27, 1891, in his seventieth year, and his son, J. R. Young, succeeded him as editor and proprietor. The *News* is printed at Zelienople, where a well equipped office speaks of enterprise and success.

CENTREVILLE AND SAXONBURG PAPERS.

The Centreville Casket ceased publication, August 8, 1879. It was edited by W. S. Fulkman, known as Stanley Fulkman, for about two years, then closed its short career and editor and office moved to the town of Beaver.

The Signal was established at Centreville, February 12, 1892, by R. D. Young, now of the *New Castle Courant.* He carried on the *Signal* until the close of the summer of that year, when a stock company took charge. In January, 1894, Albert L. Wiche, formerly of the New Wilmington *Globe*, purchased the office and now publishes the paper. The *Signal* has a weekly circulation of about 700 copies.

The Saxonburg Herald, first issued in November, 1888, by Paul F. Voigt, is an eight-page weekly journal of forty-eight columns. Charles Hoffman is the manager and reporter at Saxonburg. Though not printed in the borough, its local news columns are generally replete and its distribution among subscribers regular.

Looking back over the pages of this chapter, and after learning something of the character of those who are gone, and knowing the men of the present, we believe that the majority of the newspaper men of this county possessed and possess the spirit of Bohemia, as expressed in the following tribute by that noblest of poet-journalists, John Boyle O'Rielly:

Bohemia has none but adopted sons;
It's limits, where fancy's bright stream runs!
It's honors, not garnered for thrift or trade,
For beauty and truth men's souls were made.
To the empty heart in a jeweled breast
There is value, maybe, in a purchased crest;
But the thirsty of soul soon learn to know
The moistureless froth of the social show;
The vulgar sham of the pompous feast

Where the heaviest purse is the highest priest,
The organized charity, scrimped and iced
In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ;
The smile restrained, the respectable can't,
When a friend in need is a friend in want.
Where the only aim is to keep afloat,
And a brother may drown with a cry in his throat.
Oh! I long for the glow of a kindly heart and the grasp of a friendly hand,
And I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land.

CHAPTER XIII.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LAWS.

SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS — ITINERANT TEACHERS — PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSES — EARLY SCHOOL LAWS — BUTLER ACADEMY — COMMON SCHOOL LAW AGITATION — PASSAGE OF THE LAW — FIRST SCHOOL TAX LEVY — SCHOOLS RAPIDLY INCREASE — SUPERINTENDENTS REPORTS SUMMARIZED — FREE SCHOOL BOOKS — COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS — COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE — COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION — OTHER ASSOCIATIONS — INTELLECTUAL FAIR — STATISTICS — DENOMINATIONAL AND OTHER SCHOOLS — SCHOOL REMINISCENCES.

THE pioneer settlers of Butler county, in common with those of other sections of Western Pennsylvania, were men of limited education. This led them to desire for their children the advantages that had been denied themselves, and to encourage the establishment of schools in their midst. Their dependence was upon the subscription school and the itinerant teacher, a man who made a little learning play an important part in the educational history of those early days. Though content with small pay, he was an autocrat in the community, and, oftentimes, a tyrant in the schoolroom, enforcing his authority and exacting obedience to his rules in a manner that would not be tolerated in the schools of to-day. Save in cases of exceptional cruelty, he was upheld by the parents, who, in their home discipline, acted up to the idea that the sparing of the rod spoiled the child. On the whole, however, the pioneer school teacher did his work well, and sent forth from his log school-house many bright-minded, strong-bodied youth, who afterwards became prominent in affairs of the State and the Nation.

The pioneer school-house, like the settler's cabin, was built of logs. It represented the crudest form of civilized architecture. That on the James Hays farm was regarded as a better specimen of early school architecture than many others in the county. Professor Matthews, who studied therein, described it as being constructed of hewn logs, while most of the others in the county were built of round logs. In the center was a fire-place, with a hearth eight feet square. At the

corners of the hearth were posts, which supported the flue—a thing of poles and clay. To the posts, below the ceiling, boards were nailed on each side, extending downward from the ceiling about four feet, to lead the smoke into the flue, whenever the ordinary draft failed to do so. Oak shingles formed the roof, while slabs formed the ceiling. The front and rear were weather-boarded, but, for some reason, the gables were not so protected. The door was like an ordinary stable door, the floor laid with loose boards, the desks were rough boards, resting on wooden pins driven into the walls, while the puncheon seats were of the backless variety. The presence of glass in the two windows of this cabin gave to it an air of respectability which was not accorded to houses with greased paper widows.

The first observance, within the limits of Butler county, of the school law of 1790, relating to subscription schools, dates back to the closing year of the last century, when a school was opened south of the village of Coylesville, in Clearfield township. Under the school acts of 1802 subscription schools were multiplied. The people giving more than ordinary attention to making provision for the instruction and education of their children. As early as 1810, this interest culminated in the establishment of an academy at Butler, giving a new stimulus to the cause of education in the young village.

In October, 1825, Robert Cunningham, a school teacher of Buffalo township, asked the court to appoint schoolmen for that district, under the act of March 29, 1824, providing for the education of poor children. His petition was made necessary by the number of poor children sent to him to be educated and the nonexistence of a body to pay him his just dues for such service. The court granted the petition and appointed Francis Anderson, William Hesselgesser and Robert Elliott, schoolmen. This system was not confined by any means to the Buffalo schools.

The act of 1824 resulted in such marked good to the county as to increase the desire of the people for laws giving greater educational privileges to the poor. A similar condition of affairs in other parts of the State led to a movement having for its purpose the passage of a common school law. "An Association for the Promotion of Education," originating in Philadelphia, in furtherance of this object, soon had branches in all parts of the State, one being organized in Butler county in 1827.

Although the common school system may be traced to Pestalozzie, at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1746, it was not adopted in Pennsylvania until after a long struggle, nor was the law willingly acquiesced in by many of the districts in Butler county until the lapse of several years after its passage. It took time to wean the people from the old system and convince them of the many advantages and beneficent results of the new. In October, 1834, meetings were held and the law made the subject of denunciation. Resolutions were adopted declaring it to be unjust and impolitic, and asserting that it never was intended by the Constitution that the education of other than the children of the poor should be at public expense. The most pronounced opposition came from the landed interests because the principal burden of taxation necessary to carry its provisions into effect was borne by the land.

The first tax levy, under the new law, for school purposes was made in 1835,

the amounts collected in each township being as follows: Butler borough, $122.19; Butler township, $108.14; Centre, $214.47; Slippery Rock, $191.84; Mercer, $69.77; Venango, $57.32; Parker, 103.37; Donegal, 128.43; Clearfield, $63.13; Buffalo, $106.15; Middlesex, $175.51; Cranberry (where John O'Connor was collector), $123.52; Connoquenessing (where William Pillow was collector), $264.29, and Muddy Creek, $204.41. The total tax levy this year was $9,393.45, which included county, state and school taxes; but the auditors considered only a total of $6,279.82.

In spite, however, of denunciation and opposition the new law grew in favor, and many who were its bitterest opponents afterwards became its most fervent champions. In 1854, twenty years after its adoption, there were in Butler county no less than 175 school buildings, most of them a decided improvement upon the log cabin of the subscription school days. With better school buildings came better teachers and a better system of instruction, keeping pace with the growth, the advancement and the changed conditions of the people.

From the report of the first superintendent, Isaac Black, made in 1856, it is learned, that there were 182 school-houses, eighty-four of which were unfit to enter; forty-one could be made tolerable, and fifty-seven were tolerable. Eighty of the buildings showed ceilings not over seven feet in height; seventy-nine were log structures; 108 were destitute of furniture (save the backless benches, so high that the pupils' feet could not reach the floor), while only fourteen had suitable furniture. The number of schools reported in January, 1861, was 212, and the number of pupils, 6,555. Eight years after, Superintendent Watters testified that all the new school buildings were well furnished; in 1869, Superintendent Cratty expressed his satisfaction at the progress in building and system of instruction, and, in 1872, Superintendent Glenn stated that of the 220 schools in operation, not one failed in reaching the statute standard. In 1875 Superintendent Young was satisfied to compare the condition of the schools with those of twenty years before, bringing forward the modern furniture, found in a few of the schools, as examples of progress.

Summarizing Prof. J. B. Matthews' report, it is learned that at the close of the school year of 1876-77, there were 246 schools in existence, which were opened for an average of 5.65 months that year. There were 177 male and 175 female teachers employed, the average salary of the former being $38.12, and of the latter, $30.01 per month. The number of male pupils was 6,997 and of female 6,254. The average number attending school was 9,583, or about seventy-eight per cent of the total. The average cost per month was seventy cents per capita; the tax levied for school and building purposes was $69,912.02; the State appropriation amounted to $11,829.64, and the total revenue for school purposes to $89,574.05. Fairview then had eleven schools, exclusive of two in Fairview borough, two in Karns City and three in Petrolia. In Butler borough were nine schools; in Greece City, one; in Harmony, two; in Harrisville, two; in Millerstown, six; in Portersville, one; in Prospect, two; in Saxonburg, one; in West Sunbury, one, and in Zelienople one.

The reports of Superintendent D. F. McKee from 1878 to 1881 and of his successor, J. H. Murtland, bear testimony to continued advancement. At the

close of the school year of 1881, there were 260 schools in operation, with 169 male and 168 female teachers employed, at an average salary far exceeding that of 1876, though the number of pupils was not so large. The number of female pupils then enrolled was 6,162, or 92 below the number in 1876, while there were 135 less male pupils enrolled. The total revenue was $82,245.56 and the total value of school property $235,304.

The report for the year ending June 6, 1892, showed 289 school-houses, 137 male and 211 female teachers—employed at an average salary of $37.20 for males and $33.24 for females—6,708 male and 6,452 female pupils, of whom eighty-four per cent are said to have attended school; the average cost of each pupil was ninety-six cents a month. The total tax levy for school and building purposes was $87,384.98; State appropriation, $22,205.48, and total receipts from all sources $123,894.50. The schools were open on an average of 6.57 months for the year. Seventeen new public school-houses were erected during the year in the following townships: One in Adams, four in Donegal, six in Middlesex (suppled with bells), one in Muddy Creek, two in Parker, one in Penn, one in Saxonburg (a brick, which cost $3,000), and one in Worth. The Superintendent, N. C. McCollough, in his report, congratulated the county on the condition of her common schools and the satisfactory progress made in equipment and system of instruction.

The new law providing for free school books went into effect in July, 1893. Under this law it is the duty of the directors to make provision for furnishing and equipping the schools with the text books and supplies generally needed by pupils for daily use in the schools—such as slates, pencils, papers, pens, ink, tablets, etc.; that whilst it is no doubt wise to urge pupils to use the books in their possession for the purpose of lessening the immediate outlay of money, they cannot be compelled to use their own books, and that in all the required branches of study, books are to be provided by the directors, and for all grades of the public schools, including the high school.

The act of 1854 provided for the election of a county school superintendent to serve for a term of three years. The first election was held in June of that year and Isaac Black was elected, his salary being fixed at $300 a year. The names of those who have been elected since are as follows: Thomas Balph, 1857; Eugene Ferrero, 1860; Asa H. Watters, 1863; John Cratty, 1866; Samuel Glenn, 1869; Robert H. Young, 1872; J. B. Matthews, 1875; D. F. McKee, 1878; J. H. Murtland, 1881; W. G. Russell, 1884; J. L. Snyder, 1887; W. G. Russell, appointed in 1888 to fill vacancy caused by Mr. Snyder's resignation; N. C. McCollough, 1890 and 1894.

The Butler County Teachers' Institute was organized November 19, 1855, with Isaac Black, county superintendent, president; A. J. Rebstock and Matthew Greer, vice-presidents; Thomas Balph, recorder; Jacob P. Myers, treasurer; Isaac Black, S. P. Irvin, Mary McTaggart, M. Louisa Butler and Emma Prosser, executive committee. The school books recommended were McGuffey's pictorial primer, spelling-book, first, second, third, fourth and fifth readers; Ray's mathematics, McNally's geography, and Pineo's series of grammars. Early in 1856 meetings were held to abolish the office of county superintendent, but the teachers and friends of the office were better organized than the opponents and the question was

defeated by a small majority. Every year since the organization, teachers' institutes have been held with more or less success. The thirty-ninth annual session, held at Butler, December 18–22, 1893, was attended by 286 teachers. S. F. Bowser was re-elected president; Elliott Robb, vice-president, and W. P. Jamison, secretary. The Institute proves, by its popularity, that it holds the key to practical information for all interested in the common school system of the State.

The Butler County Teachers' Association was organized May 26, 1881, with J. C. Tintsman, president; T. F. Stauffer, vice-president; Louise McClure, recording-secretary; P. S. Bancroft, correspondent and treasurer; J. A. Brandon and O. P. Cochran, enrolling secretaries. This organization was short-lived, the Institute proving of more practical value. Many local associations of teachers exist, having for their object the promotion of the interests of the teachers, and of the cause of education. They also tend to increase efficiency and the adoption of the best methods of instruction in the rural as well as in the borough and village schools.

February 22, 1877, an "Intellectual Fair," was held at the court house in Butler, for the purpose of discussing educational and scientific topics. The novelty of it caused it to be largely attended, and great interest to be taken in its proceedings. It was presided over by D. B. Douthett, with Leander Wise, secretary. The judges were L. J. Levis, H. H. Goucher, J. J. McIllyar, J. H. Sutton, R. C. McAboy, Walter L. Graham, W. I. Brugh, Samuel McClymonds, S. H. Peirsol, Mrs. Conn and Miss N. McJunkin.

The condition of the schools and school finances on June 5, 1893, is set forth in the following table:

DISTRICTS	Whole number of schools.	Average number of months taught.	Number of male teachers.	Number of female teachers.	Number of male pupils.	Number of female pupils.	State appropriation.	Total receipts.
Adams	10	6	3	7	230	209	$ 1,451 10	$ 5,558 05
Allegheny	6	7	6	...	151	160	1,242 30	4,076 29
Brady	6	6	2	4	98	85	849 93	1,679 81
Buffalo	4	8	4	...	110	119	1,371 64	2,633 00
Butler borough	32	8	4	35	980	998	7,196 76	28,986 10
Butler township	6	8	3	3	119	108	1,299 08	3,360 56
Centre	5	7	5	5	138	92	921 35	1,605 59
Centreville	4	10	1	...	78	70	480 25	1,378 57
Cherry	8	7	4	4	158	165	1,603 12	3,172 21
Clay	6	8	4	11	161	166	1,200 50	2,692 50
Clearfield	6	7	1	5	103	83	991 58	1,935 13
Clinton	6	6	4	2	116	124	1,050 32	3,021 12
Concord	8	8	5	11	177	153	1,036 50	2,573 77
Connoquenessing	7	6	5	2	157	144	1,281 81	3,235 27
Cranberry	6	6	4	2	124	106	953 58	2,072 88
Donegal	9	7	4	5	228	201	1,699 86	5,259 52
Evans City	3	7	1	2	85	80	563 17	2,082 96
Fairview borough	2	7	1	1	38	41	424 96	874 64
Fairview township	11	7	5	6	222	222	1,999 45	4,224 15
Forward	8	7	2	6	203	276	1,254 16	2,905 66
Franklin (Ind.)	1	6	1	1	26	16	120 92	990 62
Franklin	5	7	4	4	113	89	829 20	1,719 03
Harmony	3	7	1	2	67	83	625 36	1,832 64
Harrisville	3	7	2	1	60	59	614 99	1,907 31
Jackson	7	6	4	3	168	119	1,119 17	2,983 66
Jefferson	4	7	4	...	129	107	1,337 08	2,943 90
Jefferson Centre (Ind)	1	7	..	1	27	34	200 39	444 12
Karns City	2	8	1	1	38	61	469 88	910 95
Lancaster	7	6	4	3	142	113	922 49	2,466 88
Marion	6	8	3	8	146	115	1,060 69	1,943 06
Mercer	4	7	2	6	78	75	614 99	1,685 64
Middlesex	7	7	5	2	133	135	1,181 61	4,178 81
Millerstown	6	8	1	7	160	177	1,205 80	4,759 01
Muddy Creek	6	7	6	8	100	99	1,226 52	3,015 40
Oakland	6	9	5	10	102	119	1,280 81	2,614 98
Parker	11	6	3	8	193	185	1,775 78	4,233 34
Penn	8	7	6	2	273	211	1,727 50	3,414 90
Petrolia	3	7	1	2	85	54	701 36	1,401 21
Portersville	1	8	1	...	24	25	238 39	436 46
Prospect	2	6	1	1	46	34	504 43	4,552 60
Saxonburg	2	7	1	1	44	38	411 15	1,368 79
Slippery Rock	9	6	4	7	164	120	1,267 98	2,843 46
Sunbury, West	1	8	...	1	23	22	345 50	681 42
Summit	6	7	...	6	133	102	1,071 05	2,229 55
Venango	7	8	2	6	135	133	1,178 15	2,000 75
Washington	8	8	5	3	181	191	1,540 93	3,903 74
Winfield	5	7	1	4	97	109	1,261 08	2,249 58
Worth	8	8	3	9	113	78	1,029 59	1,954 57
Zelienople	3	8	1	2	77	86	601 17	2,137 68
	295	7.17	140	220	6,747	6,381	$55,435 38	$151,293 84

While the total is large, it is far from representing all the money expended on education within the county. The stranger in Butler, beholding the large buildings devoted to Catholic education, is inclined to ask if that sum of $151,293.84 is not fully twenty-five per cent below the actual expenditures for common and denominational instruction.

Besides the opportunities afforded by the public schools of the county for the instruction of the children of her citizens in the ordinary English branches, the cause of education has been still further advanced by the maintenance of other schools, academies and colleges of either a secular or denominational character. All of these are noticed in the various chapters devoted to the townships and boroughs of the county. Among the more prominent may be mentioned the Butler Academy, Witherspoon Institute, St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic schools, and the Orphans' Home, at Butler; St. Mary's College, in Summit township; the academies at West Sunbury and North Washington; the select and Manual Labor schools at Harmony; the select school, academy and Orphans' Home at Zelienople, and the Normal School carried on under the auspices of the State at Centreville.

All of these various schools, academies and colleges are eloquent witnesses of the interest taken in the cause of education by the people of the county. The large, costly and beautiful buildings erected by the Catholic congregations of Butler and by the fathers of St. Mary's Monastery, are evidences of the willing sacrifices made by the people of this faith to have their children educated in accordance with their religious convictions. In the Normal School at Centreville provision is made by the State for the education and special equipment of young men and young women for the work of teaching in the public schools of the State, while in the other academies and colleges students are prepared either for entrance into the higher educational institutions of the country, or for the practical work and duties of every-day life.

SCHOOL REMINISCENCES.

"Old Times at No. 3," was the text for Col. Archibald Blakeley's discourse, at the Happy Day Convention, held in Penn township, September 21, 1877. The discourse was simply a word painting of his school-teaching days at Number 3, when the brick building, with its shingled roof, was the pride of Middlesex and the envy of all the other townships of Butler county. After describing many things leading down to his engagement as teacher, he dwelt on the subject proper as follows:

There was but one room in it, a parallelogram; there was but one door and that at the south side, and a window on each side of the door, three windows on the opposite side and a fireplace in each end, the chimneys so arranged that when one drew up the other drew down. The girls sat in the west end and the boys in the east end, except where they met in the middle. This school house, take it all in all, was one of the largest and best in the country at that time and stood down the valley from the Old Adam Brown house on the left side of the run, near the intersection of the farms then owned by Robert, Adam and John Brown; as owned in 1877 by Nathan Brown, William Brown and Samuel Riley. I need not tell you of the disappointments and sorrows of that beginning.

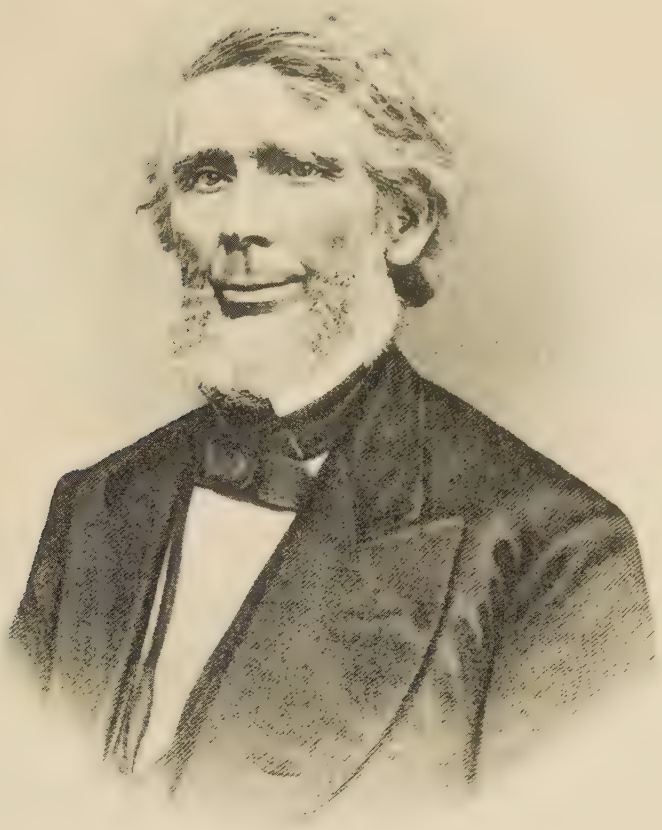
One of the most difficult things was to learn the names and relationships of the children, and this led me to the names and relationships of the parents. To illustrate, commencing with the Browns: there was Old Adam, Joe's Adam, Johnnie's Adam, and Adam's Adam; there was Old Joe and Adam's Joe; Squire Robert, Squire Robert's Bob and Adam's Bob; Squire Robert's Nathan, Adam's Nathan; Joe's Billy and Adam's Billy; Uncle Johnnie and Adam's Johnnie. Then I came to the Douthett's and here I

found Old Alex, Alex's Alex, and Ben's Alex; Old Benjamin, Young Benjamin; Alex's Ben, Joe's Ben, and Young Dave's Ben; Benjamin's William, and Major Dave's William; Major David Joe's David, and last, but not least, Young David, which last was a clear case of misnomer. I commenced on the White family and found that plain old Johnson White had been compelled to name one of his sons Brown White.

The nomenclature of the female portion of these families was a most intricate study; the Clarissas, Esthers, Sarahs, Agneses, Nancies, Marthas, Elizabeths, Janes, Tabithas, Matildas, Ruths and Rutheses. I had not time to unravel these feminine mysteries and turned the subject over to my brother William, and I am impressed with the idea that he succeeded. To me, a stranger, the labyrinth of names was marvelous and sorely reminded me of Jim McGeorge's recitation of the geneology to Dr. Guthrie—"and Abraham begat Isaac and Isaac begat Jacob and Jacob begat sons and daughters"—until Jim's memory failed him, when he cried out in despair—"and after that they begat one another." Then there was Young David Douthett, and when I saw him first he looked old enough to be the identical David who slew Goliah. Squire Robert Brown was the only Robert; all other Roberts were Robs and so on to the close.

A debating society was organized, which evidently drew into its angry vortex all the contentious spirits around the country:--Simeon Nixon, Thomas Robinson, the Whites, the Browns, the Douthetts, the Irvins, the Slaters, Samuel Critchlow, Irwin Boggs, Andersons, Streeters, Evans, Hunters and others. Had it not been for the dominating, centripetal forces of Young David Douthett, Captain Martin, Squire Robert's Robert, Joseph Douthett, Hamill Hartzell and John Smith, I verily believe that these young wranglers would to-day, be whirling, in ever widening circles, through infinite space. Well do I remember the night these giants debated the Fugitive Slave Law till the cocks crew in the morning. Well do I recollect the resolution:--"*Resolved*. That the Democratic party has done more than the Whig party for the welfare and development of the country." At the stroke of 12, on Saturday night, Captain Martin adjourned us by a thump of his immense fist on a writing desk, sixteen feet long, which split it from end to end.

Many other reminders of the Fifties were brought vividly forward on the occasion of that Happy Day Convention, but none gave greater joy than Colonel Blakeley's reference to "Old Number 3."



James Campbell

CHAPTER XIV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Introduction—First Public Road—Petition of Detmar Basse Muller—The Pittsburg and Butler Turnpike Company—Public Road Meetings—Ebensburg and Butler Stage Line—Canal Convention—Pittsburg and Erie Mail Stage Line—The First Steamboat—Butler and Freeport Post Route—National Road Convention—The Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company—Other Plank Road Companies—First Railroad Survey—First Railroad Meeting—The Northwestern Railroad Company—A Bitter Disappointment—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company—The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Completion of the Railroad From Freeport to Butler—Burial of the Old Stage Coach—Later Railway Enterprises.

WHEN civilization first looked in through the forests of this region, not even a path was visible to the Caucasian travelers. For fully a half century after the French touched the shores of the Allegheny, where the river flows by the eastern corners of this county, the white visitors could not find more than the Indian trails, which connected the villages of the aborigines:—one running northwest from the mouth of the Big Buffalo and one running northeast from Logstown, on the Ohio. Indeed from the year when the first pioneers of Butler county located in the wilderness, to 1802, when the first road was authorized, this county had no better highways than the Indian trails.

The first mention of roads in connection with this county is found under date, November 6, 1802, in the transactions of the commissioners of Allegheny county. Under date December 9, 1802, mention is made of the first road—"Isaac Voris' to Sam Findley's," as viewed by John McCurdy. This road was opened from Voris' cabin in Deer township, Allegheny county, to Findley's cabin in the original township of Middlesex.

The second road viewed, was that from Isaac Voris' house in Deer township, Allegheny county, to Robert Galbreath's house on Big Buffalo creek, viewed in June, 1803. The third is mentioned under date, November 3, 1803, when David Gilliland and four others received $15 for laying out twelve miles of road from the east line of Butler county to the seat of justice.

The transactions of the commissioners, in the matter of public roads, from February, 1804, to May, 1812, are recorded in an uncovered book, now in possession of the commissioners. In that time, ninety-five petitions were considered, the first being for a road from Butler to Freeport on the Allegheny river, and the last for a road from the point where the Pittsburg and Freeport road crossed the Butler-Allegheny line, to the line between Butler and Armstrong counties, near the mouth of Buffalo creek. The petitions were not all granted, but a sufficient

number of roads to open up the county to immigrants and connect the principal settlements with the county seat were authorized.

The following is a copy of the petition presented to the commissioners' court, in 1805, by Dr. Detmar Basse Muller, the founder of Zelienople:

WOULD HUMBLY SHOW, that your petitioner labors under great disadvantage for want of good roads to and from the town of *Zelienople*. I would further state that I have been at great expense in cutting roads and making large improvements for the best to this settlement. That I procured for this country with great difficulties Spanish sheep, which cost 100 dollars per head 700 miles from this place, also, the best breed of English cattle in the United States, and that it would be necessary to have roads for me to accomplish my enterprises as well as for the public in general as a people in this settlement, which is now increasing very fast and probably will soon be a town of very considerable circumstance. I have now a good sawmill built, and in case the road from Pittsburgh to Mercertown can be laid out, opened and made through Zelienople, I shall proceed to build a merchant mill and furnace. A furnace will be of great utility to this country, as it costs as much to transport the iron to this country as it cost to purchase the iron where it is made. Now it will not be possible to build these works without roads. I am still willing to do myself more for the establishment of the road, by building a good and substantial bridge across the Connoquenessing creek, opposite the town of Zelienople, at my own expense in case the road shall be laid out and made from Pittsburgh to Mercertown through Zelienople. Now that the court will confirm this road or appoint some proper persons to lay it out as the law directs, for this your petitioner will ever pray.

This document tells briefly of the first importation of fine sheep and cattle and of the determination of the old physician to make Zelienople a business and manufacturing center—and to make himself a stock-grower, miller, wood and iron manufacturer and physician all at once. The script is very regular and plain; but some of the spelling illustrates the Doctor's battle with the English language.

Prior to 1803, the agent of Robert Morris at Butler was instructed by his employer to give much attention to roads and to help road construction financially. To the observance of these instructions is traceable the establishment, in 1805, of the state and county road leading by Cemetery Hill. In 1821 the road passed into the control of the Butler and Pittsburg Turnpike Company. In that year the turnpike company selected an easier route and the State aided in constructing the road from Butler to Erie, making it one of the great highways between the forks of the Ohio and the great lakes.

The officers of the Butler and Pittsburg Turnpike Road Company, elected in 1823, were William Wilkins, president; John David, treasurer; Dunning McNair, John Waddle, Thomas Lyon, John Dunbar, David Boyle and John Bredin managers, the last being also the secretary.

The original Pittsburg and Mercer road, called the Pittsburg and Mercertown road, in 1805, as shown by the Muller petition, was one of the famous highways of pioneer days. From 1806 forward it was often selected by travelers going to the northwest in preference to the roads leading north *via* Butler. The election of officers for the Butler and Mercer Turnpike Road Company took place May 5, 1823, when William Ayres was chosen president; Robert Scott, treasurer; Jacob Mechling, John Negley, James McCandless, James McKee, David McJunkin and James George managers. John Bredin, who was secretary

of this company in 1822, served until the election of William Hagerty in April, 1826.

On January 29, 1825, a number of citizens assembled to consider the question of connecting the Allegheny and the Susquehanna rivers. John Potts presided, with Jacob Mechling, secretary. A committee comprising John Gilmore, John Bredin, John Gilchrist, John Neyman and William Beatty, was appointed to draft a memorial to the legislature in favor of the project and a committee of correspondence was chosen. The latter comprised Gilmore and Bredin, named above, with Jacob Mechling, Hugh McKee and William Gibson. Under their names a long address on the subject was issued.

In December, 1825, W. W. Bell advertised the Ebensburg and Butler stage line, as established in May of that year. Not only did he contract to carry the mails between the two points, *via* Indiana and Kittanning, in eighteen hours—every Thursday to Butler and every Sunday from Butler—but he also guaranteed passengers close connection at Ebensburg with the Pittsburg and Alexandria stage, and assured them that the clay turnpike, over which his route lay, was very much superior to the stone roads on the southern route.

In May, 1826, William Ayres and Jacob Mechling represented Butler county in the canal convention at New Castle.

The Pittsburg and Erie line of mail stages was operated in 1827 by A. McGill & Co. The fare from Pittsburg to Butler was $1.50; from Pittsburg to Meadville, $4.00, and from Pittsburg to Erie, $6.50. The stages left Stewart's hotel at Pittsburg every morning, arrived at Butler the same evening, left Butler for Meadville next morning at 4 o'clock, arrived at Meadville the second evening, and at 4 o'clock, a. m., on the third day left for Erie, the time of arrival being about noon. The return trip was made on the same schedule, thus avoiding the dangers of night travel.

The Butler and Kittanning Turnpike Road Company was presided over by John Gilmore in 1827, with William Hagerty, secretary. The viewers of that road were John Gilmore, John Gilchrist, Francis McBride, James McCurdy and William Beatty, while William Criswell and George W. Reed were employed upon its survey. The completion of this road in 1828 made a large territory for Butler's trade.

The first steamboat which ascended the Allegheny and announced a new era to the pioneers, as the echo of its whistle reverberated through the hills and valleys of this county, was the "William B. Duncan,"—a boat of eighty tons measurement. On January 28, 1828, this steamboat landed at Franklin, Venango county, 150 passengers and thirty tons of freight.

The post route from Butler to Freeport was established in May, 1828; while that from Harrisville to Whitestown, that from Lawrenceburg to Mercer and from the mouth of Anderson's creek to Kittanning were established about the same time.

In March, 1830, the "Allegheny," the first stern-wheeler, steamed up the river to Franklin, where she arrived on the 18th of that month.

In October, 1859 the J. W. McKee line of coaches was placed on the Butler

and Freeport road, making connections at Freeport with the Allegheny Valley Railroad and reducing the time of travel to Pittsburg to six hours.

The National Road convention, held at Butler January 21, 1844, was attended by 500 delegates. Gen. John N. Purviance was chosen president, William Walker, of Buffalo township, Abraham Moyer, of Connoquenessing, Richard Bryson, of North Butler, Abijah M. Evans, of North Butler, William McJunkin, of Centre, and James Neal, of Slippery Rock, vice-presidents; William Cunningham, of Middlesex, James W. McCandless, of Connoquenessing, Thomas T. Boals, of Middlesex, Robert Cunningham and William Haslett, of Butler borough, secretaries. This convention favored the construction of macadamized roads from Cumberland west and south to the Pacific and Gulf coasts. In 1845–46 conventions were held here and the road subject was discussed in all its relations.

The stage line between Butler and Freeport was established in March, 1849, by McElwain & Co., who placed two four-horse coaches on the route. The schedule arranged for arrivals and departures at Freeport in connection with the Pittsburg packet boats.

The question of building plank roads was discussed in Butler in 1848, but not until February, 1849, was a committee appointed to provide for a charter for a company authorizing the building of a plank road from Butler to Allegheny. John Negley presided over the meeting, with John Duffy and John McKee, vice-presidents, and James Campbell and Lewis Z. Mitchell, secretaries. John Bredin, C. C. Sullivan, J. G. Campbell, R. McNair and George Miller were chosen members of the committee. In May, 1850, the commissioners considered the matter (under the act of April 5, 1849, authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Allegheny City and Butler Plank Road Company), and at their meeting, held on May 30, 1850, at Bakerstown, ordered books to be opened at several points for receiving subscriptions to stock. In February, 1851, citizens of Tarentum, Saxonburg and Butler worked for the enterprise, and by the close of February the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company was organized, with S. M. Lane, president; William Campbell, David Walker and T. H. Lyon, of Butler, Charles F. Spang and T. W. Shaw, of Allegheny, managers, and James Jones, of Allegheny, treasurer. Ground was broken June 16, 1851, by contractor Walker and the era of plank roads was introduced. In May, 1852, John N. Purviance was elected president of this company to succeed Lane, and Col. A. N. Meylert to succeed David Walker as manager. An act of the legislature, approved in 1852, empowered the company to borrow money not exceeding $30,000 at six per cent. In November, 1852, Dunlap McLaughlin was chosen treasurer. The revenue from tolls for the year ending October 31, 1855, amounted to $9,030.64. The receipts for the year ending October 31, 1856, amounted to $13,069.55, and for 1857, $10,801.82. The indebtedness of the company on November 1, 1857, was $6,850.60, of which $3,284.24 were expended on the Butler bridge.

The Browington and Perrysville Plank Road Company may be said to have been organized March 8, 1851, when subscription books were ordered to be opened. The signers of this order were Thomas H. Bracken, David Shannon, Jonathan Ranson, M. F. White, Joseph McElwain, Henry Buhl, Samuel Marshall,

Alex. Graham and John A. Fletcher. On July 2, Samuel Marshall was elected president, and Thomas H. Bracken, vice-president.

The Butler and Callensburg Plank Road Company originated in the meetings of March, 1851, and in the Fairview meeting of March 24, 1851. The construction of the Zelienople and Perrysville plank road was authorized by the legislature in 1852, and the company was empowered to borrow $20,000. The Centreville and New Castle Plank Road Company was incorporated in 1852. In November, Abraham Ziegler was elected president; Francis Wallace, treasurer, and John Levis, secretary.

As early as 1836, a survey of the Freeport and New Castle railroad was made, the surveyors locating the line through Butler borough. Dr. Charles T. Whipple was in charge of the work, and performed his duties so well that his field notes were sought after in later years, when the North Western Railroad Company entertained the idea of building such a cross road.

In 1852, the agitation of the question of building a railroad from the Pennsylvania railroad through Freeport, Butler and New Castle, to connect with the Cleveland and Mahoning road near the Ohio line, culminated in a meeting in Butler, which was presided over by J. G. Campbell, Andrew Carns acting as secretary. A committee on correspondence, composed of C. C. Sullivan, John Graham, James Campbell, S. A. Purviance and G. W. Smith, was appointed.

The North Western Railroad Company was chartered February 9, 1853, and the first meeting of the directors was held at Butler, June 1, 1853, when W. Warner was chosen engineer. On August 16, the president was authorized to produce the Lawrence county subscription of $200,000, and the Butler county subscription of $250,000, the resolutions providing for the construction of the road from Blairsville to Freeport, thirty-five miles, thence to Butler, twenty-three miles, and thence to New Castle thirty-one miles, a total of eighty-nine miles. On May 10, 1854, a contract with Malone, Painter, Clark and Gouder was made, which bound them to complete the whole line for $3,800,000 before May 1, 1856; but on June 1, 1856, the grading and ballasting of the first division, from Blairsville to Freeport, was only completed This warranted the cancellation of the old contract. The new contract was less favorable to the subscribers and, by the close of the year, the subscribing counties were in revolution, for their bonds had almost entirely passed out of official hands and there was little to show for the great sums said to have been expended.

Before the close of August, 1854, a showing was made on David Walker's contract of the North Western railroad, four miles west of Butler. The big cut, 3,000 feet long and seventy-one and one-half feet deep, was in the hands of 197 men. The "big shanty" sheltered 130 men, while twenty-one small shanties were tenanted by the others. On this section, eighty-four horses were employed, the whole force being under the superintendence of Smith Agnew. In January, 1855, the Summit cut, five miles southeast from Butler, was being worked by contractor Moorhead. In February, Col. A. N. Meylert resigned the treasurership and D. Sankey, of Lawrence, was elected. In October, 1854, the petition for an injunction against the payment of the Philadelphia subscription to this road was considered by the Supreme Court, in session at Erie. C. C. Sullivan and John

Graham represented the railroad company and on their argument the petition was dismissed. In November, 1855, the press of Butler county echoed the pent-up discontent of the people.

Prior to March, 1858, a sequestrator had charge of the company's affairs, and in March the anxiously awaited report was issued. It was far from being satisfactory and mutterings of discontent were heard on all sides—the *Democratic Herald* of March 3, 1858, closing a moderate editorial with this sentence: "Under any circumstances, in our opinion, it would be a perfect outrage to compel further payments towards this road, even if it could be done in law, which we believe it cannot be."

The trial of the Butler County Bond Case—Jacob C. Curtis vs. County of Butler—was heard in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg, in May, 1859; the county was represented by J. N. Purviance, James Bredin and John Graham, of Butler, and T. M. Marshall and A. M. Brown, of Pittsburg. The point was made that the commissioners of Butler county agreed only to pay interest on the bonds until the railroad would be completed. The contract for construction, made with Painter & Co., in May, 1854, was to be completed in June, 1856. Little or nothing was done within the limits of Butler county, so that on August 6, 1856, a new contract was made, which provided that the contractors would return to the company $331,000 in Butler and Lawrence county bonds, and take *in lieu*, cash $50,000, $31,000 in the company's notes, and $250,000 in first mortgage bonds. This extraordinary proceeding was denounced by the Butler men, matters went from bad to worse, and Butler and Lawrence counties were compelled to pay the bills.

As soon as the commissioners learned that there was no legal way left open to them for avoiding payment of the bonds issued to the North Western Railroad Company, amounting to about $65,000, they offered to compromise with the holders of such bonds, and this offer was accepted, the consideration being sixty per cent. of the face value. In May, 1865, bonds valued at $13,000 of the $65,000, were outstanding, and, all in all, the county was practically free from debt.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company organized February 12, 1852, completed a road from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas in October, 1855, thus giving to the people of Butler county, though in a very limited way, for the first time, the advantages of railroad connection with the outside world. Trains were run on a very irregular time, and old patrons of the road yet living tell remarkable stories concerning the wonderful slowness of the trains as compared with "flyers" of the present.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, commonly called the "West Penn," was incorporated March 22, 1860, and works under that and the special act of April 27, 1864, together with the supplemental acts of March 9, 1865; March 22, 1865; April 17, 1866; April 10, 1867; February 25, 1870, and March 25, 1871. The proviso in Section 3, of the act approved April 27, 1864, reads as follows:—

Provided, That the right to use, and operate, the road, by said Western Pennsylvania railroad, between Freeport and Allegheny City, shall not be enjoyed until contracts are entered into, with responsible parties, for the completion of a railroad, from

Freeport to the town of Butler: *And provided*, that said contract shall be entered into within one year, and the road to be completed within five years.

Later, in 1864, when Col. Thomas A. Scott broached the subject of building a road to Butler, his attention was called to the above priviso by John H. Negley, and his signature to it secured. Within six years after it was signed the whistle of the locomotive was heard in Butler, and the disappointments of 1854 and 1856 forgotten amid the rejoicing that followed.

In September, 1869, twenty-one sections of the Butler Branch Railroad—from Butler to Freeport—were placed in the hands of contractors. Shortly after work began on the Freeport end; but not until the close of February, 1870, was ground broken at Butler. In October, construction trains were run to Delano or Wolf's Station.

The work was prosecuted with vigor and the road formally opened to the public, January 18, 1871. The event was made the occasion of a great celebration, the festivities lasting two days. An excursion over the road was indulged in, the number of excursionists leaving Butler being 180. The train was in charge of conductor W. B. Thompson, and consisted of five coaches, a baggage-car and locomotive. At Saxon station the number of excursionists was increased to 200. On the evening of January 18, a banquet, or railroad supper, was given at Butler. It was gotten up by 134 subscribers. The proceeds, including the sum realized from the sale of dishes, knives and forks, muslin, etc., was $622.98, the expenses being $520.01. The remaining amount was distributed among the poor by H. C. Heineman, the trustee appointed by the committee.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of these festivities was the mock funeral of the Butler and Freeport stage-coach. D. S. Walker, the superintendent of the old stage line, was the leading spirit in the affair. Many of the well known citizens of the town assisted as mourners, and at the time set for the mock obsequies, six of them, as pall bearers, took their places inside the old coach, while twenty others found places on top, all wearing silk hats and white gloves. The coach was draped in black, while the trappings of the horses were of the same sombre character. George, the old driver, surrendered the ribbons to Mr. Walker, and the procession, headed by a brass band and escorted by the Butler militia, made a round of the borough. The ceremony was regarded as a fitting close of the stage-coach era.

The cost of the construction of the twenty-one miles of this road, thus auspiciously opened for travel and traffic, was $400,000. It was constructed under authority of the act of April 27, 1864, containing the proviso already quoted, the work being undertaken and completed, and the road operated by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It still forms a part of that company's important system. The members of the General Assembly, Charles McCandless, senator, and John H. Negley and William Haslett, members of the House, labored successfully in securing a satisfactory charter, with the results that, after many disappointments, the people of the borough of Butler were at last able to boast a railroad outlet and look hopefully forward to a period of growth and improvement of the town, which has since been realized, in a notable increase in population, and in many other evidences of continuing progress and prosperity. On June 1,

1888, the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a period of forty years, the rental being the net earnings.

On March 16, 1871, the first accident occurred at a point called Sandy Creek. On August 16, 1889, a wreck occurred one mile west of Sarver's Station, which resulted in the death of William J. Powers, of Pittsburg, and Katie, a four-year old child of Mrs. M. Farrell, of Butler. Twenty-four persons were injured, among whom were George Spang, Mrs. David Gosser, Joseph Gray and Mrs. Helen McJunkin. The accident is said to have been due to the poor condition of a bridge previously regarded as unsafe.

The bills chartering the Connoquenessing Valley Railroad Company and the Bear Creek Railroad Company passed the House in March, 1865. Messrs. Bredin and Kerr, of Butler county, were named among the corporators of the Bear Creek road, which was to run from Sharpsburg on the Pittsburg & Erie to Martinsburg in Butler county. In December, 1865, subscription books were opened by the commissioners named in the act of March 22, namely: J. G. Campbell, J. N. Purviance, J. G. Muntz, E. McJunkin, R. C. McAboy, Thomas Robinson, A. Lusk, J. Levis, A. Ziegler, W. Irwin, J. M. McKinney, W. G. Rose, S. Griffith, Vance Stewart, J. R. Hanna, D. L. Imbrie, J. J. Cuthbertson, J. Ferguson and J. W. Blanchard. The road was commenced in Butler county in the fall of 1872, when the right-of-way for twelve miles was cut through the forest.

The first meeting to consider the question of the building of a railroad from Karns City to Parker's Landing, was held August 20, 1872, when S. D. Karns was elected temporary president. A company was formally organized and this company held a meeting on August 27, 1872, S. D. Karns presiding. The committee on stock reported a subscription of $22,750. By May, 1873, the stock was increased to $100,000, and the work of construction determined upon. In August, 1873, the work of construction was begun and by October 1, five miles were graded, while 500 Swedes were engaged on the remaining five miles. The officers were S. D. Karns, president; Charles P. Badger, superintendent; W. C Mobley, secretary; and they with Fullerton Parker, Robert L. Brown and William Phillips, formed the directory. The capital of $150,000 had then been subscribed and contracts made for rolling stock. The maximum grade was sixty-three feet per mile, and the gauge three feet. The high viaduct, 400 feet long by seventy-five in height, over the north branch of Bear creek, was completed in December, and on Christmas Day four passenger trains were run south to Martinsburg and four north to Parker junction with the Allegheny Valley railroad, stopping at Stone House, Donnelly's and Parker City. It was opened for regular traffic November 15, 1876, Harry Karns being the conductor of the first train. Riots marked the completion of some of the contracts on this, as on other roads. On June 10, 1881, this short road was consolidated with the present Pittsburg and Western system.

In September, 1872, Alfred Pearce, Adam Endres and Dr. Amos Lusk were appointed commissioners in Butler for the Allegheny and Harmony railroad, which, in time, took the title—Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie Railroad Company. It was incorporated under this name, September 7, 1877, and Austin

Pearce, General Negley and others pushed forward the enterprise. The new road was completed as a narrow gauge to Zelienople in November, 1878, and formally opened January 1, 1879. By April 1, 1880, track was laid to a point within one mile of Hazen's mill, and before the close of the year to beyond Wurtemberg.

Meantime the troubles, incidental to a new road, fell upon this, and, on August 27, 1879, the sheriff laid his hands upon this promising property. Prior to this affair, the service rose above its primitive form. Good coaches and agreeable conductors and brakemen were making the road popular, and, in the language of regular travelers, "putting on style." No longer did the travelers ask for "Breakneck," "Big Mill," "The Glades," "Pine Creek," and such pioneer villages, for the train brakeman called out "Elfin Wild," "Hiawatha," "Wildwood," "Hathorne," "Cressdale," "Gibsonia," "Evans City," "Eidenau," with the vim of one familiar with such names for years. In July, 1879, the disagreement between the directors and chief-engineer, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., culminated in the trouble at Harmony and Eidenau, when conductor Myers was discharged, and J. C. Lewis, the brakeman, appointed to fill his place. The superintendent, local agent and other employes were put off the train, and General Negley took charge.

The road was sold in 1874 to Major A. M. Brown, as the representative of John Dean. Subsequently Major Brown, James Callery and John M. Chalfant claimed they were the owners of the property. In January, 1881, the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, which, according to the Butler county newspapers, bought the road with the money of the original stockholders, was threatened with dissolution. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Companies were eagerly awaiting an opportune moment to secure possession of the property. In the fall of 1881 it was a link in the Wabash chain, extending from Wurtemberg to Allegheny. In April, 1882, the old stockholders were offered, by Major Brown and his friends, $10,000, or fourteen per cent of the actual moneys invested by them. The offer was refused. The road is now operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, though nominally under the control of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, whose president, Thomas M. King, was at the time of his election, in July, 1893, second vice-president of the former company. His election completed the amalgamation of the two roads, giving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company complete control.

The Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad had its inception in the charter of the Bear Creek Railroad Company, March 20, 1865. This name was changed by legislative act April 9, 1867, to the Shenango and Allegheny, which it bore until February 11, 1888, when a re-organization occurred and the present name was adopted. The road was originally intended as a coal feeder to the Atlantic and Great Western, and was finished from Shenango to Pardoe in October, 1869. In July, 1872, it was completed to Harrisville, and in January, 1876, to Hilliard, in Washington township, Butler county. Several branches were built in 1880, 1882 and 1883, tapping the coal fields in Butler and Mercer counties.

In February, 1882, the Connoquenessing Valley Railroad Company was chartered to construct a road from Butler northward to the Shenango and Alle-

gheny railroad. J. T. Blair, superintendent of the latter road, subscribed for $100,000 stock, Thomas P. Fowler, $100,000, A. H. Steel, $100,000 in his own name and $193,000 as agent. In August the contract for building the branch from a point within a mile of Coaltown junction to Butler, was awarded to W. W. Reed, of Erie. This link in the Shenango railroad connecting it with Butler, was completed August 9, 1883. Though thirty laborers struck that day, a new force of men was pushed into the field and the work finished before six o'clock the same evening. On August 27, an excursion train from Greenville arrived over the new road, which was, that day, dedicated to travel and traffic. Among the features of the celebration was the granting of the borough's freedom to the 900 visitors, the picnic in the grove and public games.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE.

PIONEER FARMING METHODS AND MACHINERY—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN BUTLER COUNTY—AGRICULTURAL AND FARMERS' SOCIETIES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT—FARM STATISTICS.

IT may be said with truth, that in the United States, agriculture and agriculturists have found their proper sphere. Cincinnatus, retiring to his farm, after saving Rome, did not bring with him to his fields a greater independence of spirit or more self reliance than the pioneers of Butler county brought with them into the wilderness. Agriculture, in pioneer days, required of its followers physical strength, great endurance and sublime patience. The mother and the children of the pioneer home in the forest had also to be possessed of these qualities in a certain degree, for disappointments and obstacles were always presenting themselves.

Clearing the land of the primitive forest appears to men of the present time to be a herculean task. To the first settlers it was an ordinary duty of the husbandman. Felling the trees in windrows and firing the fallen giants appear to have been play for those sinewy men, who opened Western Pennsylvania for the thousands who now occupy it. When the fire had done its duty, the work of cultivation was begun. The primitive wooden mold-board plow, and the harrow or drag were brought on the scene, and the sowing of the potato, wheat, corn and oats commenced without ceremony. Nor should the buckwheat be forgotten. From 1796 down to the present day this county has been famous for her fields of buckwheat. The three-cornered berry of Butler, which creates such placid dreams of griddle-cakes, grows here in perfection, not indigenous, it is true, like the sham-

rock in Ireland, or the thistle in Scotland, or the lily in France, or the olive in Spain, but rather like the flax in northern Ireland.

Harvesting was a serious time in pioneer days. There were no harvesting machines then to be called upon as aids to the farmer; for the sickle was the reaper until the cradle was introduced. Corn husking and shelling methods have not much improved. It was laborious work then and it is now, even with the sheller at the disposal of the farmer. Threashing was performed with ordinary flails, but, at times, horses or oxen would be utilized to tramp out the grain and this system obtained until the threshing machine was brought here. The winnowers came next. Sometimes four persons would hold a sheet on which a bushel or so of grain was placed. By a sudden uplifting of the fabric, the grain was raised upward and the wind carried off the chaff. Another system was the sieve, filled with grain, in well balanced hands. Holding the sieve at an angle, the grain flowed out as water out of a dishpan, the breeze caught the chaff and the grain fell in a golden heap below. These methods gave way in time to the fanning mill.

In 1840 more modern ideas of farming won attention here. It was a year when the turning point was observed in manners and customs and methods. Many young women and indeed many old ladies, if there were any who acknowledged seniority then, were inclined to cast aside the linsey-woolsey dress and to look with contempt on the products of the home spinning-wheel and loom.

In May, 1856, the new mowing and reaping machines, of Dietz & Dunham's patents were advertised in the Butler papers. These machines were constructed without cogs or cranks, were very light and adapted for broken as well as level lands. They were not exhibited, however, at the fair of 1856. The Wood mowing machine was sold by W. & J. G. Campbell of Butler in 1860, who had one at work on their farm in July of that year.

Stories of the railroad and of the telegraph finally penetrated the settlements and suggested ideas of travel. This was a period of awakening, in which the past was a dream and the future an extraordinary picture of progress, when machinery would accomplish everything and man would merely direct it. How far all those things have been realized is patent. Fine farm houses, substantial schools and churches, well cultivated fields, modern machinery, large orchards, fine horses and cattle and swine tell unmistakably of the wonderful progress during the past fifty years. From that early day, when D. B. Muller of the Harmony district, brought Merino sheep a distance of 700 miles, to introduce sheep farming in the Connoquenessing valley, great strides in the science of agriculture and stock growing have been made. The county has been converted into a fruitful field for the husbandman, where he may reap the rewards of his own enterprise and labor.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first movement toward forming an agricultural society in this county dates back to April 7, 1830, when a society, for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures, was organized at Butler. William Ayres presided, with John Parker and John Ziegler, vice-presidents, and Alexander McBride and James Bovard, secretaries. On resolution, the name, "The Butler County Agri-

cultural and Domestic Manufacturing Society" was adopted, and, for its government, a committee was appointed to prepare by-laws. A committee of twenty-eight persons, two from Butler and two from each township, was appointed to secure members and 100 subscribers were enrolled to assist the president in pushing forward the interests of the society. The local committee men were: John Gilchrist and Hugh McKee, of Butler borough; Sylvanus Aggas and Alexander Hagerty, of Centre township; John McNees and David McJunkin, of Slippery Rock; Abraham Ziegler and Barnet Gilliland, of Connoquenessing; John Boston and Robert Glenn, of Muddy Creek; John Dodds and Arthur McGill, of Middlesex; William Walker and Robert Elliott, of Buffalo; Matthew Smith and William Robb, of Donegal; Edward Graham and John Parker, of Parker; Benjamin Lowe and John Pollock, of Venango; Samuel McMurry and James Harris, of Mercer, and John L. Maxwell and John McQuistion, of Butler.

The North Butler Agricultural Club was a well ordered association of farmers organized in 1846, and the successor of the old agricultural organization.

The Butler County Agricultural Society.—The question of organizing an agricultural society was discussed in the spring of 1852, and on March 17, that year, decided in the affirmative. The meeting to organize, held at the house of Henry Kohlmeyer, was presided over by Samuel Anderson, of Venango township, with John Say, vice-president, and Henry Kohlmeyer, secretary. A constitution was submitted by Samuel Halderman and T. J. Layton, in which the name, "Butler County Agricultural Society," was used. This was adopted and signed by the following original members: John Craig, John Say, Samuel Halderman, Samuel Anderson, John Martin, J. N. Pollock, A. J. Halderman, J. McKee, A. G. Say, R. P. Anderson, John Anderson, William Anderson, Henry Kohlmeyer, T. J. Layton, Samuel Leason, A. B. Grant, James Milford, Abel Grant C. C. Hoover, David Grant, William Clay, W. L. Anderson, Thomas Stewart, Simon Williams, John Pollock, William Meals and H. Dicus. The election which ensued resulted in the choice of Samuel Anderson, president, and John Craig, Samuel Halderman, John Jack, Joseph Cummins, George Parker, Samuel McMurry and John Scott, vice-presidents. This organization accomplished very little, except to arouse an interest in the matter.

The Butler County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was founded, March 30, 1853, on the ruins of the former one. John Murrin was chosen president; Samuel M. Lane, treasurer; Archibald Blakeley, William Campbell and Thomas Bracken, correspondents, and C. E. Purviance, secretary. The vice-presidents were William Campbell, Joseph Douthett, William Jack, John Thompson, W. C. Adams, John Jack, Samuel Halderman, George Parker, John Kerr, David Stewart, Rev. W. P. Breaden, William Moore, Robert Pampson, Edward Kennedy, T. H. Bracken, A. H. Ziegler, Samuel Boyd, John Thompson (Middlesex), Jonathan Walker, Daniel O'Donnell, R. S. McCoy, John R. Harris, David Marshall, Henry Wolff, William Bastian and E. Maurhoff.

The prizes awarded by this society, at the first fair, held at North Washington, October 13, 1853, are given as follows:—For Durham cattle, to Isaac Hilliard, John Craig, G. T. Frazier and Samuel Halderman. For National cattle: William Christy, G. T. Frazier and John Jack. For horses:—Robert Henry, Joseph

Flick, Henry Kohlmeyer, John Mechling, Samuel Halderman, John Jack, Joseph Cummins, A. Campbell, George Parker and W. C. Adams. For swine :—Samuel Halderman, John Craig, James Moore and E. Christy. For a seed planter :—G. H. Mellinger. For butter :—William S. Jack. For Indian corn crop :—John Craig. For best fruit display :—Abel Grant. For winter pippins :—Isaac Hilliard, and for yellow pippins, John McKee. To William Biers or Byers, was awarded a prize for best blacksmith work ; to Platt Sutton for best shoemaker work ; to J. McMahon for best band of music ; to Miss McConnell for best bed-quilt, and to Mrs. Grant for next best quilt. W. C. Glenn, Joseph Jack, S. N. Moore and John Jack were awarded prizes for special cattle, John Mechling for blankets, and Hugh Gallagher for grain sowing box.

The second fair was held at North Washington, in September, 1854, and, in one or other of the northern boroughs, fairs were held in 1855 and 1856. The fifth annual fair was held at North Washington, in September, 1857. The society, in November, 1857, elected Robert Ray, president ; Allen Wilson, treasurer ; Henry Kohlmeyer, correspondent ; William C. Adams, recorder ; and S. G. Meals, librarian. It struggled on some time, but the societies at the county seat won the battle for precedence.

The Semiconan Agricultural Society held the first annual exposition at school-house Number 1, East Connoquenessing, October 19, 1852. John Martin was then secretary. In 1853 the second fair was held, and in October, 1854, Prospect was honored with the third annual meeting. Soon after, the society merged into a broader organization.

The Butler Agricultural Association was organized in March, 1856, as the Fair Society, with John Anderson, president ; James G. Campbell and George W. Crozier, secretaries ; Archibald Blakeley, recorder ; Eugene Ferrero, correspondent ; James Campbell, librarian, and thirty-seven vice-presidents. This society held its first fair at Butler in September, 1856, and in December, Joseph Douthett was elected president, and J. B. McQuistion secretary. Henry Buhl was elected president in December, 1857, and in 1858, Samuel Marshall was chosen.

The people of Butler borough and their friends of the southern townships held their second annual fair at Butler in September, 1857. In 1858 a successful meeting was recorded. John L. Maxwell was elected president in December, 1859 ; John Purviance, correspondent ; Herman J. Berg, recorder ; and I. J. Cummings, treasurer. John Negley was elected president in December, 1860 ; John B. McQuistion, recorder, and William S. Jack, correspondent. During the war there was little attention given to such matters, so that from 1861 to 1863, inclusive, no fairs were held. The sixth fair was held October 4 and 5, 1864. At that time, Thomas McNees was president ; Thomas Robinson, acting secretary ; and R. C. McAboy, treasurer of the association. In April, 1865, W. O. Breckenridge was elected president. John W. Forrester was elected in March, 1866, with James Mitchell, Milton Maxwell and Samuel Marshall, vice-presidents ; C. E. Anderson, treasurer ; and John B. McQuistion, secretary. The name of the society in November, 1866, was the "Butler County Agricultural and Stock Association." James Bredin was president, and H. C. Heineman, secretary, who held that position three or four years, or until its end.

In 1866 the association leased five or six acres of the Thomas Stehle farm, where fairs were held for several years or until twenty-one acres, near the present fair grounds, were purchased and fenced in. Fairs were held there for several years until the old society dissolved and the land was sold by the sheriff. During the hey-day of this association, farmers' horses were entered for races, but no other horses were permitted to run. For several years there was no organization, and indeed, until 1877, there was no society.

Prior to 1857 trotting horses were not considered in the community, although horse racing took place at intervals. It was the wild gallop in which the people delighted and on this gallop bets were offered and taken. The era of trotting matches in this county was introduced in May, 1857, when Thomas Fawcett, of Birmingham, and John Vensel, of Clarion county, bet $300 each on their respective horses, "Bobb and Jack." The course was the plank road from Stewartstown to Zimmerman's inn (now the Willard), at Butler, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and the time made was two hours and ten minutes. This extraordinary race drew the attention of the people to trotting matches, and scarcely a year has passed since in which races of this description have failed to draw a large crowd.

The Emlenton Agricutural Society was organized March 27, 1858, by citizens living in the northern part of the county, assisted by their friends in Venango, Clarion and Armstrong counties. Its supporters comprised many of those who belonged to the old Butler County Agricultural Society of 1853. Henry Kohlmeyer, of Butler county, was elected president, and among the long list of vice-presidents were the following from Butler county: John Murrin, J. F. Layton, John Mechling, and George Parker. The first fair, held at Emlenton in the fall of 1858, was successful, but interest in the project then subsided and the organization disbanded.

The Butler County Colonization Society was organized January 25, 1860, with Rev. Loyal Young, president; Rev. Isaiah Niblock, and Rev. William A. Fetter, vice-presidents; and John Graham secretary. Robert R. Reed, agent of the State Colonization Society, was the organizer, and the object was to obtain an appropriation of $5,000 to be applied to the colonization of free negroes in Pennsylvania, which it was believed would benefit the agricultural interests of the State, as well as the negro.

The Wool Growers' Association of Slippery Rock township, was organized in April, 1866, with David McKee, president; Dawson Wadsworth, vice-president; John Bigham, secretary, and Lewis Patterson, treasurer. In 1867, Thomas Moore presided, with John T. Bard, secretary. This organization merged into the Agricultural Society and lost its identity.

The Butler County Farmers' Club held its first meeting in April, 1869, when the following named officers were elected: John Q. A. Kennedy, president; John Q. A. Sullivan, recording secretary; Edwin Lyon, corresponding secretary; Hugh Morrison, treasurer, and W. H. Black, librarian. The vice-presidents then chosen were: Herman J. Berg, of Butler township; John Martin, of Connoquenessing; David McKee, of Slippery Rock; W. H. Graham, of Washington; James D. Anderson, of Penn; John B. McLaughlin, of Clearfield; H. C.

McCoy, of Cherry; Abraham Moyer, of Lancaster; Samuel Marshall, of Adams; and Josiah M. Thompson, of Brady. The following year this organization was merged into the Farmers' Institute.

The Farmers' Institute held its first fair at Butler in September, 1870. The Institute succeeded the Farmers' Club and the officers were simply the men who would have been selected by the Club had it continued its organization. John Q. A. Kennedy presided in 1870, with Herman J. Berg and A. Cuthbert, vice-presidents; W. H. H. Riddle, secretary; Edwin Lyon, correspondent; Hugh Morrison, treasurer, and G. W. Shaffer, superintendent. The Institute has, through the passing years, grown into a profitable and most deserving organization. It is an educational society, important in its aims and successful in its workings. Meetings are held at stated intervals to which all agriculturists are invited, and at which ideas relating to farms and farmers are expressed and discussed. W. H. H. Riddle is the founder of the Institute in this county. In November, 1893, D. B. Douthett was elected president; A. D. Weir, Christie Robb, James Stephenson and Benjamin Douthett, vice-presidents, and J. A. McCafferty, secretary.

The Connoquenessing Valley Agricultural Association was organized in 1874, with Abraham Moyer, president; Dr. Amos Lusk, secretary; Ira Stauffer, treasurer; S. M. Weihl, John N. Miller, Adam Endres, Abraham Schontz, John Enslen, James Smith, George Eicholtz, Martin Sitler, Joseph S. Lusk, Daniel Achre, L. P. Hazlett, H. M. Ziegler and Jacob Hyle. For many years fairs were held regularly, and at length the association dissolved.

The Patrons of Husbandry ruled in this county during the Seventies, attaining great strength in 1876-77. At that time Pomona Grange, the name of the county organization, claimed the following named officers:—James Porter, of Portersville, master; John Q. A. Kennedy, of Butler, secretary; Robert McKee, of Butler, overseer; A. J. Hutchison, of Coultersville, chaplain; John Book, of Jacksville, lecturer; William J. Hutchison, of Butler, steward; Alfred Aggas, of Coultersville, assistant steward; William R. Patterson, of Butler, treasurer; A. T. Pearce, gate keeper; Miss Lizzie Hutchison, ceres; Mrs. Mollie A. Pearce, pomona (all of Butler); Mrs. Mary McMurry, of Slippery Rock, flora; Leah A. Book, lady assistant steward; John Stevenson, J. D. Stevenson, Alfred Aggas, Robert McKee and William F. Campbell, executive committee; John Stevenson, chairman, business manager and deputy for the southern townships, and D. W. Forrester, deputy for the northern townships.

The local granges with the names of masters and secretaries are given as follows: Thalia Grange, 636, of Fairview, Samuel Barnhart and R. W. Barnhart; Prospect, 126, N. S. Grossman and D. W. Forrester; Mt. Chestnut, 133, J. M. Dunn and T. S. Dodds; Mt. Olive, 143, of Clay, Alfred Aggas and E. S. Fleeger; Good Intent, 183, of Slippery Rock, Abner Seaton and R. A. Hartley; Eureka, 244, of Butler, H. H. Bryson and Levi A. Bryson; Cherry, 315, Levi Stewart and Levi B. McCoy; Bloomfield, 355, of Lancaster, Thomas Allen and J. D. Lytle; Forest, 370, of Brady, J. M. Thompson and N. H. Thompson; Worth, 409, James Porter and John Humphrey; Forward, W. S. Waldron and Joseph Art; Oakland, 578, T. A. Templeton and M. H. Neyman; and Penn, 542, J. Q. A. Kennedy and Simeon Nixon. North

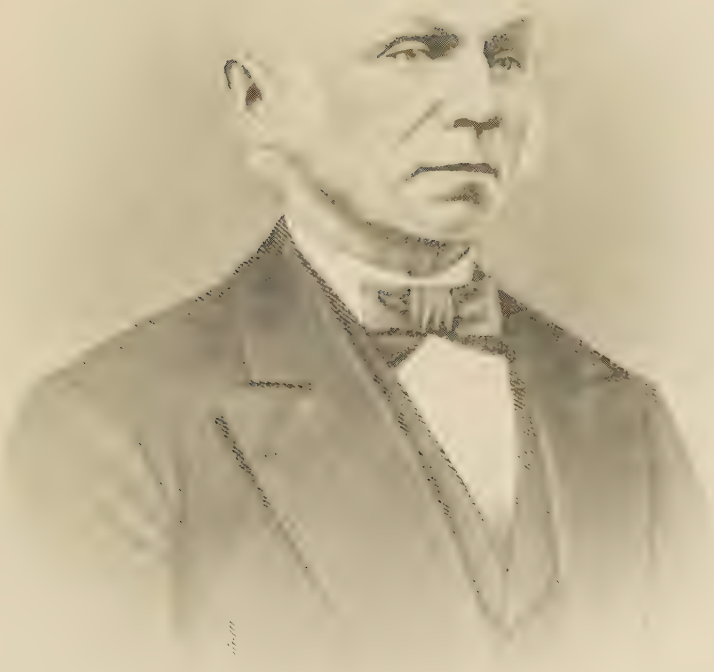
Hope Grange, organized about 1872, with Samuel Smith, master, and David F. Campbell, secretary, did not exist in 1877, and Concord, another early organization, had also dissolved. It is related by George W. Campbell, of Butler, that the secretary of Concord grange mailed an order to Pittsburg for ten barrels of salt. It appears that he wrote it "ten barrels of salts," and, without question, the enterprising merchant shipped him ten barrels of epsom salts. It was a most disagreeable consignment, so far as the secretary was concerned, and was a standard joke long after the grange had dissolved.

The Butler Driving Park Association was organized October 15, 1877, with the following named officers: G. J. Cross, president; Joseph L. Purvis, James H. Tebay and G. A. McBride, vice-presidents; P. W. Lowry, recorder; W. P. Roessing, correspondent; Joseph L. Purvis, treasurer; L. M. Cochran, G. A. McBride, W. H. H. Riddle, and the president, treasurer and correspondent, directors. In October, 1877, this society leased a tract of twenty-three acres, just east of the old fair grounds, from Mrs. Nancy Bredin and transformed it into an excellent race track. In June, 1878, a race meeting was held, and a fair in the fall. The officers named, with J. S. Campbell and R. P. Scott, were the first stockholders. In December, 1878, G. J. Cross was elected president; R. P. Scott and J. H. Tebay, vice-presidents; John S. Campbell, treasurer; W. P. Roessing, recorder and correspondent; G. A. McBride, superintendent, and J. H. Tebay director, *vice* Roessing resigned. Under date, June 5, 1879, a motion providing for a fourth day races, and such telling references as "Dan Mace's Hopeful to beat 2:18 for $500," are recorded. Later in June, a resolution to hold a fair in the fall was carried, and the original idea of confining the business of the corporation to racing and trotting, without regard to farm exhibits, showed signals of distress.

In November, 1879, W. P. Smith, of Centre township, was elected president; E. A. Helmbold, Samuel Bolton and G. J. Cross, vice-presidents; W. P. Roessing, secretary, and John S. Campbell, treasurer. The success of the fall fair and the election of a farmer as president, abolished the original idea, and, in May, 1880, the association was re-organized.

The Butler Agricultural Association adopted a constitution in May, 1880, but there is no minute of the election of officers. The fact that W. P. Smith was president, Joseph L. Purvis vice-president, and John S. Campbell, W. H. H. Riddle, J. H. Tebay and W. P. Roessing directors, shows that changes were made in the board of the old association. In September, Joseph L. Purvis was elected superintendent of grounds, and in October, J. D. Anderson and R. D. Stevenson are named among the directors. In December, President Smith was re-elected, with W. P. Roessing, secretary; John S. Campbell, treasurer; and W. H. H. Riddle and Alexander Hunter, vice-presidents. In December, 1882, W. M. Brown was elected to succeed Alexander Hunter, while the other officers were re-elected. A. D. Weir replaced Brown in December, 1883, this being the only change in officers.

The election of December, 1884, resulted in the choice of George W. Campbell, vice-president, and W. H. H. Riddle, secretary, the other officers being re-elected, and again elected in December, 1885. In 1886 the administration of



Martin Reiber

affairs was so satisfactory that the old board and officers were continued. In 1887 Alexander Hunter took A. D. Weir's place as vice-president, George W. Campbell being re-elected; but Mr. Weir was elected to Hunter's place in 1888. In December, 1889, W. P. Smith was elected president; George W. Campbell and A. D. Weir, vice-presidents; Joseph L. Purvis, superintendent; W. P. Roessing, secretary, and John S. Campbell, treasurer. The lease of five acres from Charles Duffy and seven acres from H. C. Heineman was reported. The lease of five acres from the Thomas Stehle heirs, with the other leases, form the present grounds. The officers named were re-elected in 1890; but in December, 1891, W. H. H. Riddle was chosen president; George W. Campbell and A. D. Weir, vice-presidents; W. A. Clark, Joseph L. Purvis, R. D. Stevenson, D. H. Sutton, J. M. Lieghner, J. H. Troutman and W. P. Roessing, directors; John S. Campbell, treasurer, and Ira McJunkin, secretary. These officers were re-elected in 1892, and again in 1893.

The total amount of premiums paid out in 1880, was $945.70; in 1881, $1,128.57; in 1882, $1,182.06; in 1883, $1.600.50; in 1884, $1,478.37; in 1885, $2,552.89; in 1886, $2,205.67; in 1887, $2,294.32; in 1888, $2,581.29; in 1889, $2,506.22; in 1890, $2,211.70. The total fair receipts from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, amounted to $46,548.59, and expenditures to $46,160.50. The premiums paid in 1891 amounted to $4,143; in 1892, $3,852, and in November, 1893, there were about $3,700 paid in premiums and a further sum of $2,900 expended in improvements.

The officers of 1893 were re-elected for 1894, except Mr. Roessing, whose place was taken by John S. Campbell. The directors are Robert Stevenson, J. S. Campbell, D. H. Sutton, J. H. Troutman, J. L. Purvis, J. M. Lieghner and W. A. Clark; and the officers of the board, president, W. H. H. Riddle; vice-presidents, A. D. Weir and George W. Campbell; treasurer, John S. Campbell; superintendent, J. L. Purvis, and secretary, W. P. Roessing, vice Ira McJunkin, whose duties as district attorney made it necessary for him to resign the secretaryship. The last fair was held in September, 1894, and was fairly successful, though it was handicapped by the general business depression and the remarkable drought which prevailed in western Pennsylvania for several months prior to its opening day.

Millerstown Fair Association, organized February 29, 1884, was chartered as "The Millerstown Driving Park and Agricultural Association, Limited," April 7, 1884, with seventy-four members, and a capital stock of $5,000, divided into 500 shares. The permanent organization was effected March 11, 1884, with S. D. Bell, president; Henry Moorhead and W. A. Dennison, vice-presidents; H. J. Myers, acting secretary; P. A. Bell, permanent secretary; H. J. Hoyt, treasurer; C. H. Johnson, J. C. Nevills, Dr. Foster, Owen Brady, J. J. Westermann, R. K. Sutton, S. F. Showalter, H. C. Litinger and W. P. Turner. The grounds, fourteen acres, were purchased from Owen Brady and Fetzer & Myers, at forty dollars an acre. The tract was improved at once, and a fair held that fall. The last fair was held in 1890, and the last races in 1891. Dr. Bell presided in 1885, W. P. Turner in 1886, C. H. Johnson in 1887, and as chairman in 1888, of the reorganized fair association, over which C. F. Pierce presided in

1889, and J. J. Westermann, from 1890 to 1894. P. A. Bell was secretary in 1885 and 1886, but J. C. Gaisford has filled that position from 1887 to the present day. There are now twenty-four stockholders.

The Farmers' Alliance is a modern association, partaking somewhat of the charge of the Patrons of Husbandry. Its branches are found in a few townships already and organizers are engaged in the work of propagating its principles and establishing new alliances.

FARM STATISTICS.

In 1840 there were in Butler county 7,962 horses and mules; 26,051 neat cattle; 51,191 sheep; 40,145 hogs, and poultry valued at $22,759. Of farm products there were produced 254,914 bushels of wheat; 2,742 of rye; 629,179 of oats; 91,261 of buckwheat; 125,097 of corn; 286,158 of potatoes; 22,990 tons of hay; 3,831 ponnds of sugar; 76,267 pounds of wool; 2,199 pounds of hops; 1,810 pounds of wax; while orchard products were valued at $23,114, and dairy products at $76,492.

The statistics of 1870 show 273,128 acres of improved land; farms valued at $18,230,848; productions, betterments and additions to stock, at $3,125,482; value of live stock, $2,467,001; number of horses, 11,521; 16,078 milch cows; 262 working oxen; 67,831 sheep, and 23,775 swine. There were 703 bushels of spring wheat; 293,761 of winter wheat; 179,577 of rye; 453,894 of Indian corn; oats, 1,099,163; barley, 4,637; buckwheat, 113,994, and potatoes, 187,984 bushels. The number of pounds of wool produced were 225,220; of butter 1,447,093, and of cheese, 2,695 pounds.

The statistics for 1880 credit the county with 341,459 acres of improved land, divided into 5,384 farms, valued, with improvements, at $20,644,143. Farm implements and machinery were valued at $784,767; live stock at $1,893,307, and farm products at $2,244,838. The estimated cost of fences, built or repaired, was $146,248, and of fertilizers, $9,700. There were produced 192,843 bushels of wheat, 1,095,612 of oats, 773,333 of corn, 150,508 of buckwheat, 612 of barley, 117,627 of rye, 473,513 of potatoes and 223 of sweet potatoes; with 229 pounds of hops, 4,224 pounds of tobacco and 49,623 tons of hay. There were 12,841 horses, 210 mules and asses, seventy-five working oxen, 19,388 milch cows, 21,038 head of other cattle, 56,669 sheep and 33,123 hogs. The wool produced amounted to 240,897 pounds; of butter, 1,929,790, and of cheese, 1,143 pounds, while the yield of milk was 72,339 gallons.

In 1893, there were 5,354 farms in Butler county,—a smaller number than in 1880. The owners leased their lands to oil operators and betook themselves to the boroughs. The estimate of population, at the close of 1893, does not, appreciably, change the figures of 1890, but the movement toward the county seat, has been carried on on a larger scale than at any period since 1877. The centralizing power of the principal borough is as manifest in the county as that of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia is in the Nation.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

AN ORIGINAL PETITION TO REGULATE TAVERNS—FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES—PIONEER TEMPERANCE AGITATION—SONS OF TEMPERANCE—GOOD TEMPLARS—THE WOMAN'S CRUSADE—TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS—THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—LOCAL UNIONS—YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—WORK ACCOMPLISHED—SECESSION OF 1889—THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—NON-PARTISAN UNION—REVIEW OF TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

THE first movement in Butler county for the regulation of the liquor traffic took place soon after its organization. Among the old documents in the prothonotary's office is an original petition presented to Judge Moore, in February, 1804, and endorsed by him: "Continued under advisement to next May sessions. J. Moore." Here is the humble prayer of the petitioners:

To the Honorable Jesse Moore and his associate judges, now composing a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and common pleas for the County of Butler. The humble petition of us the subscribers, inhabitants of Butler county. Your petitioners conceive it is in the power of the honorable court to set a stipulated price on the provisions for man and horse, and liquors, in the taverns of said county. As they conceive that 25 cents for a meal of victuals and 12 cents for a half pint of whiskey is rather an extortion, as whiskey has been purchased for 40 cents per gallon, pork from 3½ to 4 cents per lb., and flower for two dollars per cwt., and as our county is now organized and will be increasing in population we thought it prudent to petition the honorable court to redress the wrongs and advantages we conceive is committed by the tavern keepers in said county. And we, your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray, &c., &c.

[Signed] Michael Martin, James Leaird, Henry Evans, James Colwell, James McKee, John Mitchell, John Currithers, William Martin, Abner Coats, James Martin, William Pile, James Lloyd, John McLeoud, John McDonald, Joseph Evans, John McCandless, John Carson, Henry Montooth, Thomas McGaghy, Joseph Hudson (per order), Matthew Thompson, Joseph Crawford, Charles Maginness, Mordecai McLoud, William McLoud, Colin McDonald, Andrew McGowan, Henry Evans, Robert Kennedy, Henry Kennedy, Martin Kennedy, John Ray, Isaac F. Curry, John Carson, David Moore, Thomas Dickey, W. Evers, John Elliott, Jacob Ross, William Balph, F. McGowan, Wm. McBride, Isaac Evans, James Hughes, John Seali, Johannas Buechle and Peter Buechle.

The beginning of temperence agitation in this county dates back to February 9, 1829, when a county temperance society was organized at Butler with Rev. John Coulter as president. Another was organized the same year at Mt. Nebo, which was presided over by Rev. Reid Bracken, with Robert Walker, secretary, and Matthew McClure treasurer. The committeemen were Alexander Hays, Thomas Cratty, Samuel Riddle and Thomas Bracken, and they with the twenty-four members enrolled on April 28, 1829, pledged themselves against supporting any man for office who was known to be an habitual drinker of liquor.

An anti-intemperance society was formed in Concord township, August 21,

1829, with Andrew Christie, president, and John Christie, secretary. The movement gained votaries in every township before the close of 1830; while the Theobald Mathew idea of temperence, as inculcated in Ireland, spread rapidly throughout the counties of this Commonwealth.

In 1831-32 William Campbell and Matthew S. Lowrie visited every house in Butler and tendered the pledge, which was generally signed by the women and children. In 1836 another pledge was presented to the people of the borough, a majority of whom signed it. These recurring temperance waves continued throughout many years of hope and disappointment. From 1829 to 1840 temperance society succeeded temperance society. Each organization took a share in teaching the wisdom of abstention from strong drink, and each was credited with the accomplishment of much good. The political campaigns of 1840 and 1844 led many to return to the old social ways, and in 1848 the moralists had to resume arms and again attack the evil.

Butler Division, Number 207, Sons of Temperance, was organized in April, 1848, by Robert Carnahan, with the following named officers, in order of rank: William Fowzer, Levi Thorn, Michael Mechling, James Glenn, Philip Bickel, Wilson K. Potts, Samuel Bennett, William H. Johnston, James Campbell, George W. Crozier, P. De P. Taylor and R. J. White. This was followed by the organization of township and borough branches throughout the county, and ultimately by the organization of the youth into temperance companies.

The Boys' Hope Section, Cadets of Temperance, elected officers in April, 1850, as follows: William B. Agnew, W. A.; William Miller, secretary; M. Rhodes, assistant-secretary; Joseph Midgely, treasurer, and Curtis Smith, assistant-treasurer. The organization died out before the close of the year.

The Independent Order of Good Templars took up the work later and prosecuted it by secret methods. Several lodges were organized in Butler county and contained a large membership. The Good Templers continued temperance work for many years, and though the society accomplished much good, yet the liquor traffic grew and prospered, from year to year, with little abatement of the evils arising therefrom. Finally many of the earnest women of the county became enlisted in the temperance cause and offered themselves as soldiers of the new crusade, which had its inception at Hillsboro, Ohio, in December, 1873. The "Woman's Crusade" led to the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874, which spread through Pennsylvania the following year, and six years later invaded Butler county. Since that time the fight against the liquor traffic has been carried on with zeal and unabating vigor.

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

The pioneer branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Butler county, at Harrisville, was organized July 22, 1880, with eleven members. On November 23, 1881, the Butler County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in the Presbyterian church, of Butler, by Mrs. Frances L. Swift, president, and Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, secretary of the State W. C. T. U., with but seven members. Miss Mary E. Sullivan was elected president and Mrs. Nannie D. Black, secretary, both of Butler; while a vice-president was named

for each township in the county. The work of organizing local unions was taken in hand by the pioneer officers of the county union. The local Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Butler borough was organized by Miss Mary E. Sullivan in the United Presbyterian church, February 13, 1882, with fourteen members. Miss Sullivan and Mrs. Black were elected president and secretary of the local union. The women of the county having failed to respond as they should have done to the first call, the county officers, at the close of the first year, requested the state officers to send out a second call for a county W. C. T. U. convention, to be held in Butler. In response to this call, about thirty women met in the Presbyterian church, November 6, 1882, when the state organizer, Miss Narcissa E. White, assisted by Miss Frances L. Swift, re-organized the county auxiliary to the State W. C. T. U. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Dain, of Buffalo township, was elected president, as Miss Mary E. Sullivan declined re-election to that office, but accepted the office of corresponding secretary. Mrs. Nannie D. Black was re-elected recording secretary, Miss Aggie Shaw, of Harrisville, treasurer, and Mrs. A. G. Brown, of Renfrew, vice-president. Butler county was first represented in the State convention held at Oil City, October 11 and 12, 1882, by the following delegates: Mrs. N. A. Bryson and Mrs. Isaiah J. McBride, of the Butler Union, and Mrs. Chester and Mrs. Webster, of the Harrisville Union.

The work of organizing was continued, and in the course of a few years nearly every part of the county had been reached. Bruin Union was organized in February, 1883, by Miss Narcissa E. White, with nine members. Brownsdale Union was also established by Miss White, March 20, 1883, with thirty members. Unionville and Myoma Unions were organized in 1883, and Holyoke in 1884. Petrolia Union came into existence in June, 1885, with thirty members, being organized by Mrs. E. R. Dain, and in September following Mrs. Mary W. Douthett organized Connoquenessing Union with five members. In April, 1886, Miss Mary E. Sullivan and Mrs. M. E. Nicholls organized Unions at Millerstown and Karns City; while Mrs. Taggert organized one at Mars in June, 1886. Moniteau Union was started the same year, also one at Zelienople by Miss Mary E. Sullivan. Fairview Union was organized May 26, 1886, with five members, and that at Eau Claire in May, 1887, by Miss Mary E. Sullivan. Hilliards, Middlesex and Plains Unions were all organized in the latter year. More than 500 members were enrolled in the Unions of the W. C. T. U. of Butler county in 1887, and a vigorous warfare was waged against the traffic in intoxicants.

The South side branch, at Butler, was organized October 18, 1888, with Mrs. James S. Henry, president; Mrs. J. H. Negley, vice-president; Mrs. A. Stewart, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. L. Christy, recording secretary; Mrs. D. L. Aiken, treasurer, and Mrs. T. Steen, delegate to county convention.

The Central branch of Butler was organized December 4, 1888, with Mrs. M. E. Nicholls, president; Mrs. Lizzie K. Ayres, vice-president; Mrs. I. J. McBride, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. K. Byers, recording secretary, and Mrs. N. D. Fisher, treasurer.

The Young Womens' Christian Temperance Union, an auxiliary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, organized its first branch in Butler county at Harrisville, May 8, 1884, with twelve members. Mrs. Mary B. Reese was

the organizer. On March 7, 1885, Mrs. E. R. Dain organized a branch at Butler containing eighty-two members. The same year a Union was organized at Evans City by Miss Alice Wick, with twenty members; one at Centreville with forty-two members, and one at Unionville, by Miss Mary E. Sullivan. In 1886 the Concord, Prospect, Bethel, Jacksville, North Hope and Millerstown Unions were organized. The local temperance work was carried on assiduously by these unions in every part of the county, and the object, of those engaged in the agitation were partially achieved.

Mrs. M. S. Templeton, a well-known temperance worker of Butler, has furnished us the following account of Union affairs from November, 1887, to November, 1889:

The sixth annual convention held in Butler, November 2 and 3, 1887, was presided over by Mrs. Frances L. Swift, Mrs. E. R. Dain having died June 11, 1887. Mrs. S. M. McKee, of Butler, was elected president, and Mrs. J. B. Showalter, of Millerstown, correspondent, as Miss Mary E. Sullivan declined re-election. Mrs. L. J. McKinney, of Myoma, was chosen recorder, and Mrs. Lizzie K. Ayres, of Harrisville, retained as treasurer. Vacancies in the departments were filled; in all others the superintendents were continued. The following year, another campaign was prosecuted against license with out other result than the accumulation of a debt, the stirring up of local strife and the crippling of the Unions in means and influence. It was then thought better to imitate the course of the Butler Union and relinquish all such attempts for the present.

The Butler County Union, had always, until the last two years, declared itself to be non-partisan, but at the annual convention in November. 1888, a motion to revive such action was defeated, owing to the desire on the part of many in both parties to keep the disturbing question out of the convention, if possible. Mrs. Lucy H. Washington, of Port Jervis, New York, presided at the election of officers, at which time Mrs. J. B. Showalter and Mrs. S. M. McKee changed places, the former becoming president. Mrs. M. J. Earhart was the delegate to the National Convention held at New York, that year.

The vote on the prohibitory amendment was the event of 1889, and the women did all in their power, finding small scope for their efforts, as the campaign fell altogether into the hands of the voters. In several places the Young Women's Unions drilled the Loyal Temperance Legions and marched the children, singing on the streets, and past the polls; while banners and mottoes were placed wherever they were allowed. This agitation led to a majority for the amendment in this county.

In 1889, nine delegates were sent to the State Convention in Philadelphia, and Mrs. N. C. Core was the delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, in November. At the State Convention, in October, Mrs. F. L. Swift, Mrs. Ellen M. Watson and Mrs. J. D. Weeks declined re-election, and the State Union by a large majority, passed into the hands of those identified with Miss Willard's policy of endorsing prohibition wherever it might be found. This event and the subsequent adherence of the National Union to its position, induced Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the leader of the opposition, to withdraw from the convention in Chicago, with thirteen Iowa women.

The convention held November 21, 1889, at Butler, was marked by the secession of thirteen members, who did not agree with the position taken by the National Union. The condition of the Butler County Union, prior to this disagreement, is shown by the following figures: Number of Unions, thirty-seven; paying members, 487; moneys raised, $1,607.37, and fourteen Juvenile Unions organized with 604 members. The officers elected at the convention were Mrs. Lillie J. McKinney, president; Mrs. J. H. Sutton, vice-president; Mrs. S. M.

McKee, correspondent; Mrs. O. M. Phillips, recorder, and Mrs. A. M. Rice, treasurer.

Mrs. Templeton says that in 1890 the county reported twenty-five Unions, with 435 paying members, and nine juvenile organizations, with 315 members; while $1,349.83 were raised for temperance purposes, 40,000 pages of literature distributed, and all the freight trains on one line of railroad furnished with reading matter.

In 1891 there were twenty-seven Unions reported, $963.81 raised, 30,000 pages of literature distributed, seventy-three public meetings held and seven delegates sent to the State Convention at Bradford; while the Loyal Temperance Legion contained 569 members. The county convention was held at Mars, and Mrs. M. M. Sutton was chosen president; Mrs. L. W. Zuver, recorder; Mrs. M. S. Templeton, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. A. M. Rice, treasurer.

In 1892 twenty-five Unions were reported, twenty-three public meetings held, six delegates attended the State Convention at New Castle, and numerous petitions were circulated for the anti-narcotic bill, for the signing of the Brussels treaty, and for the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays.

In 1893 there were twenty-two active Unions in the county, $876.92 raised for the temperance cause, and twenty-nine public meetings held. Petitions were circulated for closing saloons on Memorial Day, for the local option bill, against the repeal of local prohibitory laws, and for the Pennsylvania Sunday law. The president and four delegates attended the State Convention at Lancaster, and Mrs. A. M. Rice was sent as a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago.

The convention of September, 1893, was held in the Reformed church at Springdale, and the following officers elected: Mrs. M. D. Dodds, president; Mrs. J. W. Orr, vice-president; Mrs. M. S. Templeton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. C. Wick, recording secretary; and Mrs. A. M. Rice, treasurer. The presentation of banners to Unions showing a certain increase in membership was one of the interesting features of this convention.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance of Butler county had its inception November 21, 1889, when a declaration of secession and principles was signed by thirteen delegates of the Womans' Christian Temperance Union Convention, then in session at Butler, and by six other women. This declaration was read in convention by Mrs. N. C. Core, and, from it, the following leading points are taken: That while the society held a neutral position between Church and State, its members were a unit in opposing intemperance. That for some years, the original, central idea was being undermined by a political idea and that since the convention appears to adhere to views which cannot be otherwise than damaging to the best interests of the cause, it is necessary to organize a non-sectarian and non-political association. The document, as read, was signed by Madams N. C. Core, I. J. McBride, M. K. Byers, M. E. Nicholls, F. Bailey, R. I. Boggs, D. Garrett, K. H. Miller, J. R. Miller, Cynthia Gilmore, L. K. Ayres, and Patton Kearns, with the Misses Mary E. Sullivan, Celia Cubbison and Margaret Wick. After the reading Madams J. L. Henry, M. J. Fay, E. S. Barclay and Miss L. E. Young signed the declaration. That evening Mrs. M. E. Nicholls presided over a meeting of twenty-seven non-partisan workers who organized a bureau of

correspondence with Mrs. Nicholls, president; Miss Young, secretary, and Mrs. Byers, treasurer.

The actual organization of the Alliance was effected on September 18, 1890, by Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, president of the National Union. The officers then elected were Mrs. Margaret J. Earhart, president; Mrs. J. B. Showalter, vice-president; Mrs. M. E. Nicholls, corresponding secretary; Miss May Hopkins, recording secretary; and Miss L. E. Young, treasurer. The title adopted for this new association of temperance workers was "Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance."

The second conference, held November 6, 1891, resulted in the choice of Mrs. J. B. Showalter, president; Mrs. M. J. Earhart, vice-president; Mrs. Emily Robinson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. J. Calvert, recording secretary; and Miss Ella Young, treasurer.

The third conference, held at Millerstown in 1892, resulted in the re-election of the president, with Mrs. E. D. Robinson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. U. D. Fisher, recording secretary and Miss L. E. Young, treasurer.

The fourth conference was held at Butler in September, 1893, when the following named officers were chosen: President, Mrs. I. J. McBride; vice-president, Mrs. N. C. Core; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. E. Byers; recording secretary, Mrs. U. D. Fisher; and treasurer, Miss L. E. Young, who are also the present officers.

The Non-Partisan Temperance Union of Butler was organized September 19, 1890, as an auxiliary of the Alliance, by Miss Ella Beacom. Miss L. E. Young was chosen president, Mrs. J. E. Byers, secretary, and Mrs. U. D. Fisher, treasurer. Since that year this organization has been extended to other parts of the county, Millerstown, Karns City and Concord township having Unions.

In reviewing the work accomplished by the temperance women of Butler county, we cannot but admire the wonderful persistence with which they have pursued their object. In 1885 they assisted their co-laborers throughout the State in having the "Temperance Education Law" enacted, and by their zeal literally compelled the court to close every drinking place in the county. In 1881 there were forty-five saloons or bars in Butler county, while in 1885 there was not one. This was the result of womens work. The great Murphy meetings and the license agitation of 1886-87 were also manifestations of their power; while the gradual molding of public opinion in opposition to the liquor traffic is principally due to their untiring agitation. Though the women of Pennsylvania lost the battle on the prohibitory amendment in June, 1889, Butler county gave a majority of 2,428 votes in favor of the measure. It was largely through their efforts that every drinking place in the borough of Butler was closed in the spring of 1894, and that several other towns in the county met with the same treatment. And it is their intention to never cease this warfare until Butler county is "dry" throughout its length and breadth.

CHAPTER XVII.

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION—VETERANS OF THE REVOLUTION AND WAR OF 1812—MUSTER ROLLS OF BUTLER COUNTY COMPANIES—MEXICAN WAR VETERANS—PIONEER MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS—MUSTER DAY FESTIVITIES—BUTLER COUNTY MILITIA COMPANIES—NATIONAL GUARD—MILITARY ENROLLMENT.

MANY of the sturdy men who became the pioneers of Butler county were soldiers of the Revolutionary War, who after its close took up the work of clearing the forest and establishing homes for themselves and their families on what was then the western frontier. They proved no less true to every duty of manhood in the pursuits of peace than they had in battling for liberty and independence during the long struggle that followed the firing of the first gun at Lexington. In 1812, when the encroachments of Great Britain made a second war necessary, these venerable veterans were among the first to offer their services in defense of their flag and country, inspiring by their patriotic example those of the younger generation to a quick response to the call to arms. It is needless to say that among these men and their descendants have been found citizens that have reflected honor upon Butler county. By their industry they have contributed to her up-building; and in every department of human effort have advanced her in the direction of progressive and enduring growth, and have given her a high place among the counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Among the Revolutionary soldiers who became settlers of Butler county were the following:

William Harbison, served under Capt. James Leach, in Colonel Hand's old regiment, later Brodhead's; was taken prisoner; subsequently served under Captain Jack in the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment in 1779.

John Welsh served in Colonel Greer's Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, was at Brandywine, and Paoli, and was wounded at Germantown. He received an honorable discharge after one year's service.

John Galbraith, a native of Ireland, who served in the Pennsylvania Line, settled in Centre township in 1796-97, making his home there during the remainder of his life.

John Rankin served in William Huston's company of Colonel Watt's Riflemen, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, from July 1 to November 15, 1776, when he was transferred to Colonel Rollin's command, and a day later was taken prisoner by the British at Fort Washington. He was held at New York until the last of March, 1777, and was exchanged in November, 1778.

John Slator, a soldier in the army of Count de Rochambeau, arrived with the fleet off Rhode Island in 1780, served in the battle of White Plains; was present

at the surrender of Cornwallis and continued in service until discharged at Wilmington, Delaware, May 9, 1783. He was a pioneer of Donegal township.

John Johnston enlisted in September, 1777, at Boston, in Colonel Craine's artillery command, and served until after the surrender of Cornwallis.

Samuel Porterfield, born in 1753, served eighteen months in the troop of Lighthorse of the Second Pennsylvania regiment.

John Ranson enlisted in Captain Talbott's company of the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment in 1776, and served three years. In October, 1779, he was ensign of the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment.

Andrew Dunn, seventy-six years, in 1824, enlisted in Captain Morgan's company of Virginia troops under Col. John Gibson, in 1777, and served until discharged at Pittsburg, in 1783.

James Burnside enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment under Colonel Bayard, in Captain Lloyd's company, and served nineteen months. He was discharged at Pittsburg after the surrender of Cornwallis.

Capt. John McCollough, an early settler of Fairview township, served as captain of a company.

Hugh Murrin, an early settler of Venango township, served in a New Jersey regiment.

John McLeod, of Connoquenessing township, served in Captain Patterson's company of the Second Pennsylvania regiment from 1777 to 1782. He was present at Germantown, at Monmouth, where he was wounded, and at Yorktown.

Daniel Graham, Sr., who was seventy-two years of age in 1820, enlisted in the Tuscarora Valley, Cumberland county, in March or April, 1777, in Capt. Francis Negley's company, of the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Col. Richard Butler. He received an honorable discharge at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1781, which was signed by General Butler and countersigned by Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Jacob Rudolph enlisted as a ranger in 1779, under Capt. Matthew Jack, and aided in destroying the Muncy Indian towns in 1780. He subsequently enlisted in another company for nine months, and was stationed at Kittanning. He re-enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, in which he served twenty-one months.

John Bell, enlisted in the Sixth Maryland regiment, under Captain Giesland, in 1777, and served until the close of the war.

George Dobson, who was seventy-seven years of age, and a resident of Slippery Rock township in 1839, entered the Continental army at Staunton, Virginia, under Captain Yates, in October, 1777, serving until the close of November following. In April, 1781, he joined the Bedford County (Pennsylvania) Rangers, under Colonel Davis, serving in Capt. David Walker's company until September, 1781. The command was employed against the Indians.

James Glover, one of the pioneer settlers of the county, served with the New Jersey troops during the Revolution, participating in many battles and enduring the privations of Valley Forge. He settled in Adams township.

Thomas McKee, another Revolutionary soldier, settled in Butler township

in 1797, where he resided until his death in June, 1815. A biographical sketch of him will be found in another chapter.

Peter Peterson was a survivor of the ill-fated expedition sent in 1755 against the French, at Fort Duquesne, under command of General Braddock, whose death and disastrous defeat are matters of history. He afterwards served in the Revolution, and later settled in Butler township, Butler county.

Alexander Bryson, a native of Ireland, and a soldier of the Revolution, settled in the northwestern part of what is now Butler township.

William Gill, a pioneer of Mercer township, served under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and although wounded at Paoli, continued in the service until the close of the war.

Andrew Cruikshank, who came from Ireland prior to the Revolution and took a full part in that struggle, died in 1813. His death occurred on the day that his son Andrew was to have started for the front as a soldier of the War of 1812.

John Kennedy, who came from Ireland in Colonial days, served in the Revolution and afterwards settled in Winfield township. His son James served in the War of 1812.

Thomas Watson, a native of Ireland, served in the Revolutionary army until taken prisoner at Brandywine. Escaping from the British, he found a home in this State and settled in Clinton township, Butler county. His son James served in the War of 1812.

John Green, a native of Ireland, enlisted in 1776, at Little York, in Colonel Hartley's regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. After participating in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown and Trenton, he was discharged at Sunbury in 1781.

Nathaniel Stevenson, who was seventy-six years of age, and a resident of Butler borough in 1827, enlisted December 27, 1775, in Captain Rippey's company of Colonel Irvine's Pennsylvania regiment. He served until April 20, 1777.

George Byers, aged sixty-seven years in 1823, served in Colonel Cook's Pennsylvania regiment from November, 1776, to 1779.

John Jameson, seventy years of age, and a resident of Parker township in 1820, enlisted at Hannahstown, Westmoreland county, at Colonel McCoy's Eighth Pennsylvania regiment. He was discharged at Pittsburg in 1779.

Peter Kinney, better known as McKinney, who was fifty-six years of age in 1821, served as a fifer in Captain Black's company of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment. He entered the army a mere boy and served for six years and six months.

Charles Sullivan, the ancestor of the Sullivan family in Butler county, served under Washington in the Continental Line, and was with the army during the terrible winter at Valley Forge. While in the army he made the acquaintance of Miss Susanna Johnston, of Chester county, to whom he was married in 1785.

Philip Hartman, an early settler of Donegal township, Butler county, served in Colonel Ogle's regiment.

John Harbison served under General St. Clair against the Indians in 1791.

He was noted as a scout and spy. His wife, Massy Harbison, was captured by the Indians in 1792, and after terrible sufferings escaped from the savages.

John Pierce, who served in the New Jersey Line, settled in Butler township in 1796.

Michael O'Hara, who served under Gen. Anthony Wayne, was an early settler of Butler county.

Andrew Orr, John Vanderlin, Patrick McDowell and James Shields, early settlers of the county, all served in the Revolutionary War. Luke Covert, another soldier, settled in Brady township. William Carson, one of the early settlers of Marion township, saw service in the Continental army.

Among the other Revolutionary soldiers who became early settlers of Butler county, may be mentioned James Critchlow; Joseph Snyder, who served in the Pennsylvania Line, settled in Worth township and died in 1815; Thomas Martin, a native of Ireland, who served from 1776 to 1781 and settled in Middlesex; James Byrne, who came to Butler county in 1800; Abraham Leasure, who settled in Winfield township; John Allen, who settled in Allegheny township; Enoch Varnum, who served in St. Clair's army, settled in Washington township, where he died in his ninetieth year; Thomas Clark, Sr., who settled in Worth township; John Moser, who settled in Oakland township; William Elliott, who served two years in the militia and five years in the Continental army; David Russell, a pioneer settler of Butler county; General Campbell, a pioneer of Marion township; William Spear, who settled in Franklin township, and Jacob Hilliard, who settled in Washington township.

In 1830, the Pennsylvania legislature refused a contribution to William Elliott, mentioned above, although his claims to recognition were strongly urged by William Purviance, then a member of the House. In 1852, the legislature granted a pension of forty dollars a year to James McElwaine, a soldier of the Indian war, and a like sum to Catherine Monks, the widow of another soldier of that war. In 1840 there were twenty-six Revolutionary pensioners residing in Butler county.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Within thirty years after the thirteen colonies had wrested their independence from the mother country, another call to arms resounded throughout the length and breadth of the young Republic. England, smarting under the loss of so large a portion of her American domain, had precipitated a second conflict, and had sent her fleets and armies to our shores. The struggle that followed is familiar history. At its beginning the pioneers of Butler county were yet engaged in subduing the wilderness to the uses of civilization. The "spirit of '76," however, yet lingered among them, and the call to arms found even the surviving soldiers of the Revolution as ready to defend the Republic as they had been to aid in establishing it. The sons, as patriotic as the sires, also took their places in the ranks, and proved their value on many a well fought field.

On July 19, 1813, the appearance of the British fleet off Presque Isle, evinced a determination on the part of the enemy to not only compass the destruction of the half-finished American fleet, but to invade the State itself. Commodore Perry, appreciating the gravity of the situation and the necessity for prompt resist-

ance, sent a courier to General Mead, of Meadville, asking for reinforcements. The next day General Mead sent the following circular into every settlement within the Sixteenth Militia district:

CITIZENS TO ARMS.

Your State is invaded. The enemy has arrived at Erie, threatening to destroy our navy and the town. His course, hitherto marked with rapine and fire wherever he touched our shore, must be arrested. The cries of infants and women, of the aged and infirm, the devoted victims of the enemy and his savage allies, call on you for defense and protection. Your honor, your property, your all, require you to march immediately to the scene of action. Arms and ammunition will be furnished to those who have none, at the place of rendezvous near to Erie, and every exertion will be made for your subsistence and accommodation. Your service to be useful must be rendered immediately. The delay of an hour may be fatal to your country, in securing the enemy in his plunder and favoring his escape.

DAVID MEAD, *Maj. Gen. 16th D. P. M.*

The response was prompt, Butler county furnishing her full quota of men, and contributing to the notable naval victory that followed. In appreciation of the valuable services thus rendered, Commodore Perry sent the following letter to General Mead:

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR LAWRENCE,
OFF ERIE, August 7, 1813.

Sir:—I beg leave to express to you the great obligation I consider myself under for the ready, prompt and efficient service rendered by the militia under your command, in assisting us in getting the squadron over the bar at the mouth of the harbor, and request you will accept, Sir, the assurance that I shall always recollect with pleasure the alacrity with which you repaired, with your division, to the defense of public property at this place, on the prospect of an invasion. With great respect I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

MAJ. GEN. DAVID MEAD, O. H. PERRY.
Pennsylvania Militia, Erie.

Shortly after war was declared, Col. John Purviance proceeded to raise a regiment for service, four companies of which were recruited in Butler county. This regiment, known as the "Second Regiment of Infantry," formed a part of the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Adamson Tannehill, and saw service at Erie and other posts in northern Pennsylvania. Under the call of July, 1813, the men of Colonel Purviance's regiment re-enlisted. In 1851 his son, Gen. John N. Purviance, secured from the files of the war department at Washington, D. C., a roster of the regiment. It was published July 26, 1851, in *The Democratic Herald*, together with an offer of General Purviance to procure pensions free of charge for the survivors of his father's regiment or for their descendants. From this roster are taken the following names of those who enlisted from Butler county:

Brinker's Company.—Captain: Abraham Brinker.

Lieutenant: William Balph.

Ensign: Robert Lemmon.

Sergeants: Reuben Ayres, Alexander McCandless, Abraham Maxwell and Thomas McKee.

Corporals: Henry Slator, Matthew Randles, Peter Henry and John Moser, Jr.

Musicians: William Pillow, fifer, and Peter McKinney, drummer.

Privates: Philip Barnhart, Samuel Robb, Robert Hogg, Hugh McKee, Alexander Wilson, Martin McCandless, Alexander W. Galbraith, John Dunbar, Matthew Thompson, William Frazier, Andrew Porter, Arthur Frazier, Alexander Scott, Samuel White, Samuel Fulton, Norbert Foltz, Reese Evans, Alexander Wright, William Johnson, James McCleery, Samuel Williamson, David Delong, James Robb and John Warmcastle.

Storey's Company.—Captain: Robert Storey.

Lieutenant: Robert Means.

Ensign: Christopher Stewart.

Sergeants: Andrew Christy, William White, William Weakley and John Ross.

Corporals: Thomas Martin, Thomas Anderson, John Gibson and Edward Conan.

Musicians: John Bell, fifer, and William Bell, drummer.

Privates: Walter Bell, Isaac Hilliard, Samuel Wallace, John Stanoot, William Martin, Samuel Crawford, Andrew Celeron, Pickert Taylor, Henry Addavit, George Armstrong, John Jackson, David Stewart, James Porter, David Cross, William Moore, Jesse Gildersleeve, Joseph Adams, Richard Taylor, Robert Campbell, Henry Campbell, Signor Straign, John Brown, John Hartley, Robert Waddle, Andrew Moore, Samuel Sutton, George McDermott, John Wick, Joseph Stinetorf, Joseph Studebaker, William McCannon, Solomon Beecher, Samuel Black, Thomas Waddle, Andrew Bradley, Alexander McMurray, Samuel Osborne, John Martin, Robert Sutton, Hugh Gilmore and Thomas Caruthers.

Thompson's Company.—Captain: Robert Thompson.

Lieutenant: Thomas Pearce.

Ensign: Charles Hunter.

Sergeants: William Beatty, David Pearce, Robert Harkins and E. T. Stone.

Corporals: James Gold, James Balph, John Mechling and John Critchlow.

Privates: Charles O'Donnell, John Harbison, William Elliott, Andrew Smith, John McCall, Allen Flemming, William Gray, Joseph Kirker, James Morrow, Robert Stewart, Peter Grucy, Robert Kennedy, James Johnston, Allen Bails, James Watson, Henry Hess, Thomas Cleeland, John Maiden, Malachi Sutton, John Shira, David Strawick, Richard Martin and Robert Flemming.

Jordan's Company.—Captain: Samuel Jordan.

Lieutenant: Leonard Dobbins.

Ensign: William Tindle.

Sergeants: John Semple, Andrew Long, William Taylor and David Wallace.

Corporals: Robert Patterson, David White, Nathaniel Hammil and Benjamin Stubbs.

Privates: Michael Brennan, William Rodgers, William Gaston, William Coleman, William Annom, Samuel Vennatta, Samuel Covert, Samuel Leslie, Robert Lusk, Robert King, James Miller, James Moore, Joseph McCord, Joseph

Sippoy, Joseph Shevar, Adam Whittenbarger, Thomas Hoge, David Houck, David Martin, Daniel Boles, Daniel Termeans, John Lippey, John Clark, John Truesdale, John Schendledecker, Stephen McConaghey, Christopher Strieby, Charles Smith, George Bridgeman and Hugh Wilson.

Stewart's Company.—Captain: James Stewart.

Lieutenant: John Scott.

Ensign: Jesse Morrow.

Sergeants: Thomas Burke, Isaac Robertson, John Frew and George Ackles.

Corporals: David Morrison, John Book, Jr., Matthew Murray and Abel Hannon.

Musician: Abraham McCurdy, fifer.

Privates: William Hunter, Thomas Murrin, Michael Book, James Lutton, Samuel Stewart, Francis Leslie, Adam Connor, Caleb Piles, Thomas Hannon, Alexander Chambers, William Murray, John Book, Sr., Justus Squires, James Cubbison, William Lutton, Uriah Cairns, John Lewis, Jacob Hawk, Thomas Morrison, Thomas Morrow, William Hawk, Andrew Hewitt, Robert Moore, Jacob Lewis, William Wilson and John Motheral.

Martin's Company.—Captain: Robert Martin.

Lieutenant: William Logan.

Ensign: Jacob Mechling, Jr.

Sergeants: Hugh Stevenson, John Gillespie, Elijah Anderson and Matthew McCollough.

Corporals: Thomas Johnston, James Riddle, John Graham and William Moore.

Privates: John Sullivan, Moses Sullivan, John Gallagher, James Cratty, William Forrester, William O'Hara, James Bryson, William Gray, Samuel Robinson, John Maiden, Mordecai Graham, John Love, Robert Mackey, George Custard, Robert Hindman, Joseph White, James Covert, Benjamin Davis, Emanuel Little, Abner Meeker, Samuel Critchlow, Archibald Critchlow, Moses Meeker, John Compton, James McCandless, John Brown, James Critchlow, Richard Shorts, Joseph Flake, William Davis, William Bales, Alexander Montooth, Daniel Root, Daniel McDonald, Henry Pender, James Brandon and Robert McKinney. This roll is taken from the roster of Captain Martin's company, dated January 18, 1814. It was then in the battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, known as the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth regiment.

In addition to the foregoing roster, the following names, obtained from their descendants and other sources of information, are given of those who served from Butler county, as well as of those serving from other counties, who afterwards became residents of this county:

John Brandon and John Waldron, pioneers of Forward township. The latter served under Commodore Perry on Lake Erie.

James Mitchell, an early settler of Summit township.

Joseph Alward was wounded in one of the skirmishes with the British and Indians. He afterwards taught school in this county, until his removal to the neighborhood of Tarentum.

James Bartley, who came from Ireland in 1803, served nine months.

Francis Anderson, known as 'Squire Anderson, who settled in Butler county in 1802.

Garrett Moore and Capt. William Walker of Clinton township.

Thomas Alexander, of Brady township.

Dennis O'Donnell and John Pontius of Donegal township.

Michael Emminger served as a lieutenant of a company.

Samuel and George Bell, Abraham and Isaac Hilliard and John Shira, all early settlers of Washington township.

John Gibson, who served from Washington county, under General Harrison in Canada, settled in Butler county in 1828.

William, James and Thomas Welsh, of Connoquenessing township. James Welsh, who died in 1878, was the last of these veterans.

William, James and John Dodds, sons of Thomas Dodds, who was born on the Atlantic ocean while his parents were en route from Ireland to America.

Matthew and Samuel Irvine, sons of James Irvine, of Adams township.

John Morrison, a pioneer of Yellow creek.

Capt. Thomas Jolly, James and George Murrin, Levi Williams and John Jameson, of Venango township.

James and Hugh McKee, sons of Thomas McKee, a Revolutionary soldier, early settler, of Butler township.

William Cross, Samuel Weakley, Samuel Barnes, Thomas Bigham, Jacob S. Kiester and John Ralston, of Slippery Rock township.

George Daubenspeck, John and Samuel Gibson, sons of Levi Gibson, of Parker township.

Joseph Graham, John Schobert, Isaac Lefever, Philip Burtner, and Alexander and James Wright, of Jefferson township.

Elisha Wick, Jr., and Capt. John Glenn, of Clay township.

Samuel Stewart, of Lancaster township.

Joseph McCoy, William and Dunbar Christy, and Simeon and Benjamin Grossman, of Cherry township.

William Hutchison, Daniel Whitmire, John McGinley, Robert Wilson and John Christie, of Oakland township.

Henry Kneiss, a native of Maryland, served during a part of 1813–14, and settled in Harmony in the latter year.

James Magee, of Jackson township.

William Redick, a pioneer of Allegheny township.

William Harbison, Sr., of Middlesex township.

Thomas, James, Robert, Jr., and John Waddle, sons of Robert Waddle; Joseph Porter, Joseph Kerr, and John Murtland, of Marion township. Thomas Waddle died at Buffalo, of "Black Rock Fever," while in the service.

Henry Evans, of Centre township.

Matthew McCollough and James Cornelius, son of Isaac M. Cornelius, of Worth township.

Robert Wilson, of Fairview township.

James and William Storey, sons of the pioneer, Alexander Storey. James

Respectfully yours
James C. McKee

died in the service, and, in 1816, Hannah Storey, his widow, was granted a pension of five dollars a month, so long as she should remain single.

John Hindman and James Wasson enlisted in 1813. When they reached New Castle, the news of Perry's and Harrison's victories led to their being mustered out.

Mathias Cypher, of Winfield township.

James McGill served with the Kentucky riflemen.

Mannasses McFadden survived the war fifty years, dying in 1862.

Thomas Bartley, Robert Martin. John Gibson and William Harbison, of Penn township.

William Graham and Morris Covert of Cranberry township.

John Emery, of Concord township.

Platt Sutton, of Jackson township.

John Weir, of Buffalo township.

James Cratty, of Franklin township.

John Scott, of Lancaster township.

Henry Slator, Robert Murtland, Patrick McElroy, John Coyle and Henry Rausel, also served from Butler county.

Owing to the lapse of years it is no easy matter to secure a complete list of all who served from Butler county during the War of 1812. Many names not given in the foregoing records will be found in the biographical sketches devoted to the various townships. They include names not only of those who served from Butler county, but those who served from other counties, and whose descendants are now residents of this county.

A meeting of veterans of 1812, held at Butler, March 14, 1850, adopted a resolution asking Congress to place them upon the same footing, in regard to pensions, as the veterans of the Mexican War. William Beatty presided, with John Kennedy and John Gilchrist, vice-presidents, and John Sullivan, secretary. This meeting, with others held throughout the State. had the effect of winning for the veterans a small measure of recognition.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

No regular organization from Butler county participated in the Mexican War, On June 13, 1846, the Slippery Rock Guards, of Centre township, assembled at Lieut. John M. Brackney's house in West Sunbury. A motion of Capt. Samuel Loudon was adopted offering the services of the guards to the Governor as a rifle company. On February 13, 1847, the services of the Washington Cavalry, of Butler, were also tendered. Owing to the fact that the quota of Pennsylvania was already filled, these offers were not accepted.

Henry and Caspar Hartung, of Butler township, enlisted at Pittsburg and served through the war.

In July, 1848, Andrew G. Marshall, George L. Glenn and Richard Crozier, who served during the war, returned to Butler and were warmly welcomed by their old friends and neighbors,

On July 31, 1848, E. G. Smith, a returning soldier, *en route* to Crawford county, died on the Butler stage, and was buried at Butler with military honors.

Lafayette Sullivan, aged twenty-two years, a sergeant in Company E, Eleventh United States Infantry, of Gen. James Shields' brigade, died in January, 1848, in the city of Pueblo, Mexico.

James Bredin, ex-judge of this district, served on the United States ship Ohio, along the Mexican coast. He was present at Luspan and Vera Cruz.

James Reed, of Oakland township, served as government wagon maker.

Lafayette Kerr, of Slippery Rock, died on the field of honor.

Charles Hoffman and Charles Gallagher gained military experiences that afterwards proved valuable to them in the War of the Rebellion.

Other men who came to Butler county in later days saw service in Scott's and Taylor's victorious armies.

PIONEER MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.

The military spirit was kept alive after the close of the Revolutionary War, by the organization of militia in the various States, under laws providing for their arming, equipment and discipline. They were to be ready to protect the frontier against the Indians, or to take the field in the event of a foreign war or invasion by a foreign foe. Regular muster days were appointed, when the citizen soldiery of each district were required to meet, be exercised in the manual of arms and go through the evolutions usual to active service. These muster days were great events in the lives of the early settlers of Butler county. Care was thrown to the winds, and fun and merriment, hilarity and jollification ruled the hour. They usually closed with a banquet, the tables groaning beneath the abundance of good things to eat, with enough to drink, ready to hand, to enable prompt and hearty responses to be given to the long list of toasts which formed the principal part of the programme of each occasion. Although muster days have long since been things of the past, they are pleasantly remembered by the few now living, who, in their younger years participated in their duties and their pleasures. Since they ceased to be observed the country has passed through a civil war which has added to her citizenship a large body of veterans whose military experience was acquired on the hard fought fields of the South, and who in their regimental reunions, State and National encampments, foster and keep alive a patriotic and military spirit among the people.

At the time of the breaking out of the War of 1812, Butler county was included in the Sixteenth Militia district, commanded by Maj. Gen. David Mead, and her militia was called into service when the appearance of the British fleet on Lake Erie indicated a purpose on the part of the enemy to invade the State.

In 1814 a general reorganization of the militia of the State appears to have taken place. On August 1, of that year, John Duffy was commissioned captain of the Third company of the Twenty-fourth regiment by Governor Snyder. This commission is now in the possession of his nephew, Charles Duffy, of Butler.

In December, 1820, in pursuance of an order of Col. Robert Martin, the officers of the Twenty-fourth regiment met at Captain Beatty's house in Butler to attend to regimental affairs. Capt. Robt. Storey and Capt. James McKee were appointed to make a settlement of the quartermaster's accounts.

On April 12, 1823, the Butler Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Robert T. Lemmon, assembled at Butler "for training."

In obedience to an order of Adj. Abraham M. Neyman, the volunteer battalion commanded by Major Gibson, met in Butler. The "Centre Greens" met for training at John Timblin's house, on May 6, 1823. In compliance with an order of Major Jacob Mechling, the militia of the Second Battalion of the Twenty-fourth regiment assembled for training at Butler, May 29, 1823. The Butler Rifle Company met at Butler for training May 6, 1823, under Capt. William Beatty. Samuel Power, the brigade inspector of the First brigade, Sixteenth division, Pennsylvania Militia, was present on the 28th, 29th and 30th of May to witness the training at Butler. The "Butler Hornets" were from the Prospect neighborhood. The "Harmony Blues" were commanded in 1823 by Captain Goll; the "Connoquenessing Rangers," by Captain Davis, and the Rifle Company, by Captain Boston.

The "Bonny Brook Light Artillery," organized early in 1825, completed its organization, April 25, 1825, with Abraham Brinker, captain. At that time the "Butler Light Infantry" was commanded by Captain Lemmon, with William Criswell, orderly sergeant; the "Butler Rifle Company" by Captain Beatty, with John Sheridan orderly sergeant, and the "Centre Greens" by Capt. John Glenn. These companies were leading attractions in the fetes of July 4, 1825, and joined in the thirteen cheers by which the toast—"Our Militia and Volunteers—the only safe bulwark of the Nation," was received at Neyman's, Brinker's and Goll's banquet tables on that day. The "Harmony Blues" drank to several toasts at Beam's tavern in Harmony; the "Buffalo Rifle Company," at Philip Burtner's, and the "Connoquenessing Republicans" at Martin's.

The appointments of officers for the Twenty-fourth regiment, First brigade, Sixteenth division, Pennsylvania Militia, were made March 20, 1829, by Jacob Brinker, colonel of the command. The staff comprised James Thompson, adjutant; J. L. Maxwell, quartermaster; John N. Purviance, seargeant-major; George Linn, surgeon; A. Spear and James Graham, assistant surgeons. The ten captains commissioned were Alexander McBride, Jacob Doudhiser, Thomas Dodds, Johnson White, Samuel Dodds, George Fraizer, of the First battalion; and Alexander Craig, John Weir, Thomas Jolly, J. B. McConnell and George Wolf, of the Second battalion. The first and second lieutenants for the same companies were commissioned at that time, among whom were Eli Balph, Thomas Sullivan, James Sutton, Isaac Robb, James Glenn and Edward Kennedy. In May following, the First battalion under Major Graham assembled at Prospect for militia discipline; the Second battalion, under Major Sumney met at Butler; and the volunteer battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Hagerty and that under Colonel Covert assembled at the same town. Colonel Goll's battalion of the One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment drilled at Harmony.

The Washington battalion, of which John Welsh was major, and Patrick Graham, adjutant, assembled for training at John Davis' house in Middlesex township, June 1, 1829.

The militia companies forming the First brigade of the Sixteenth division, in 1845, were the First Rifle battalion, meeting at Prospect; the Washington Vol-

unteer battalion and the Lafayette Volunteer battalion, meeting at William Logan's; the McDonald Volunteer battalion, commanded by Major Brewster, meeting at "Shoemaker's old stand"; the Union Volunteer battalion, under Major Harris, meeting at Harrisville; the Second battalion of Second regiment (formerly the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment) meeting at Browington Cross Roads; the Marion Volunteer battalion, commanded by Major Adams, meeting at North Washington; the Second battalion of First (formerly Twenty-fourth) regiment, the First battalion of the First, and the First battalion of the Second regiment, and the Jackson Volunteer battalion, meeting at Harmony. The Portersville Volunteer battalion; the German Guards under Captain Wiseman; the De Kalb Greys under Captain Ziegler, and the Butler Cavalry under Captain Evans, met at Butler.

Maj. George W. Reed was connected with the militia of Butler for many years, first serving as captain and major. In 1835 he was elected brigade inspector for Butler and Beaver counties, and in 1842 for Butler county alone. In 1848 he was chosen brigadier-general, and subsequently was adjutant and major of the battalion.

The militia elections of June, 1854, resulted in the choice of James B. Donaldson, of Zelienople, for the office of inspector of the First brigade, Nineteenth division; Thomas McLaughlin, brigadier-general, and George W. Reed, W. C. Adams, R. E. Graham, J. E. Cornelius and E. A. Helmbold, majors of the Butler, the Marion, the Jackson, the Prospect and the Lafayette battalions, respectively. The brigade, at that time, comprised the Saxonburg Light Infantry, the Butler Hornets, the De Kalb Greys, Middle Lancaster Guards, Connoquenessing Whites, Jackson Greys, Clearfield Blues, Centreville Artillery, German Guards, Republican Blues, Portersville Guards, Marion Guards, Invincible Guards, Washington Cavalry, Venango Blues, Middlesex Guards and the Slippery Rock Light Infantry.

In May and June, 1858, the Butler Scott Guards organized under the new militia law.

The DeKalb Greys (new) was organized in June, 1859, with Samuel Coll, captain; Joseph B. Mechling and Prof. A. J. Rebstock, lieutenants; J. A. Sedwick, John Lawall, John R. Denny and Benjamin W. Bredin, sergeants; Samuel F. McBride, Hugh W. McBride, William Bowers and Enoch Fields, corporals; John Cress and George Bowers, ensigns, and William W. Glenn, band leader. The companies voting for brigade inspector, June 6, 1859, were the Connoquenessing Whites, Prospect Guards, True Americans, Washington Rifles, Portersville Guards, Sunbury Blues, Jackson Greys, Venango Blues, Marion Guards, American Guards, Fairview Guards, Centreville Artillery and Saxonburg Light Infantry. In September, 1859, a new company, known as the Butler Guards was organized.

These organizations served to keep alive the military spirit among the people of Butler county until the Rebellion, when they were merged into the volunteer commands that went forth in defense of the Union. The echoes of the war had scarcely died away when the organization of militia companies was resumed. On September, 2, 1865, the "Butler Greys" was organized with the following

officers: Captain, W. A. Lowry; lieutenants, W. E. Moore and Thomas F. Parker, and sergeant, J. T. Shirley.

Following such independent commands came the National Guard of Pennsylvania. In 1873 Company E, Fifteenth regiment, was organized at Butler and is still in existence. W. T. Mechling, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, is a resident of Butler. Company E did service at Homestead, and is recognized as one of the most efficient commands in the regiment.

The act of April 13, 1887, required the annual enrollment of every able-bodied citizen of good reputation, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, outside the National Guard, who are subject to military duty if called upon by the State. This enrollment gives Butler county a militia army of about 8,000 men.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

INTRODUCTION—THE FIRING ON SUMTER—THE NEWS IN BUTLER—A GREAT UNION MEETING—THE FRESH CALL FOR TROOPS—BUTLER COUNTY'S PROMPT RESPONSE—COMPANIES FURNISHED DURING THE WAR—THE REGIMENTS IN WHICH THEY SERVED—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS—SURGEONS—HOW THOSE AT HOME SUSTAINED THE MEN IN THE FIELD—THE DRAFTS OF 1863 AND 1864—ENLISTMENTS ENCOURAGED BY BOUNTIES—RELIEF TAX—THE BAALAM ASSOCIATION—PITTSBURG SANITARY FAIR—BUTLER COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTIONS—LEE'S SURRENDER—JUBILEE MEETING—LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION—MEMORIAL MEETING—SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS—CONCLUSION.

WHEN the thirteen colonies, having wrested their independence from England, after a struggle lasting seven years, took their place among the nations of the earth as a free republic, under the name of the United States of America, there entered into the very beginning of the national life, in the form of African slavery, an element of discord, destined, after engendering bitter controversy in the press, on the stump, in the halls of Congress, and even in the pulpit itself, to bring on the greatest civil war in the world's history.

The South saw in the rapid growth of an anti-slavery sentiment in the North, in the stubborn resistance to the spread of slavery in the territories, and in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860, a menace to its favorite institution. The result was the passage of ordinances of secession by the slave-holding states, and of the announcement of their intention to withdraw from the Union, peaceably if possible, forcibly, if necessary.

The first overt act evincing a determination to carry this purpose into effect by force of arms, was the firing on the "Star of the West," January 9, 1861, in

Charleston harbor, by the batteries of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, an account of which appeared in the Butler newspapers of January 16, 1861. In the same issue appeared the "Appeal to the People," setting forth the dangers threatening the Union and the inability of the committee of thirteen to agree upon an adjustment of the differences between the North and the South.

The months of anxiety which followed, culminated in the attack, bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, and in bringing the people of the North face to face with the fact that the South had determined to fight her way out of the Union. Even then, however, it was difficult to believe that a general uprising of the Southern people would take place, or that the firing upon Fort Sumter was the beginning of one of the greatest wars of modern times. This feeling found voice in the public press, and in a general expression of a belief that a settlement of the differences of the two sections would be brought about without further bloodshed. In closing an editorial in the issue of April 17, 1861, commenting on the surrender of Fort Sumter, the Butler *Herald* said:

> The intelligence that hostilities had commenced filled everybody with the deepest regret. It is to be hoped that the whole matter will be settled without loss of life and that peace will be restored.

This hope was soon dispelled, and the people of Butler county realized, when the first call for volunteers was made by President Lincoln, that the struggle for the preservation of the Union had been transferred from the arena of debate to the field of battle.

A great Union meeting was held at the court-house on April 18, which was presided over by James Gilmore Campbell, United States Marshal, with John H. Negley, George Miller, Herman J. Berg and Samuel G. Purvis, vice-presidents; Patrick Kelly, S. P. Irvin, William Haslett, Edwin Lyon, John C. Coll and James Balph, secretaries. Party spirit was forgotten, stirring speeches were made, and resolutions adopted pledging Butler to send her last man to the front, if necessary, to preserve the Union. A central committee of superintendence was appointed, consisting of James Bredin, John M. Sullivan, Henry C. Heineman, William Campbell, Herman J. Berg and R. C. McAboy; and also a finance committee made up of L. Z. Mitchell, C. E. Anderson, John M. Thompson and Walter L. Graham.

Under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, Butler county's quota was one company. The response was so prompt that within a few hours after the reception of the news, the ranks of the company were full and it was ready to proceed to the front. This company known as the "Butler County Blues" was officered as follows: John N. Purviance, captain; Alexander Gillespie, first lieutenant; John G. Vandyke, second lieutenant; John B. McQuistion, first sergeant; Edwin Lyon, second sergeant; Oliver C. Redic, third sergeant; Samuel Muckel, fourth sergeant; Thomas Campbell, Jr., first corporal; Andrew Carns, second corporal; John P. Orr, third corporal, and Joseph B. Mechling, fourth corporal.

After reaching Harrisburg the company was mustered in as Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the same time Captain Purviance was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and Jacob Ziegler elected captain of the

company. Captain Ziegler resigned on May 11, and First Lieutenant Alexander Gillespie was elected captain to fill the vacancy thus created. After serving under General Patterson in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg and Shepherdstown, the regiment was mustered out of service August 6, 1861, by First Lieutenant John B. Johnston, of the Third United States Cavalry.

It soon became evident that the Rebellion had gathered too much force to be put down with 75,000 men, and President Lincoln issued a second call, this time for 200,000 men for three years' service. Under the first call, Capt. Samuel Loudon had recruited a company known as the "Dickson Guards," at West Sunbury, and Capt. William Stewart one at Evans City, and had them awaiting orders. They were properly officered and entered the service June 10, 1861, becoming Companies C and D, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve. They were assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac, serving in the First and Fifth Army corps.

In August, 1861, Capt. Thomas McLaughlin recruited a company, in which a large number of those who had served in Company H, Thirteenth regiment, re-enlisted. It was mustered in September 1, 1861, as Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and assigned to duty in the old Sixth Army corps.

In the same month also, Capt. James E. Cornelius recruited a company in the northwestern and western part of the county. It entered the service as Company C, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers. This regiment, by reason of its being largely made up of descendants of the "Round Heads" of the English Revolution and of Scotch-Irish Seceders and Covenanters, was known as the "Round Head" regiment.

In September, 1861, the fifth company to respond from Butler county was recruited from around Butler borough, Harrisville, and other parts of the county, by Capt. William S. Jack. It was mustered into the service in October, 1861, as Company H, Seventy-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was organized into a brigade with the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth regiments under command of Gen. James S. Negley. This command served in the western army as a part of the Fourteenth Army corps.

The last companies organized in Butler county, in 1861, were recruited in October by Capt. Samuel Martin and Capt. William Fielding. The former was recruited in the southern and central, and the latter in the northern part of the county. They were mustered in as Companies E and I of the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In 1862 the reverses met by the Union forces made it necessary for President Lincoln to issue another call for troops. Notwithstanding the large number that had already gone to the front from among her people, Butler county promptly and patriotically responded to this call. In July and August of that year four companies were raised in the county by Captains C. E. Anderson, A. G. Riddle, William O. Breckenridge and Edwin Lyon. These companies became Companies C, F, G and K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and were assigned to duty in the Fifth Army corps. About the same time Capt. G. W. Hays, in the southern part of the county; Capt. Henry Pil-

low, in the vicinity of Prospect, and Capt. Allen Wilson, in the northern part of the county, each recruited a company. These became Companies D, F, and G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. They were assigned to duty in the old First Army corps.

In 1862, also, Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment drafted militia, was raised in Butler county. It was commanded by Capt. John G. Bippus.

The ninth company to be raised in this county in 1862 was recruited by Capt. William H. Tibbles. It was raised in the southeastern part of the county and assigned to duty as Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. It became a part of General Averill's command.

The raising, within a little more than a year and a half, of sixteen companies of men for service at the front, had taken from Butler county nearly all the younger men capable of bearing arms. She had proved her patriotism by a cheerful response to every call made, and stood ready to make still greater sacrifices, if needed, to save the Union. When Lee invaded Maryland in August and September, 1862, and threatened to make this State the basis of his operations, the necessity for still greater efforts, not only to check his advance, but drive him from the State, arose. A call for emergency men was issued and under it Capt. James Gilmore Campbell raised a company in Butler county, the tenth to be raised during the war. This was Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency men.

Another company, commanded by Capt. W. R. Hutchison, also responded at the same time, thus putting eleven companies to Butler county's credit in 1862. This was Company C, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Militia.

When Lee came north again in 1863, another emergency arose, which was met in Butler county by sending three companies of militia to the front. These were Company F, Fifty-sixth regiment Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Capt. W. R. Hutchison; Company G and Company I, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Militia, the first commanded by Capt. E. L. Gillespie, and the latter by Capt. W. M. Clark. These companies volunteered for ninety days.

In 1864, Batteries A and B, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Capt. W. R. Hutchison and Capt. G. L. Braun, enlisted for one year.

The last company to go from Butler county was raised in the early part of 1865 by Capt. Robert I. Boggs. It was enlisted for one year and was mustered into the service as Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In addition to these twenty-five companies recruited and sent into the service from Butler county, a large number of men from the county served in other commands. They were to be found in the ranks of the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry regiments; the Twenty-third, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Eighty-third, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Ninetieth, One Hundred and Ninety-first, and Two Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

From first to last nearly 500 men from Butler county paid the price of their devotion to the Union with their lives. They died on the field of battle, in the

hospital and in the prisons of the South. Many more returned home maimed and crippled by wounds or broken in health by disease. The list of the dead and the surviving is a long and honorable one and bears eloquent witness to the patriotism of the people of Butler county in the Nation's time of need.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, issued immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, and was mustered into the service at Harrisburg, April 25, 1861. It was commanded by Col. Thomas Rowley. On the day the regiment was mustered in, Capt. John N. Purviance was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. The other officers of the regiment were William S. Millinger, major; Joseph M. Kinkead, adjutant, and James Robinson, surgeon.

On April 26, the regiment went into camp at York, Pennsylvania, where it remained until June 4, when it moved to Chambersburg. On Sunday, June 16, after passing through Williamsport, Maryland, it crossed the Potomac river, by fording, being the first regiment of the Northern army to appear in that part of Virginia. Shortly afterwards the portion of the army which had crossed into Virginia was ordered back to the Maryland side, the Thirteenth and the Eighth regiments being detailed to garrison Williamsport. While in camp here, those members of the Thirteenth, who were printers, procured the use of the Williamsport *Ledger* office and commenced the publication of the *Pennsylvania Thirteenth*, which, according to Bates' History, "was devoted to the patriotic sentiment of the camp, and to the more elevated tone of wit and humor prevalent in the ranks. The first number was issued July 4, 1861, and was continued, at intervals, until after the battle of Antietam, in September, 1862, a portable printing press and materials having been purchased and moved with the regiment. The establishment was finally lost amid the confusion of that hotly-contested field."

After serving in Maryland and Virginia without engaging in anything more serious than light skirmishing, the regiment was mustered out of the service August 6, 1861. Most of its members soon afterward enlisted in other regiments, but principally in the One Hundred and Second, recruited by its colonel, Thomas Rowley.

Company H of the Thirteenth regiment was recruited in Butler, by John N. Purviance, its first captain, and was known as the "Butler Blues." Upon the promotion of Captain Purviance as lieutenant-colonel, Jacob Ziegler was elected captain. He resigned May 11, 1861, and the first lieutenant, Alexander Gillespie, was elected to fill the vacancy. George W. Smith, who joined the company at York, Pennsylvania, was elected first lieutenant, to succeed Alexander Gillespie. Smith was afterward promoted to adjutant of the Nineteenth regiment in the regular army, and again promoted to captain of Company H, Eighteenth regiment, regular army. H. A. Ayres, the first man to write his name on the company roster, enlisted as a private and was promoted to corporal. He afterwards served as captain of Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The roster is as follows:

Captains: John N. Purviance, Jacob Ziegler and Alexander Gillespie.

Lieutenants: Alexander Gillespie, George W. Smith, Edwin Lyon and J. G. Vandyke.

Sergeants: John B. McQuistion, Edwin Lyon, Oliver C. Redic and Samuel A. Muckel.

Corporals: Thompson Campbell, Jr., Andrew Carns, Jr., John P. Orr, Joseph B. Mechling and H. A. Ayres.

Musicians: Thomas A. Cunningham and William S. Dickson.

Privates: H. A. Ayres, Jefferson Allen, John Allen, A. M. Banks, C. S. Barclay, Jacob Bauder, Robert Bedillion, A. D. Brewster, Peterson Brown, A. J. Burch, John Caldwell, Thomas J. Carnahan, Eli G. Cratty, William Crooks, William R. Crozier, George Daub, John Davis, William Dunn, John Fitzsimmons, H. J. Fleming, Wallace Frick, John L. Glenn, Joseph B. Greer, Samuel Graham, John Gregory, Demosthenes Hagerty, J. D. Harbison, William S. Jack, W. J. Jamison, David R. Kennedy, William Kennedy, Daniel H. Lyon, D. How Lyon, R. W. Lyon, James Mackrel, James Marshall, D. Marshall, C. H. McClung, James McCleary, Ethan S. McMichael, W. W. McQuistion, J. P. Milford, Thomas J. Milford, Isaac N. Miller, A. W. Moore, George Moore, W. J. Moore, Simeon Nixon, Christian M. Otto, David Parks, R. C. Pearce, James Potts, Alfred G. Reed, Lawrence Ruch, Adam Schindler, M. J. Schleppy, F. R. Shakely, J. H. Shannon, J. A. Singer, George H. Smith, William H. H. Step, J. C. Stewart, James B. Storey, Thomas M. C. Sykes, Jonathan Taylor, Oliver Tebay, R. J. Thompson, Samuel Walker, George F. Wallace, Peter Weisenstein, O. J. Wise, William Whitmire, George Wolf and Andrew S. Ziegler.

Armstrong Rennison served as second lieutenant and Andrew W. Barnhart as a private in Company C of this regiment.

FORTIETH REGIMENT—ELEVENTH RESERVE.

This regiment contained two companies from Butler county, both of which were organized under the first call, but were not accepted because the quota of the county was already full. They preserved their organization and in May made a second offer of their services, which was accepted, and they were mustered in as Companies C and D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve. Company C, recruited at West Sunbury, was named the "Dickson Guards," in honor of Rev. W. T. Dickson, principal of the West Sunbury Academy, who served as chaplain of the regiment from August 28, 1861, to November 28, 1862. Company D was organized as the "Connoquenessing Rangers," by Capt William Stewart.

On June 10, 1861, these companies left for Camp Wright, near Pittsburg, the mustering camp of the regiment. Regimental, field and staff officers were elected July 1. On July 21, the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., and on July 29 was mustered into the service for three years. Its record of active service began in October, when it crossed the Potomac river and took its place at the front. During its three years of service it was present at or participated in the following battles: Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Charles City Cross Roads, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Falling

Waters, Culpepper, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Bethesda Church. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Pittsburg June 13, 1864.

During its term of service the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve lost in battle 196 officers and privates killed, and 485 wounded. There were 113 deaths from disease, twenty-two occurring in southern prisons. In the severity of its losses it ranks second among Pennsylvania regiments.

Of the 108 men whose names appear on the muster roll of Company C, twenty-one were killed, forty-seven were wounded, three died in prison, three died from diseases contracted in prison, and three from diseases contracted in the service. Eighteen were discharged on account of wounds and thirteen on account of disability. The following is a list of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and the privates of this company during its term of service:

Captains: Samuel Loudon and W. H. Timblin.

Lieutenants: Newton Redic*, George W. Fleeger, John C. Kuhn*, John H. Sutton‡.

Sergeants: W. J. Halderman‡, G. W. Milford, James H. Christie*, George A. Black‡, John T. Kelly‡, George W. Eba‡, Michael Heckert and William Prior†.

Corporals: Hiram Black*, John W. Campbell‡, Samuel Cook‡, J. H. Muder‡, Robert S. Harper‡, John S. Campbell‡, Robert H. Ray‡, and William P. Black.

Musicians: Jacob M. Varnum and Jackson Heckert.

Privates: David S. Allen, H. C. Adams, R. M. Anderson, David Birch, John R. Black‡, Samuel M. Bell‡, Henry Brandau‡, Samuel R. Beatty‡, W. A. Bryan‡, Samuel Bruner‡, Uriah J. Black†, John Beam‡†, Joseph C. Brewster†, John W. Borland†, Ira Campbell, Milton Campbell*, Robert G. Campbell†, John Cameron, H. F. Christy, Jonathan Dobson*, James Donaldson, H. J. Edgar‡, John Eshenbaugh, Eli S. Fleeger, Jacob Fleeger, Joseph K. Graham‡, Lewis Crossman*, John Halstead‡, Samuel Hart†, John D. W. Henlen, Eli Hilliard*, W. H. Hilliard, Washington Hilliard, R. S. Hindman, Edward Hoffman‡, George Hyskell*, W. Kamerer‡, W. Kautsch‡, B. F. Kennedy, A. C. Kepler‡, Robert Krause, Thomas P. Larden‡, Francis Lindsey*, Jeremiah Livermore‡, William Martin*, P. G. Martin, William A. McBride*, Alexander McCall‡, J. V. McCaslin, Samuel E. McCleary‡, Wm. B. McGill, Robert McElhaney‡, Reuben McElvain‡, James McKimmey‡, Samuel McMurry‡, R. McMurry, J. P. Milford, Isaiah Miller†, Samuel Miller, F. H. Monnie‡, W. E. Moore‡, Daniel Malarky, H. B. Patterson, James M. Pearce‡, R. C. Pearce†, A. J. Pettigrew*, James R Porter*, W. Rinker‡, Cyrus Rosenbery*, John Rosenbery*, George Rothmire‡, George M. Rhodes, D. H. Russell‡, Oliver H. P. Russell*, William Sloan‡, Amos Seaton‡, S. P. Shryock‡, Hamilton H. Say‡, Charles Schmidt*, James H. Stevenson*, James M. Sheppard‡, John L. Taylor, James Thompson*, W. S. Thompson, and Allen White*.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

There were 123 men enrolled in Company D from its organization in May, 1861, to its discharge June 14, 1864. Of these twenty-three were killed in battle, thirty-seven were wounded, and eleven died of diseases contracted in the service. The roster of the command is as follows:

Captains: William Stewart*, Jacob Baiers‡ and James P. Boggs‡.

Lieutenants: J. S. Kennedy‡, Jesse Donaldson†, and J. O'Hara Woods*.

Sergeants: Wilson K. Potts, William C. Coleman, Robert Ash, John Gansz, Samuel J. Christley*, Jacob B. Kinsell*, George W. McGaughey*, David C. Steen, George Weber, James McClelland and James W. Greaves.

Corporals: John Dunbar*, Silas Amberson*, R. S. Gilliland, David P. Stewart*, David S. Parks*, Joseph R. Moore, James B. Shafer, Daniel Graham and Jesse Fay.

Musicians: Charles Minnemyer and Alfred G. Nixon.

Privates: L. H. Addleman†, John McC. Brown, William Boggs, Barnabas C. Barron, Robert J. Brown, George Brunermer, John Beers, Jacob Burr, Samuel Brenneman, Joseph Berchtold, John Beggs, Samuel Beers, Peter Bedillion†, John N. Beatty*, Charles Beltz, L. Cartwright, David Campbell, John Cowan, John Corans, Daniel Cress, Adam W. Critchlow†, John W. Critchlow*, Thomas J. Cornelius*, John Canders*, William F. Dodds, Jacob Deer, James G. Devinney, Jasper P. Dodds*, John P. Elliott, T. H. Fleming, Michael Frail*, William M. Fry†, Daniel W. Graham, Wilson Gilliland, Mark Gillpatrick, Israel Gibson, D. W. Graham, James A. Greer, George W. Huselton, Samuel F. Haslett, Peter Hare, Joseph B. Haslett, Oscar C. Hoyt, William Haslett, James B. Johnston†, Vernon Johnston†, Alexander Kennedy, W. H. H. Kennedy, Eckhart Kalb, William List, Samuel A. Lyon*, James Leonard, Robert A. McNair, Alexander Moreland, B. L. Mushrush, D. McDonald, Sr., D. McDonald, Jr., B. W. McAleer, Robert E. McBride, James H. McComb, Edward Miller, Samuel R. McCurdy, Joseph McKnight, Charles L. Moreland, M. F. McCollough*, William Moore*, Joseph A. McKinney*, William R. McNeal*, John E. Nixon, William C. Overdoff, Samuel C. Parker, David W. Pisor†, Robert J. Pherson*, Henderson Rodgers, William Richardson, James Robertson, Thomas G. Rice, S. J. Rosenberry†, Lawrence Roach†, Samuel F. Smith, William M. Shearer, Benjamin Stevenson, Alfred M. Snow, Andrew Shank, John Shank, Matthias Silvers, John S. Stanley, William Sinott*, J. H. Summerville*, Albert Teats, R. W. Thompson, R. G. Thompson, Hugh Williamson‡ William Woods and George Young.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-eighth was recruited in August and September, 1861, and organized at Camp Orr, near Kittanning, under Col. William Sirwell, of Armstrong county, the other field officers being Archibald Blakeley, of Butler county, lieutenant-colonel, and Augustus Bonaffon, of Allegheny county, major. Rev. R. C. Christy was appointed chaplain in October, 1861. On October 18 the regiment was ordered to Pittsburg, where it was brigaded with the Seventy-seventh and Sev-

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

enty-ninth regiments and Muchler's battery under command of Brigadier-General James S. Negley. This command immediately proceeded by boats to Louisville, and thence by rail to Nolin's Station, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, where it was attached to Gen. A. McDowell McCook's division of the Army of the Cumberland. From that time until August, 1862, it served in Kentucky and Tennessee, guarding lines of communication with the front. It engaged in a number of skirmishes with cavalry and guerrillas. In August, 1862, the Seventy-eighth was assigned to duty in Gen. John F. Miller's brigade of Negley's division, and detailed to do garrison duty in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, where it remained until December 12, 1862. In the meantime, however, it was engaged in a number of sharp skirmishes in the vicinity of the city. The most important being at Lavergne, Tennessee, October 7, 1862, when Anderson's rebel camp was attacked and routed by Generals Palmer and Miller. In this engagement the Thirty-second Alabama regiment was taken prisoners. On December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, the regiment participated in the battle of Stone River, losing 190 men, killed and wounded, including Capt. William S. Jack, of Company H, who was mortally wounded, and died in Nashville, February 5, 1863. In this battle the flag of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee became the trophy of the Seventy-eighth. Upon the death of Captain Jack, Hugh A. Ayres, who had previously been promoted from second to first lieutenant of the company, became captain. In April, 1863, Colonel Sirwell was promoted to brigade commander, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeley took command of the regiment. On September 19 and 20, 1863, the Seventy-eighth, belonging at the time to General Thomas' command, distinguished itself by valiant service on the ill-fated field of Chickamauga. On November 23, 24 and 25, 1863, it participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. During the following winter it was assigned to garrison duty on Lookout Mountain. In the spring and summer of 1864, during the Atlanta campaign, it participated in the engagements at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. On October 17, 1864, its term of service having expired, it was retired from duty; but on its way home through Tennessee it was mounted, and sent in pursuit of Wheeler's rebel cavalry. Returning to Pittsburg, after an absence of more than three years, it was mustered out November 4, 1864. Many, however, re-enlisted and new companies were recruited, among which was Company E, raised in the southwestern part of Butler county. The Seventy-eighth was finally mustered out on September 11, 1865, several months after the Rebellion had met its fate at Appomattox.

Rev. Richard C. Christy, the brave and devoted chaplain of this gallant command, was from Butler county, where he was serving as pastor of St. John's Catholic church, of Clearfield township, when commissioned to take spiritual charge of the Seventy-eighth, in October, 1861. He was untiring and fearless in the performance of his duties. Wherever the battle raged the hottest, there would he be found ministering to the wounded and the dying, speaking words of comfort and consolation, and encouraging all by word and example. Because of his courage and devotion, Father Christy became known throughout the Army of the Cumberland as the "Fighting Chaplain." His portrait occupies a place of honor in the hall of Encampment Number 45, U. V. L., of Butler.

Company H of this regiment was composed of Butler county men, and was recruited by Capt. William S. Jack, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Stone River, January 1, 1863. The roster of the company is as follows:

Captains: William S. Jack* and Hugh A. Ayres.

Lieutenants: Joseph B. Mechling, Samuel J. McBride, Hugh A. Ayres and Frederick F. Wiehl.

Sergeants: Samuel J. McBride, James A. Gilmer, Alfred G. Reed, Frederick F. Wiehl, R. C. Borland, Albert B. Hay, Henry A. Miller, Charles F. Smith, Lycurgus R. Cummins and David H. Mackey.

Corporals: Hugh D. Martin, James McCleary, William J. Boyd, William H. Black, Josiah Hilliard, John F. Denny, D. W. Humphrey, William J. Johnston, George Schaffner, William A. Lowry, Harvey J. Miller, Benjamin W. Truxall and William J. Moore*.

Musicians: John F. Shirley and Benjamin F. Dean.

Privates: Gideon R. Allen, Jacob J. Angles, William G. Anderson†, R. C. Borland, John C. Black, William Birch, Joseph Brown, A. C. Braden, John A. Black, John Birch†, William Christley, W. C. Christley, R. D. Campbell, B. B. Cross, Stephen Cooper, Wyman Christley, James B. Clark, Thomas Cassidy, T. A. Cunningham, John A. Cousins, Edward S. Crocker†, John W. Dunlap, John Derrimore†, Joseph P. Eshenbaugh, Henry Forcht‡, Edward Frank, John Fitzsimmons†, John Hoover, John Hoffman, C. Hinchberger, John Kerr, J. C. Kidd, J. W. Lindsey, James C. Long, Horace Lake, John Lenkirk, Robert Lemmon, John Long, David E. Locke†, Hugh Morgan, A. N. Murphy, David Moore, R. C. Moore, James Myers*, Jacob Mechling†, James McCleary‡, David McQuistion, Jr., John K. McQuistion, George W. McCandless, Joseph P. McCoy, David L. McNees, G. D. McBride, David McQuistion, Sr.†, William J. Neyman, William Neeley, Elias Nelson, James O. Nulph, A. B. Prosser, John Parker, J. F. Patterson, S. J. Patton, Daniel Patterson†, George Rose, John J. Reiber, A. B. Richey, George W. Roth†, Peter K. Rumbaugh†, James W. Runyan*, Samuel Reed†, Robert P. Scott, John W. Shull, W. A. Smith, James L. Stokeley, T. M. C. Sykes, W. C. Sykes, Adam Schindler, T. J. Stoughton, Karl Schmidt, Patrick Sheehan, George W. Smith, John R. Shirley, H. H. Sagasser, George H. Smith†, D. J. Thompson‡, R. R. Thompson, J. S. Thornburg, John R. Thornburg, Thomas Trimble†, George W. Travis†, W. P. Vogan, Milton Welsh, John B. Williams, William Wallace, George W. White, James S. Wilson, Samuel Wallace, Sr.†, Samuel Wallace, Jr., David Wallace and Hugh B. Walker.

As a large number of the members of this regiment re-enlisted, its organization was continued, several new companies being recruited and added to it. Among them was Company E, commanded by Capt. Robert I. Boggs, and composed of Butler county men. Its muster roll is as follows:

Captain: Robert I. Boggs.

Lieutenants: Alexander Gillespie and Lewis Gansz.

* Killed or mortally wounded. † Died. ‡ Wounded.

Sergeants: Charles Hoffman, John Kay, Samuel Beers, Frederick Burry and Christy Robb.

Corporals: James Barton, Theophilus Graham, Nicholas Kramer, Samuel A. Davis, Henry Davis, Frederick Pilgrim, John H. Muder, William Duncan, Thomas R. Williams and Alexander T. Dunbar.

Musicians: D. P. Boggs and Philip Kradel.

Privates: Joseph Armstrong, William M. Armstrong, Jacob S. Alexander, Joseph H. Alexander, Jacob Augustine, Charles Bohn, Robert Bedillion, Irwin Beckman, Frederick Bauman, William F. Behm, Lewis Black, Williamson Bartley, N. F. Bartley, Washington Bartley, J. C. Crookshanks, B. F. Covert, John C. Critchlow, William Dresher, John Dombart, Jacob W. Dershiner, Daniel Dunbar, Henry Dresher, Philip Duncan, James Foreman, George W. Fry†, John W. Gilliland, Patterson Grubbs, James R. Garvin, Lewis Goehring, Samuel S. Gibson, William Graham, William J. Gold, George Hays, Amos Heckert, James Hays, James D. Horn, Erdman Heller, Adrian C. Hamor †, Martin L. Kirker, James Kuhn, J. Kaltenbaugh, Peter Kennedy, Reason J. Kerr, Lewis Lerner, John Lawall, John G. Lensner, Jacob Lutz, George Marburger, Michael Mochel, Chris Michael, Edward Michael, Levi J. Miller, Francis Maxler, Aug. N. Martin, John H. Morgan, William H. Martin, George McIntyre, John McGinley, Thomas Neely, Alfred G. Nixon, John Powell, Wilson Powell, David E. Pearce, Joseph Phillips, James Potts, Charles Raabe, Alfred J. Roth, Charles Redick, Christian Raabe, Charles Rogers, William S. Ramsey, Andrew Ruby, Valentine Reuger, John B. Rice, C. Schroth, Edward Sefton, Gottlieb Shuster, John W. St. Clair, George W. Shaffer, Martin Shelly, Josiah R. Spang, George Shell, Francis Tomay, James W. Thompson, Samuel R. Thornburg, Samuel Trimble, Milton Vandivoort, Valentine Whitner and John Zwanziger. Company E was mustered out with the regiment September 11, 1865.

The following members of Company F of this regiment also enlisted from Butler county:

Corporals: Samuel Boviant, Daniel Huey and Adam Ekas‡.

Privates: Michael Ash, John Bredin, James S. Cypher, W. H. Cypher, James W. Denny, Dennis Dugan†, Andrew J. Duff, George W. Gibson, Reuben A. Haslett, James Henry*, John Hogan*, Hiram Messich*, Strother McDonald, John N. McLaughlin‡, James M. Roney, James Regan, John Rivers, William Smith, Benjamin Sarver, Lewis Sarse*, Conrad Sill, Coston Walters†.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT—ROUND HEADS.

The One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers was recruited in July and August, 1861, in the southwestern counties of the State. From the fact that it was made up principally of descendants of Scotch-Irish Covenanters and of the Round Heads of the English Revolution, it became known as the "Round Head Regiment." It was sworn into the United States service at Camp Wilkins, Pittsburg, August 31, 1861, and soon after formally organized with the following officers: Daniel Leasure, colonel; James Armstrong, lieutenant-colonel; David

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

A. Leckey, major; Rev. Albert Audley Browne, chaplain; H. H. Leslie, quartermaster; Horace Ludington, surgeon; Abraham Maas, assistant surgeon; and George Leasure, adjutant. On September 2, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., where Company L was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth regiment. The Round Heads were then brigaded with the Eighth Michigan and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, and Colonel Leasure made brigade commander. The brigade as thus formed was soon after strengthened by the addition of the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, and was ordered into active service as a part of the land and naval forces sent against Port Royal, South Carolina. Its first engagements were the battles of Port Royal, November 7, 1861, and of Port Royal Ferry, January 1, 1862. In June the regiment formed a part of the forces that made the unsuccessful attempt to capture Charleston. The Round Heads were ordered to Virginia in July, 1862, and subsequently was attached to the Ninth corps. While with the Army of the Potomac the regiment participated in the following battles: Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In March, 1863, the Round Heads were transferred to the Department of the Ohio, and in the following June were ordered to Vicksburg, in the siege and capture of which they participated. While in the western army the regiment also participated in the battles of Jackson, Mississippi; Blue Spring, Campbell Station and the siege of Knoxville, in Tennessee. January 1, 1864, all of the regiment except twenty-seven men re-enlisted for a second term of three years, and were granted a veteran furlough. Upon return to active service, the Round Heads were again assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman and the final assault on Petersburg. The history of the regiment is a record of valiant service and brilliant achievement, officers and men alike distinguishing themselves by great personal bravery. After serving with honor for nearly four years, the regiment was mustered out of service July 24, 1865.

Company C of this regiment was recruited in Butler county by Capt. James E. Cornelius. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: James E. Cornelius‡, afterwards promoted to colonel, David Critchlow and George W. Fisher.

Lieutenants: Philo S. Morton, Robert W. Weller, Matthew Stewart, Isaac W. Cornelius†, and William Smiley.

Sergeants: Joseph A. Craig, Henry W. Watson, Henry Ribb, Hiram Gill, Oliver Tebay, Hiram N. Kelly, John P. Wilson, Phineas Bird, Elisha J. Bracken*, Samuel L. Moore*, James McCasky*, Hugh Morrison‡, William F. Monroe and Addison Cleeland.

Corporals: William J. Redick, Robert J. Brown, John C. Marshall, Charles Schwing, Andrew Leary, John Glenn, William W. McQuistion, Samuel F. Miller, Samuel A. White, Loyal C. Greaves, John C. Moore, Frederick Pettit*, John J. Hogue†, Jacob Ake, Findley Brandon and John S. Watson*.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Newton Black

Privates: A. W. Aiken, William P. Auberry, James W. Aiken, James Ashbaugh, E. E. Aiken, David S. Aiken, Thomas Armstrong*, John Alexander*, William A. Anderson*, Edward Boyer, John E. Burtner, Ellis Baker, F. Bauder, Thomas Banes, William K. Brown, James R. Brown*, William L. Braden, John H. Brandon, John W. Coombs. Isaiah Coleman, Richard Curran, John Christman, James F. Campbell, Marquis C. Christy, James C. Campbell, Joseph E. Campbell*, Samuel H. Cleeland*, Henry S. Campbell*, J. H. Devictor, Daniel Daisey, Delorma Deitrick, James Dalton*, Robert C. Dunwoody*, Reuben Doutt*, George W. Duncan*, Henry Dillaman, Francis J. Durham, John N. Elder, John R. Evans, Robert M. Eckles, George Evans, Russell Evans, James M. Eakin, Jacob Fuller, James Forquer, Henry C. Freed, Stiles French, John Fry, Benjamin Franklin, Robert J. Gorman, James Gibson, William W. Gibson, Jacob Gray, Henry S. Guy‡, Alexander Gibb, John P. Hatch, David Hatch, O. Hudson, Orange Holmes, Richard D. Holmes, Thomas Hastings†, Elias R. Heliker†, James Hanaghan, James Hoge, James Irvine, Ewell Jamison, Thomas Jones, William James, Silas W. Kirker, Lorenzo K. Knapp, Thomas Kennedy, Francis H. Kirker‡, Martin Kelly, John W. Lintz, Hugh Leach, Willard Logue, J. Leary*, Robert Logan†, John T. Murray, James T. Murray, Benjamin Malaby, Jacob Means, Joseph Moore, John N. Moore, Warren Masker, Samuel A. Moore, George W. Meanor, Samuel Murray‡, Thomas N. Miles, Thomas M. Miller*, John C. Miller*, John F. Miles†, Hugh McCombs, John McElwain, T. G. McClymonds, Henry McConnell, Hiram W. McClure, H. H. McCune*, Robert McKissick*, William McGowan†, John McKain†, John McGinnis, John M. Ogden†, William R. Pence, Eli B. Phillips‡, John Pisor, Gimsy S. Patterson, Smith Patterson*, Joseph Rutter, James Rutter, Benjamin Rhodes, George Rothmire, William Russell, Adam J. Reckard, Alexander Rutter, John K. Rowe†, William Rutter, George Riley, John C. Rose, Lafayette Shaffer, Joseph Stewart, Frederick Suber, Levi Shields, James Sullivan, John Shultz, S. Straub, Daniel Sweitzer, David Spear†, Alexander Spear*, William Sharp, Hiram Sterling, Calvin Stewart†, John Shaffer†, John Schmitt†, Simp Stickle†, David M. Scott†, Archibald G. Slater*, Solomon W. Smith†, John Smith, Henry Silk, C. C. Thornburg, Robert Trusdale, Andrew Ullery*, John A. Vogan, Ernest Weyman, William White, James W. White, Adam Wimer, D. W. Wilson, Thomas Wier, Clark Watson‡, Milo Wilson, William Wingert, John W. Wilhelm, George Winters, James Wilson, Richard R. White, Adam Weber, Samuel S. Wright, Alfred N. Wick, John Williamson, John E. Walton, Winans Watson*, William Wright†, Robert Wimer†, Miller Wright‡, Eli H. Wilson*, Hugh Wilson‡, John C. Williams, A. S. White, W. C. Winner, Alfred Wixson and John Weber.

Wilson E. Reed, of Butler, Sergt. George Maxwell, John W. and Henry Ralston and Milton Campbell, of Slippery Rock township, and Thomas Cross served in Company E, of this regiment, of which David P. Book, of Cherry township, was captain. Milton Campbell was killed at the battle of the Wilderness and George Maxwell severely wounded at Spottsylvania Court House. James

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Martin served in Company F, and T. J. Cooper was a corporal in Company K. Solomon W. Fisher, who was killed at James Island, South Carolina, George Morrow and William J. Morrison, a private in Company G, also saw service in this regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

Immediately after the Thirteenth regiment was mustered out, in August, 1861, its old colonel, Thomas A. Rowley, began recruiting its members for the three years' service. He wanted the old number "Thirteen" given to the new regiment, but was unable to secure it. In the meantime, all the numbers below 102 were taken, and that became the number of the regiment. Company H of this regiment was recruited in Butler county, by Capt. Thomas McLaughlin. The first real service of the regiment began with the advance on Richmond in March, 1862. May 2, 1862, in the advance on Fort Magruder, the regiment lost three killed and thirty-eight wounded. It was afterwards engaged at Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Church, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Westminster, Funkstown, etc. In the early part of 1864, the regiment veteranized, the members receiving thirty days' furlough. In May, 1864, the regiment was again in the field. It took part in the battles of the Wilderness, losing heavily. Then followed Petersburg, Opequon, Winchester, Five Forks, Sailors' Creek, and Appomattox, the names of which all belong on the battle flag of the regiment.

The total losses of the regiment during its term of service were ten officers and 171 men killed and a much larger number wounded. Eighty-two died of disease, and 140 were reported captured or missing.

One night in January, 1862, while the regiment was in camp at Tennallytown, District of Columbia, two members of Company D, named Garvin and Young, became engaged in a quarrel which terminated in Garvin discharging his musket in Young's face, killing him instantly. The musket ball, after killing Young, sped on its course and buried itself in the heart of Lysander Robb, a private in Company H, who was doing guard duty a hundred yards distant, thus claiming two lives. Garvin was tried by court martial and acquitted, his plea as to Young being that he killed him in self-defense, and that the killing of Robb was accidental.

The roster of Company H, which went into the service 113 strong, is as follows:

Captains: Thomas McLaughlin‡†, and Robert W. Lyon.

Lieutenants: William Crooks, Charles S. Barclay‡†, Armstrong Renison, Addison J. Brinker and Isaac C. Stewart.

Sergeants: John Kaltenbaugh, James B. Storey‡†, Eli Conn, Lewis C. White‡†, John C. Storey‡†, James B. Carson‡†, Andrew J. Evans, Samuel E. Sullivan‡†, Adam Shira‡†, M. F. Darvainville, Benjamin L. Christy*, and William Kennedy.

Corporals: F. M. Eastman‡†, Alfred G. Meals, S. V. Hutchison*, Joseph Heyl, Joseph Ekis, Alexander Cameron, J. A. Wilson, William Storey‡†, Eli

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Black, Samuel Critchlow‡, John Exter, Jacob Emery, John F. Fithian, Michael Fair‡, W. Filny, P. J. Gallagher‡, I. N. Hays, E. L. Hoon, Samuel Haslett, W. J. Lackey, J. B. Martin, J. Redout, W. H. Cowan‡, J. D. James‡, A. A. Wasson, James Adams*, Harry K. Critchlow*, Henry Korn, Thomas B. Storey*, and Charles Sweidering.

Privates: J. C. Alexander‡, A. H. Barclay, Samuel Burns, John Bulford, George W. Borland, Samuel Blaney‡, John G. Brown‡, Adam Barnhart*, D. B. Bedillion†, Joseph Criswell‡, A. Cramer‡, W. F. Campbell‡, J. O. Critchlow, H. D. Critchlow‡, J. F. Christy, John W. Cross*, John H. Carson†, Alexander Critchlow*, Samuel A. Creely*, John Campbell*, G. H. Daub‡, David B. Douthett‡, Josiah R. Dodds‡, W. L. Daubenspeck‡, James Dodds‡, Jacob Daub‡, Warren Deer, J. D. Davis, Carson Dunbar, Samuel Dunbar‡, Henry Dunlap†, William J. Deer*, W. J. Dodds†, S. L. Daubenspeck*, John Davis‡, John R. Eshenbaugh*, John Fithian, Jacob Fisher, William Fielding‡, W. J. Fowzer‡, G. S. Gibson‡, William Gardner‡, George R. Green, Jacob Glaze*, John Hetzel, P. Harbaugh, John C. Hamel, J. M. Hilliard‡, Alfred C. Holmes*, M. P. Hays‡, I. A. Hawk, James Irwin, James Johnston*, Isaac Kaylor*, A. Katz†, L. Q. Kneiss†, Joseph Lavery‡, R. Love, J. M. Lowe, R. O. Lewis, G. W. Lester‡, B. A. Lavery‡, John Miller, J. D. Martin‡, Walter L. Moser, Samuel P. Meals‡, Alexander Mahood‡, David Martin‡, George Miller‡, John S. Murtland, Alfred Miller‡, O. H. Matthews‡, J. G. Mahood‡, William Martin, Samuel Meyers*, N. H. Matthews*, R. L. Mayes*, J. H. Myers, Daniel McMillen, Thomas McMillen, T. W. McKinney‡, A. McCollum, J. M. McCollough‡, J. W. McNaughton‡, A. McCune, Josiah McKissick‡, John McGill*, William J. Noel‡, William H. Norris†, John P. Orr‡, William H. Parker‡, Robert Potts, Daniel Pettit*, A. J. Pettigrew*, W. H. Park*, Robert Riley, H. P. Rigby, Matthew Riggles, John G. Renno, Joseph G. Redic*, F. Robb‡, Lysander Robb (accidentally killed), Isaac N. Ross*, S. R. Renfrew*, John K. Rea*, John H. Randolph*, Thomas Scott, David Shira, W. R. Shryock‡, W. A. Smith‡, John Sumney, John Shea, Daniel Smithson, W. Stoops‡, Harmon Seaton‡, Robert O. Shira‡, Amos Steel‡, Cornelius Shorts‡, R. Spence, David Smith*, James H. Storey*, S. W. Shakeley*, Frederick Shakeley*, J. W. Stewart†, Jacob Smith, W. P. Thompson, James L. Taylor‡, R. E. Thornburg†, James Thompson†, Samuel J. Trimble*, William Thorn†, A. C. Walley, James S. Walley, Adam Wiles, Nixon Wade‡, John M. White‡, W. H. H. Wasson‡, Jacob Weller*, Frederick Wiles* and W. J. Young‡.

From August 20, 1861, until June 28, 1865, the date of the mustering out of the company, 200 men served in its ranks. Of these thirty-eight were killed or mortally wounded in battle, seventy-two were wounded and twelve died of disease.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT.

This command, which embraced two Butler county companies, was organized at Harrisburg, with T. F. Lehman, colonel, and Wilson C. Maxwell, lieutenant-colonel. In April, 1862, it participated in the siege of Yorktown; lost

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

eighty-four, in killed and wounded, at Fair Oaks and in the entire Peninsular campaign lost fifty per cent. of its original members. After Foster's expedition to North Carolina, the command went into camp on the Neuse river, and next accompanied Wessell's brigade to Plymouth, where the Confederates attacked by land and sea and ultimately forced the Federal troops to surrender. The horrors of Andersonville and Florence followed, and of the 132 men of this command who died in these prisons, many were Butler county soldiers. Three officers and fifty privates of this regiment were killed on the field of battle. The regiment also suffered very heavily in wounded, while one officer and 352 men died of disease or in prison.

Company B, which was recruited in Butler, Armstrong, Clarion and Venango counties, included in its roster the names of the following Butler county men:

Captain: Daniel L. Coe.

Sergeants: Robert M. Crawford and Daniel L. Rankin.

Corporals: Isaac Shakely, Samuel J. Gibson, James H. Crawford† and James M. Carson†.

Privates: Alfred Campbell†, John A. Crawford†, James Cumberland, David Daubenspeck, Alexander Dunlap†, Lorenzo W. Frantz*, Gideon W. Gibson, Peter Hilliard, Jackson Hilliard†, John M. Hays, Alexander C. Jackson, Newton Joseph*, Richard Kelly, Robert McCleary, Conrad Pitzinger, James Rankin, Benjamin Rankin, Hamilton Robb†, David Ross†, Uriah Sloan, George W. Shakely, Henry C. Shakely*, Alfred G. Shira†, Daniel K. Shakely, and Presley Sloan†.

Company E of this regiment was recruited in Butler county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: Samuel Martin† and Eli G. Cratty.

Lieutenants: Christian M. Otto, Robert R. Bryson and Peter Weisenstine.

Sergeants: W. B. Sedwick, Charles H. McClung†, J. N. McCarrier, Henry A. Wagner, W. H. Martin, Samuel Logan*, J. L. McCandless†, and F. A. Moody†.

Corporals: Robert J. Thompson, Henry C. Croup, Louis Wolford, Jefferson Burtner, N. N. Stevenson, J. H. Scott, James M. Byers†, Samuel Roth† and Joseph B. Stewart†.

Musicians: Aaron B. Hughes and John Meyers.

Privates: James R. Allison, N. K. Allison, John Albert†, Adam Bauner, John M. Black, Henry J. Burns, George Barr, James M. Bracken, Robert P. Black, Thomas S. Byers†, Edward Barkman, William Beighley, John Burns†, M. W. Benker, Cyrus Croup, John Cupp, John B. Campbell†, Dickson Christy†, Gabriel Duffy, Samuel Davis, M. M. Davis†, William S. Dickson†, W. W. Davis†, W. W. Daniel, Thomas Eshenbaugh, Ezekiel Ekis, E. Emminger, Wallace Frick†, P. J. Gallagher, B. C. Grossman, John Gordon, Joseph Goldinger†, Walter Gold†, Adam Grossman, J. Hockenberry, Thomas Hess, Richard J. Houton, Weston Hall†, George W. Henshew†, John Huselton†, Andrew Johnson,

* Killed or mortally wounded. † Died.

John K. Jamison†, John Kennedy, H. C. Kennedy*, Charles Lepley†, William S. Mechling, Joseph Mangel, Andrew Morrison, William Miller, P. O. Morrow, Isaac A. Martin†, James Martin†, Thomas Mayer†, George W. Mushrush†, Milton Myers†, Solomon Moser†, Samuel F. McBride, Hugh McElroy, S. B. McCandless†, Patrick Norris, Harrison Pugh, Charles Prosser, Bredin Porter, J. H. Perkins†, James B. Rutter, James E. Ralston†, David S. Ramsey, W. E. Stevenson, J. D. Stevenson, John B. Shirley, Jacob Sipe, John Shannon†, James Sanderson†, Jonathan Taylor, George Troutman, Samuel Thompson, John D. Taggart, David Taylor, John Varley†, John M. Webb, Henry A. Wise, Oliver J. Wise, Valentine Whitener, Henry Weber†, Thomas Wallace†, Seth Wallace†, Richard C. Wick†, John Wilson† and Andrew Ziegler.

Company I, also recruited in Butler county, is as follows:

Captains: Wilson C. Maxwell and William Fielding.

Lieutenants: W. C. McCrum, W. H. Kiester and G. K. M. Crawford.

Sergeants: Jackson McCoy, Michael Duffy, William McBride, John S. Hodil, John C. Applegate, James McKain, William Gorman and J. S. Kiester†.

Corporals: John Kelly, A. J. McCoy, David McCoy, Alpheus Walker, John McAnallen, D. S. Ramsey, James Range†, Herman Donaldson†, James Harper†, A. G. C. Johnston†, J. B. Porter†.

Musicians: J. N. Elliott, Daniel Albright, Oliver P. Harris.

Privates: Patton Bell, Joseph Blakeley, Samuel Berringer†, Arthur Crawford, James Collingwood*, Charles Cochran†, William H. Croup†, James Cowan, Nathan E. Davis, William P. Dunlap, Major J. Davidson, Thomas J. Day†, Simon Duffy†, Samuel H. Dunlap†, David Eakin, S. E. Flemming, John Fielding, Samuel Gibson, William H. Gilmore, Joseph S. Griffin, George W. Griffin*, John Griffin†, John Ghost†, D. M. Gallagher†, Alexander Hilliard, O. P. Hardy, Philip B. Hovis, Thomas C. Hackett, William Hamilton, Christopher Henderson†, James Hamilton†, Henry Hobaugh†, John S. Joseph†, William Joseph†, Uriah Kiester, Samuel Kelly, E. Kiester†, James S. Lytle, A. G. Mayberry, William Major†, Fowler Miller*, Thomas L. Morris†, James M. Maxwell†, John W. Miller, R. M. McElphatrick, Thomas McCoy, John McGuirk, D. McElphatrick, Joseph P. McAnallan, Samuel McNees, Helm J. McGill†, James McSorly, C. McCoy*, E. H. McDonald*, Patrick McAnallen†, Matthew McNees†, J. K. McCleary*, J. P. McLaughlin†, James McGee†, Patrick Nolan*, Francis Natt†, Thomas O'Connor*, James W. Orr, William Powers*, Samuel P. Range*, William Reed, William Staff, Martin Staff, James Shinor, David Stinetorf, Milo Sankey*, Samuel Sylvies†, Robert M. Seaton†, John A. Thompson, John N. Thompson, John D. Taggart, Paul L. Taylor, Richard West, Samuel A. Walker, Richard Walters, Hugh A. Weakley†, and Alpheus Walker.

Joseph B. Stewart, a Butler county man, served as a corporal in Company A, of this regiment.

* Killed or mortally wounded. † Died.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, under a call issued in July, 1862, by Governor Curtin, for men for nine months' service, and was mustered in in August following. The officers were: Matthew S. Quay, of Beaver county, colonel; Edward O'Brien, of Lawrence county, lieutenant colonel; and John M. Thompson, of Butler county, major. Colonel Quay resigned early in December, and on the 8th of that month Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien was promoted colonel. Major John M. Thompson succeeded O'Brien as lieutenant-colonel, October 1, 1862, and Capt. William H. Shaw was promoted major. Alfred G. Reed was promoted from first lieutenant of Company C to adjutant, and February 17, 1863, Cyrus E. Anderson was promoted from captain of Company C to major. Alfred G. Reed, was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and died fourteen days later. Alfred G. Reed Post G. A. R., of Butler, was named in his honor. On January 1, 1863, George Purviance, sergeant-major, was promoted adjutant to fill the vacancy thus created. Fredericksburg was the first battle in which the regiment participated, its loss being fourteen killed, 106 wounded and nineteen missing, many of the latter being wounded. It also participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, losing forty-eight in killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Capt. John Brant, of Company B. The regiment was mustered out at Harrisburg, May 26, 1863. Its loss during its term of service was thirty-eight officers and privates killed, and sixty-seven who died from disease. Companies C, F, G and K of this regiment were recruited in Butler county. Following is the roster of Company C:

Captains: Cyrus E. Anderson and John F. White‡.

Lieutenants: Alfred G. Reed* and Peter P. Brown‡.

Sergeants: George B. Bastian, Benjamin F. Swain, George L. Abdill‡, William C. Brown, William F. Campbell‡, John T. Dalzell, W. C. Robb and Isaac H. Umpstead‡.

Corporals: Enos McDonald, Albert Roessing‡, James Cypher‡, John J. Snodgrass‡, Samuel Sykes, B. Brell, Simon Young, James R. McCleary, Adam Johnston and Henderson Shannon†.

Musicians: Nathan Brown and Samuel G. Hughes.

Privates: Lewis Allwine, Sylvester Allwine, L. M. Armor, James M. Bortmass*, John C. Bortmass, Lewis Blakeley, William Brown, Joseph Bean, Jr., Alfred Byers†, Robert R. Creek, Nelson Critchlow, Andrew Graham Campbell, Allen Campbell, Charles M. Campbell, Newton Christy, John Craig, Eli Campbell, James Clark, S. R. Dieffenbacher, William W. Dunbar, Alexander Dunbar, John Derrimore, Jacob Daub, I. N. Duncan, John Duncan, Beriah Duncan, Henderson H. Dick, David S. Duffy, W. T. Edwards, Andrew N. Elkin†, W. F. Elkin, Solomon F. Forgeus, William Garvin, Joseph Grinnue, Milton Garvin†, Sutton Harper, John Haney‡, Robert M. Hill, C. C. Hengerer, Addis E. Hays, Edward Irvin, John Jamison†, William H. Johnson†, Rudolph Kennedy, William Leonberger†, H. H. Miller, Hugh Miller, Leland Miller, Joseph Manny, John N. Moyer, Albert H. Metz, John T. McCandless‡, Thomas

* Killed or mortally wounded ‡ Wounded. † Died.

H. McIlwain‡, James McCrum†, Thomas L. Patterson, William Reese, Sr., Charles D. Rhodes, Ed. V. Randolph, Adam Reeb†, George H. Smith, Platt R. Sutton, John Shugart, William C. Smith, G. D. Swain, Jacob Stout, Henry Stout‡, Conrad Schindler, Henry Smith, Felix B. Truxall, John Turner, I. E. W. Thompson, James W. Watson, James D. Wise‡, Peter Willwall‡, Lewis Wisener, John J. West, John Young* and Amos Young.

Company F was recruited in Butler county, and mustered into the service August 13, 1862. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: W. O. Breckenridge‡ and Winfield M. Clarke.

Lieutenants: John J. Kelly, Samuel Hilliard and James Timblin.

Sergeants: James M. Book*, Francis M. Wimer, Zarah C. Quillen*, Levi Stewart and James McKnight.

Corporals: Henry A. Black‡, John Wade, Thomas Armstrong, James Clarke, Peter P. Hilliard‡, Joseph B. Greer‡, A. E. Carnahan, Stephen Hilliard and George C. Stinetorf*.

Musicians: James M. Brant and W. P. Shull.

Privates: John H. Adams, Jefferson Allen, John W. Alexander†, John G. Book‡, Joshua D. Bell, William H. Brown, Joseph Bullman, Charles M. Brown, Matthew Brown, Henderson J. Brown, James Boyd, Ephraim Black, Andrew R. Brown†, W. E. Boyd†, John B. Barnes†, Joseph A. Bell*, Moore Caruthers, Josiah Christy, Thomas M. Christie, Andrew C. Christie, Harvey Christie, O. C. Campbell‡, George Curry, Garvin M. Christie†, Garrett Campbell*, John C. Cornelius†, Joseph J. Cummins, James W. Douglass, Joshua Dunlap‡, John Duffy, D. P. Fithian, John F. Fithian, Michael Frantz, John Frazier†, J. G. Grossman, George H. Gibson, Oliver Hilliard‡, Amos Hall, Adam Hilliard‡, Eli M. Hilliard, David Hoover, Israel Hilliard, Isaiah Hockenberry*, Jonathan Hockenberry†, J. T. Jamison, Jonathan H. Kelly, Thomas C. Kelly, Jonathan Long, John A. Lewis, Levi Milhison, W. Morrow, James M. Maxwell, George E. Miller, Lewis B. McCoy‡, William McConnell, James A. McNees, John McQuistion, J. W. McClymonds‡, James B. McQuistion, Isaiah Patterson†, H. C. Riddle, William S. Reichert‡, Ebenezer Russell, John M. Studebaker‡, Joseph Shull, Henry Shull‡, Charles C. Stewart, Zalotus J. Stewart‡, Joseph M. Seaton, John W. Strain†, Thomas Stewart†, William J. Thompson, George W. D. Vogan, John C. Wasson, Robert Wallace‡, Milton Wolford, James M. Wick, Lewis Wick and Daniel Wasson†.

Company G, another company recruited in Butler county, is as follows:

Captains: Alfred G. Riddle and James M. Clark.

Lieutenants: Sterns E. Tyler and James P. Hall.

Sergeants: James H. Shannon, John B. Adlington‡, W. B. Daubenspeck, James G. Campbell‡, David C. Roth and Aaron F. McGowan†.

Corporals: Isaac Hemphill, James Forrester, Dunwiddie Marshall‡, William Burry, James H. Gibson, C. Daubenspeck and Davis Porter.

Musicians: Benjamin F. Wimer and John C. Wimer.

Privates: Isaiah Albert, Joseph Adams, William Bauder, John

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Burnsides, James R. Burnsides, John W. Barr, A. W. Barnhart‡, A. M. Borland‡, Daniel Beighley, Reuben Bellis, Joseph M. Campbell, John Campbell, Levi Campbell, Isaac Cable, Lot Covert, Caleb Covert, John Cable†, James O. Dodds, Jesse Dutter, John S. Dodds, S. L. Daubenspeck, James H. Dodds†. Hugh Ekin, James Y. English, Jackson Fulmer, James Glass, William A. Gallagher, F. W. Gallagher, William George†, Cornelius Hutchison†, Samuel M. Harvey, Archibald Huffman, James G. Hutchison, George W. Hoover, Henry Hyles, David A. Holmes, Samuel Hepler, Andrew Kennedy, Robert W. Kennedy, John P. Kennedy, Jacob Kneiss, David Kissinger, Joseph Lehman, William Lambert, Gann Linton, James M. Lowe, George Moon‡, James Mackey‡, Charles M. Moon, James McKean, John J. McGarvey, Andrew McCollough, S. W. McCollough, George B. McDonald, Curtis McClelland, James McMahan, A. C. McGill†, John P. Oliver, W. H. Parker‡, John B. Painter, George W. Patterson, Thomas Ray, Jeremiah C. Ralston, R. C. Ralston, Abner J. Riddle, Samuel W. Roberts, Nelson Riddle‡ Daniel Ruby, William Redick, John Rosenbaugh, Samuel Rosenbaugh‡, William S. Ralston, James C. Reed†, Ezra A. Sleppy, Daniel L. Shakely, James Smith, Andrew F. Spear, Conrad Shanor, Daniel M. Wimer, William A. Wilson, William Wimer, Scott S. Wright and John Weber*.

Company A was also recruited in Butler county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: Edwin Lyon‡ and William O. Campbell.

Lieutenants: J. A. Millinger‡, Daniel McMillan and William B. Lyon.

Sergeants: John Thornburg‡, George M. Bredin†, Abraham F. Elder, William Gillespie, William Campbell and George Purviance.

Corporals: Thomas H. Hays‡, F. W. Walker, Alexander Russell, Joseph B. McMillan, George M. Burns, Augustus Mardorf, George Bauer, William Kirkpatrick, Arthur Hays and Z. W. Wilson†.

Musicians: Lewis Winneal and Rudolph Barnhart.

Privates: Robert Bedillion, Jacob Barnhart, John Bickel‡, Alexander Baxter, Abraham Black, Alva Bigley, Lewis H. Barnhart, William B. Brinker, Michael Cannon, Joseph Crofts, John Crofts, Nicholas Cramer, Thomas Compton, Hugh Deer, Warren Deer, Simon P. Devat, John Donaldson, William Eshenbaugh, John Extel, Jacob Etzel, John Englehart, Samuel Fleming, Joseph Friend, John Guyer, Thompson Harbison, William J. Hutchison‡, Jacob Hilfinger, Frederick Harley, John D. Harbison, John Johnston, Samuel Jackson, John Kerr, D. Harper Lyon, William Logan, Denny Logan, Henry S. Lagasser, James S. Marshall, Aaron H. Moore, Lewis W. Miller, George Miller, John Myers, Frederick Mathay, J. Conrod Miller, Thomas C. McAllister, W. M. McMillan, William B. McBride†, David Newell, Jonathan Nelson, William Parker, David Powell, Calvin Potts‡, James Potts, Jacob Rifley, Frederick Rifley, John W. Shryock, William J. Spence, Wittus Shugart, H. E. C. Spencer, George Sleppy, Samuel Stewart, David A. Semple†, Curtis S. Smith†, John Thompson, W. J. Timblin, Jesse S. Thornburg, Henry Wagoner, Adam Wallsmith, C. T. Wolf, William Willer, James W. Young, Jacob Youkers, and Jacob Zimmerman.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

John Boozel, William Curry, Robert Richeal and William J. Stoner†, of Company B, H. W. Koonce, of Company H, and J. N. Forrester were Butler county men and served in this regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, in which there were three companies from Butler county, was organized at Camp Curtin, August 22, 1862, with the following field officers: Henry M. Bossert, of Clinton county, colonel; Joseph B. Kidder, of Allegheny county, lieutenant-colonel; and Charles W. Wingert, of Clinton county, major. It entered active service September 12 as a member of Smith's division of Hancock's brigade, and soon after was engaged at Crampton's Gap, in the South Mountains. At Antietam it was present, but not engaged. After the battle it assisted in burying the dead. Later it was sent in pursuit of J. E. B. Stuart, the rebel cavalry general, who had made a raid into Pennsylvania. It took part in Burnside's second campaign, and at its close went into camp at Belle Plain. April 23, 1863, it crossed the Rappahannock, at Franklin's crossing, under a heavy artillery fire. It was present at Chancellorsville, where it was assigned to the extreme right of the line. Before it was ordered into position, however, the battle was practically over. On May 25, 1863, its term of enlistment having expired, it was ordered to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on June 1. During its term of service one officer and fifty-eight men died of disease. Companies D, F and G of this regiment were from Butler county. The roster of Company D is as follows:

Captain: George W. Hays.

Lieutenants: William Harvey, John B. McNair and Matthew N. Greer.

Sergeants: William H. Rasely, John P. Barker, John M. Greer, William Park, Robert Elliott, William S. Thompson and Andrew W. Hays†.

Corporals: Hugh Gilliland, Joseph D. Logan, William Bicket, Samuel A. Purvis, Joseph I. Wilson, Harrison McCandless, James Harvey, Robert J. Miller, John B. Hummel†, and G. W. Clendennin†.

Privates: John Allen, James Allen, Newman Barr, Hiram A. Bricker, Jacob C. Brandon, Benjamin S. Birch, Nelson A. Borland, Lewis Bepler, James T. Borland†, John Biddle†, Joseph Cashdollar, Criner Clendennin, Samuel H. Cooper, R. S. Cooper, Joseph B. Coneby, James Cashdollar, J. B. Cunningham, Jacob E. Cooper†, James A. Dodds, William A. Drain, William P. Dodds, Daniel Dunbar, Henry Davis, Ananias Dunbar, Benjamin Davidson, Chronce Dufford†, William Davison†, R. H. Elliott, George Fisher, William Freeman, Samuel P. Forsyth, Robert L. Galbreath, John Grinder, Theophilus Graham, Henry Grimm, Stephen B. Hemphill, Joseph Hemphill, Pollard Hemphill, Peter Hartwick, William Haslett, William Johnson, Robert Kidd, Alvin B. Katz, Michael Kelly, John Kirkpatrick†, James List, John S. Love, James T. Lambie, Samuel L. Myers, William B. Matthews, John B. Marshall, John Mitchell, Patrick McChoney, James McMurdy, R. J. McCandless, George Nicholas, David P. Purvis, Henry Pitsinger, William Parker†, Thomas Peters†, Lemuel Rigdon,

† Died.

Peter Redfox, Albert H. Rea, John Riddle†, Charles Seitz, John Staples, Cornelius Shorts, Jonathan Shannon, John S. Snow†, James T. Wheeler, Charles Whitehouse, Jacob Wade, Thomas M. Walker and George Yeager.

Company F of this regiment was recruited in Butler county by Capt. Henry Pillow. It contained the following officers and members:

Captain: Henry Pillow.

Lieutenants: Origen G. Bingham†, Cyrus O. Kingsbury and John Lemmon.

Sergeants: Thomas Kerr, William Shuler, Greer McCandless, George T. Atkinson and Robert Moore.

Corporals: John A. Bolander, David Dodds, Curtis I. Christley, Fred Schefenocker, Henry Ziegler, Daniel Keefer, William Stewart, Robert M. Young and D. W. Harbaugh.

Musicians: Peter F. Sowash and John Warmcastle.

Privates: Robert M. Anderson, Isaiah Aiken, James T. Armstrong†, James F. Brown, George Bovard, J. C. Bovard, James Billingsley, John Boyle, Joseph Billingsley, George Beighley, William T. Beall, Richard Braden, Aaron Beighley, William Coleston, William H. Curran, Samuel Coulter, Sylvester E. Covert, John W. Covert, John Carnahan, William Carnahan, Washington Campbell, John W. Dickey, James E. Dodds, William H. Dunn, John Dilliman, Joseph Double, James M. Duncan, Ephraim Erb, Isaiah English, William M. Elliott, Harrison Garvey, Samuel Graham, Robert L. Gallagher†, J. Q. Heckert, Harvey Hogg, Peter Hilgzer, John Irvin, Matthias Johnson†, Alexander Kerr, Lewis Keefer, Jacob Lutz, Henry Lepley, William Morrow, Hiram Morrison, Newton Mortland, Henry G. Mechling, Uriah McGinnis, William McIntire, Samuel McIntire, James P. McQuistion. Robert McKissick, David McKee, John G. McClymonds, Samuel C. McDevitt, Thomas McCormick†, Peter Neeley, James L. Pisor, John D. Roth, John Ray, David E. Richel†, Romoneus Shafer, William F. Shoene, Charles G. Taggart, John Thomas, Elam Thomas, Thomas R. M. Taylor, D. W. Vandyke†, William Weise, Newton White, Andrew Weise, Clark Watson, Thomas Wier, Archibald Wimer, John A. Wimer, George W. Weller, J. Milton White and Francis Wright†.

Company G, commanded by Capt. Allen Wilson, was also a Butler county company. George H. Graham of this company was promoted to quartermaster August 28, 1862. The roster of the company is as follows:

Captain: Allen Wilson.

Lieutenants: Robert Storey and David Conn.

Sergeants: John Walker, Addison J. Brinker, Benjamin W. Bredin, Thomas K. Scott, Newton Kennedy and Samuel Prior.

Corporals: McAllister Kuhn, Samuel Glenn, Thomas R. Hoon, Thomas J. Milford, Gilmore C. Maxwell, Hugh C. Graham, Thomas H. Banks and Alonzo Timblin.

Privates: Thomas C. Allison†, Samuel H. Brown, Matthew Brown, John L. Beatty, John Barr, Jacob W. Barr†, Harvey Campbell, Joseph Campbell, James F. Campbell, Asaph N. Cranmer, James L. Conn, John F. Campbell†,

† Died.

William J. Deer, John B. Donaldson, Jacob Daubenspeck, Joseph Davis, Charles Ellenberger, Robert H. Fleeger, Hugh W. Fleming, Henry M. Fleeger, John Goodyear, George Greenwood, Henry Greenwood, George K. Graham, David H. Graham†, George H. Graham, Benjamin Haines, Henry James, John Kinser, Joseph Kiskaddon, Charles M. King, Freeman Kirk, Robert A. Kinser, John Lowry, John Mangel, Japhia McMichael, Ethan S. McMichael, Perry McElvain, Robert McCall, Neal McDevitt, John H. Niblock, James A. Patterson, John Price, Henry Parker, John Portman, James Rumbaugh, William Rosingstell, Shadrach R. Simcox, Fulton M. Schroder, Thomas A. Shyrock, John W. Storey, John A. Turk, Josiah Thompson, Michael Thompson, Peter Thorn, Stephen Troutman, Amos Timblin, William P. Turner, William Wilson, James Wilson, Thomas B. Walley, George Washington†, Jeremiah N. Wick, John T. Wick, William Weigle and Elisha F. Wick.

W. H. McCandless served in Company B of this regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

The Fourteenth Cavalry was recruited in August and September, 1862, and organized as a three years' regiment, November 24, with James M. Schoonmaker, colonel; William Blakeley, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas Gibson, Shadrach Foley and John M. Daily, majors. At the close of December the command camped on the Charleston Pike, as the advance post of General Kelly's division, in the Shenandoah Valley. From that period to June 11, 1865, when it was ordered to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the regiment rendered most valuable services in Virginia. After reporting at Fort Leavenworth, it was consolidated into a six-company battalion, and five companies were mustered out August 24, and Company A on November 2, 1865. Its losses during its term of service were two officers and ninety-seven men killed, and over 200 wounded; 296 died of disease.

The regiment consisted of twelve full companies, Company L being recruited in Butler county. It was the largest company that went from the county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: William H. Tibbles, R. M. Kiskaddon and Samuel D. Hazlett.

Lieutenants: David C. Beale and Robert Wilson.

Sergeants: Robert W. Hunter, James M. Rhoney, Robert L. Galbreath, William H. Boyd, John W. Barclay, Alexander English, William Blain, Matthew N. Greer, Jacob Bush, William G. Rhoney, Charles Bovard and David Rhoney.

Corporals: Barton S. Robinson, John W. Shryock, William F. Edwards, Peter P. Brown, Thomas H. Banks, Lewis Hazlett, Johnston Matthews, Levi Campbell, William V. Seaman, Amos Pfabe, William B. Matthews, J. Milton Hill, Henry Franz, James W. Geary, William C. Younkins, Valentine Bucher, and Charles Vantine.

Bugler: Isaac H. Hall.

Blacksmith: Robert Porter.

Farriers: John M. Brown, Isaac Dickey and Jacob B. Kerr.

† Died.

Saddlers: Jonathan Grinder and John Bullman.

Privates: William Aker†, Minor F. Adams, William Bonner, John A. Brown, Isaac Bouch, Thomas S. Beatty, Harvey C. Boyd, Eli Black, Corby Barrackman, Jeremiah Burford†, Abram C. Boyd, Robert Bonner, John F. Barnett, Hezekiah Barnett, Andrew Bullman, Henry Bullman, Joseph Bickwell, Titus Baar†, John Beamer, John M. Brown, Samuel W. Burford, Abner Brenneman†, James C. Barnett, James C. Craig, Daniel Crise, Edward Camp, Samuel M. Clark, T. F. Craig, Charles R. Castle, James W. Campbell, Joel Collier, Conrad Ceiner, John Clough, Andrew Coll, John A. Dehaven, John M. Deets, John Deets, Henry Dean, Jonathan Dunlap, John H. Duffy†, Michael Duffy, John Davis, John Deer, George W. Davis, Abraham Emory, Edwin Edwards, Jasper C. Fox, Jesse Fisher, Benjamin Fogg, Joseph Fair†, Jacob Fox†, John G. Freeling, John Fritzelbach, John F. Franz, John W. Gillen, Henry C. Gruner, John Garret, John Garver, Silas Gibson, William Gibson, Michael Hawton, James M. Harrison, David Heisner, John Hartung, William C. Haines, Joseph H. Hill, John Helper, James Henry, James B. Hill, George W. Hoover, Henry Irwin, David Jackson, James L. Jackson, James S. Jack, Thomas Johnston, Daniel D. Kepple, Josiah Kiskaddon‡, M. A. Kinson†, John Kennedy, Michael Kelly, H. Kilgore, Andrew S. Lowman, Joseph W. Linton, William Lags, James Lockwood, John Lewis†, David Landis, John W. Miller, Elijah Myers, Samuel Mock, John Minteer, A. J. Mularkey, James W. Malone, Joseph Milligan†, John L. Miller, John A. Matthews, James W. Monroe, Edward Milligan, Samuel Murphy, Adolphus Meeker, George S. Matthews, John J. McGarvey, George W. McLain, W. S. McGarry, Robert D. McGarry†, Henry McManney, Michael McFadden, Patrick McBride, Isaac H. Neff, Oliver Parker, Thomas H. Park, Albert H. Rea, Adam Reght, George W. Reep, David Rumbaugh, Isaac Rudolph, George Rhodes, John M. Redd, Francis A. Rogan Charles L. Reynolds, James H. Reyborn, William L. Seaton, Nelson Smith, D. M. Swisher, Henry Skyles, Elmer Snyder, H. Schweidering, Adam Snyder, Henry Sherar, William Sturgeon, George Sloan, John H Smith, William Stepp, Hiram Shaffer, Samuel Southworth, H. Steele Smith, William C. Scholts, John D. Sourwine, William Smith, Samuel C. Snow†, Israel Shaffer, George Stumpf, Thomas W. Seaman, Jacob H. Stack, John Saville, Philip Troutman, William Todd, W. H. Vandyke, Nathan L. Vandyke, David L. Wilson, David A. Weaver†, Amos Woodman, Martin Walters and John Yale.

Peter Whitmire, of Company B; Adam Kamerer, of Company C; John F. Yockey of Company, K; and Joseph Campbell, John D. Kamerer and Andrew H. Eshenbaugh, were Butler county men.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The organization of this regiment was completed November 28, 1862, with the following field officers: Lewis W. Smith, of Allegheny county, colonel; Emanuel M. Wickenshaw, of Allegheny county, lieutenant-colonel, and William

‡ Wounded. † Died.

Smyth, of Butler county, major. It was called out for nine months' service, and was mustered out July 27, 1863. The roster of Company E, which was organized in Butler county, is as follows:

Captain: John G. Bippus.

Lieutenants: Frederick Burry and James M. White.

Sergeants: Henry Dresher, Hezekiah Covert, William Martin, Michael McGinley and Frederick Shakely.

Corporals: Samuel J. Patton, David L. Kirkpatrick, Philip Gruver, James P. Sloan Michael Graham, Michael J. Kelly, Edward W. Little, John Smith and Henry May.

Musicians: William Gilliland and Ezra Likens.

Privates: Henry Alstadt, Irvin Beckman, Peter Barnhart, Henry Beltz, Hiram Becker, John Byers, Barry Barron, George Bishop, Peter Breel, Herman W. Bauman, John Barnhart, Jacob Bremer, Clarence Bailey, William Bigger, M. J. Covert, George Coleman, Peter Carner, George Cassiner, John Cochran, George Carner, Michael Deiter, James Dougherty, John Eichenauer, Alexander English, Nicholas Eichert, Frederick Elwarner, Adam Frishcorn, Gottleib Fleming, John Graham, William Giesler, John W. George, Henry H. Halstead, Jacob Hubing, Isaac C. Hill, William A. Hulsinger, Joseph Hartman, James Hemphill, Jehu Harris, John Heverling, John W. Hait, Richard James, William Kisler, James Kirkland, William Kennedy, Henry Lensner, Henry Leisey, Henry Lambert, John R. Lloyd, Henry Mickley, William Mass, Christian Mattier, Edward Miller, Frederick Moyer, James A. Millinger, John Magerstadt, Peter Miller, James Mackerel, James E. Miller, John McKeever†, Thomas McMarlin, Michael McGarvey, John McDevitt, Thomas McMillian, Thomas Neely, Connell O'Donnell, James Peoples, Job Rube, Christ Rassman, Samuel C. Redick†, John Reeth, Augustus Roenick, William Rape, Thomas Sloan, James Spence, Barry Spencer, Abraham Slator, Henry Switzer, William Tintsman, Abraham Wolf, Matthew F. White, George Wilson, Frederick Weigle, John Weigle, Frederick L. Warner, John B. Young and Fred Zeig.

James B. McCamant served as a private in Company A of this regiment.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT—SIXTH ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized in August and September, 1864, its rendezvous being Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburg. The organization was completed September 15 by the selection of the following field officers: Charles Barnes, colonel; Joseph B. Copeland, lieutenant-colonel; Robert H. Long, Joseph R. Kemp and Frank H. White, majors. On September 17 the regiment left Pittsburg for Washington, D. C., where it was assigned to the Second brigade of De Russey's division. September 29 it was detailed to guard the Orange and Alexandria railroad, over which supplies were transported for Sheridan's army. In November it was ordered back to Washington. Up to this time it had served as infantry, but was there instructed in heavy artillery drill, and was afterwards detailed for duty as an artillery regiment. It served at Forts Marcy, Reno,

† Died.

Craig, Ward, Albany, Lyon and others, and was mustered out at Fort Ethan Allen June 13, 1865. It lost two men killed, while forty-four died from disease. Batteries A and B of this command were made up almost entirely of Butler county men. The roster of Battery A is as follows:

Captain: William R. Hutchison.

Lieutenants: Thomas H. McElvain, William H. McCandless, James Harvey and Milton Wolford.

Sergeants: James D. Wise, John Grinder, George W. Hays, Alexander B. Brower, John Brown, Josiah M. Thompson, Leslie T. Fulton and Alexander Mitchell.

Corporals: Allen Campbell, William P. Hemphill, Henry C. Thompson, Cyrus J. Anderson, Isaiah J. McCandless, William Logan, Nicholas Rifley, Robert McCall, Albert S. Strader, Alfred Aggas, John A. Criswell and Eli Moore.

Buglers: George H. Love, Oliver J. Walker and Archibald G. Stewart.

Artificers: John C. Riddle and James Blackstock.

Privates: Sylvanus Aggas, James Aggas, Francis Anderson, Daniel Albert, Thomas M. Anthony, John Balmer, Joseph E. Burkhart, John Byers, William Bauder, James D. Brooks, Isaac Bennett, John Blair, George Bole, Robert R. Criswell, Gilbert T. Cochran, Loyal Y. Cochran, Robert Cooper, Thomas Chantler, Alexander Cunningham, William Cleeland, William J. Cleeland, George Curry, Michael M. Carothers, John H. Davis, Joseph A. Douthett, John Donaldson, David English, George W. Fair, Samuel T. Fulton, Jesse Fulton, Joseph Flick, James F. Flick, William D. Frazier, James G. Frazier, Andrew J. Fleming, John A. Forsythe, John Guyer, James S. Glenn, Robert H. Gibson, R. P. Grey, David Hay, George P. Harvey, W. H. Harvey, James Hammil, John Hunter, James F. Harbison, Joseph Hemphill, Robert Harvey, W. G. Hovis, L. Harnish, J. C. Hyle, Henry Horn, G. B. Hain, Adam Johnston, Herman Knoch, J. P. Kirkpatrick, William Kelley, Michael Kuhn, William Love, Robert Lardin, David Milford, William J. Miller, Harvey J. Mitchell, Hugh C. Miller, John Martsoff, Samuel Montgomery, Samuel Murray, W. S. Marshall, S. H. Marshall, Henry Miller, E. S. McMichael, Francis McMillan, W. H. H. McIlvain, William McElwain, W. T. McCandless, M. J. McCollough, T. G. McClymonds, S. G. McAllister, W. J. McAllister, R. H. McQuistion, H. McGeary, H. A. McCandless, S. K. McCandless, N. W. McCandless, R. T. McCall, S. R. McCall, R. N. McCandless†, David Newell, Edward Phillips, David Prindle, S. B. Rider, R. M. Russell, Sr., Josiah Russell, Houston Russell, James E. Russell, William M. Ramsey, R. M. Russell, Jr., Charles S. Stoner, Thomas Stewart, Hugh Sproul, Obed Seston, A. J. Snow, Daniel Swartz, John N. Swartz, Daniel Snow, T. C. Snodgrass, Allen Springer, William Swartz†, Martin Thompson, W. P. Thompson, W. M. Thompson, Samuel M. Turk, John M. Tebay, Joseph F. Timmony, George R. Westerman, Thomas Wood, James C. Welsh, Daniel Walter, John Walter, Thomas Wiley, and Robert H. Young.

† Died.

Battery B was also recruited in Butler county. Its roster is as follows:

Captain: Gustavus L. Braun.

Lieutenants: W. H. H. Wasson, John M. Kelsy, Robert O. Shira, and William C. Rudyard.

Sergeants: W. H. Hutchison, Thomas Bonner, James M. Maxwell, Robert S. Temple, William McMillan, David M. McDonald, William A. Shuler, Greer McCandless, and Joseph B. Martin.

Corporals: William B. Lenhart, George W. Reed, Milton Sleppy, Benjamin Harlin, William J. Robb, George K. Graham, John C. Wasson, Archibald Daugherty, Eli M. Hilliard, John S. Dodds, Robert J. McCandless, John B. Dodds, Samuel D. Christy, and Thomas R. Armstrong.

Buglers: Henry Sprattley, W. P. Shull and J. F. Manny.

Artificers: James J. Stevenson and Moses M. Bennett.

Privates: Dominick Allwine, Robert Armstrong, Samuel Adams, Amos Altman, William Alhouse, Joseph Bishop, William P. Bratton, Matthew Black, Henry Behm, Joseph B. Bryson, Robert J. Badger†, Forrester Brown†, Wash. Cropper, John Covert, John Cooper, Oliver Clark, William Campbell, C. A. Christley, John S. Critchlow, J. B. Caldwell, William Cox, James R. Campbell, Isaac Cable, George Cress, Willliam B. Curry, James N. Campbell, Isaac Donaldson, Ebenezer Dodds, Samuel Duff, R. N. Emory, Hance J. Farr, Richard Fisher, William B. Fleeger, Hiram Grubbs, L. George, James Grossman, Hugh Grossman, Joseph Grubbs, D. W. Graham, William J. Gillespie, Henry Gold, J. W. Gibson, T. M. Hess, J. M. Hosack, T. S. Hutchison, Joseph Hoffman, Isaiah Hall, Caleb B. Henry, Jeremiah Hilliard, Abraham Hilliard, George W. Huselton, W. H. Haslett, Jacob Helfinger, Theodore Haler, George Hankey, Christopher Hoover, George R. Hoover, Marion T. Hipple†, J. F. Jones, V. E. Kinser, T. D. Kennedy, D. C. Kirkpatrick, Francis Lavery, William Lang, A. M. Lias, William Matthews, G. W. Moser, W. G. Muller, J. B. Miller, W. H. Morrison*, Samuel Morrow, R. C. McCarahan, Daniel McGeary, Reuben McQuistion, Robert McCurdy, T. B. McClymonds, John McCurdy, William McCall, R. M. McCall, Francis Neptune, Josiah Neyman, Peter H. Nolf, John L. Neyman, W. J. Plants, Theodore Potts, Zachariah Phillips, John A. Pugh, Ephraim C. Parks, Joseph Richard, Jeremiah Ralston, Samuel Rohrer, H. S. Rider, William Ralston, W. A. Randolph, W. G. Robb, Henry Redinger, Samuel Steele, John Spellman, George Staff, Thomas Spence, Robert W. Stewart, Samuel Smutz, George W. Stewart, George Shoup, Robert O. Shira, Samuel B. Smith, John Shoup, Philip W. Sampson, Levi Silvis†, Robert Thompson, John N. Thompson, William W. Turk, Conrad Taylor, Daniel Updegraft, Robert Wallace, George Wilson, John A. Woodward, Thomas Wilson, Philip H. Wentz, James G. Walker, Edward D. Wigton, Christopher Wimer, John Whitmire, William Whitmire, Samuel Wright, David Wagner, James Wright, John Young and G. W. Zimmerman†.

Among those from Butler county who served in other batteries in this regiment, were the following: Reuben Campbell, Battery C; James Atkinson, Felix

* Accidentally killed at York, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1865. † Died.

H. Negley, Gottfried Reinhold, Samuel Schaffner and William Watson, Battery D; John W. Brown, Battery H; William Lutz and Alexander C. Weller, Battery I, and John Day, Battery K. Amos McCamant, John A. and Robert Hutchins also served in this regiment.

FOURTEENTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

The threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by the armies of Gen. Robert E. Lee, after the second battle of Bull Run, created an emergency making necessary the calling into service, for such a period as might be necessary, a force of the State militia sufficient to assist the troops already in the field in repelling the invader. The response of Butler county was prompt. A company mustered into the Fourteenth Militia regiment as Company G was one of the first to report itself ready for duty. This company was organized in Butler, many of the leading citizens of the borough being enrolled as members. By reason of the large number of lawyers who joined, it was known as "The Blackstone Guards." Two Butler men were also numbered among the field and staff officers of the regiment. These were Major Charles McCandless and Assistant Surgeon Newton J. McCandless.

The Fourteenth regiment was organized September 12-16, its colonel being R. B. McComb. It was immediately sent to the front to perform such service as might be demanded of it. The battle of Antietam, fought on September 16 and 17, resulting in the defeat of Lee, and his retreat into Virginia, relieved Pennsylvania from the danger that threatened, making further service on the part of the Emergency Men unnecessary, and they were accordingly mustered out, September 26-28. The roster of Company G is as follows:

Captain: James Gilmore Campbell.

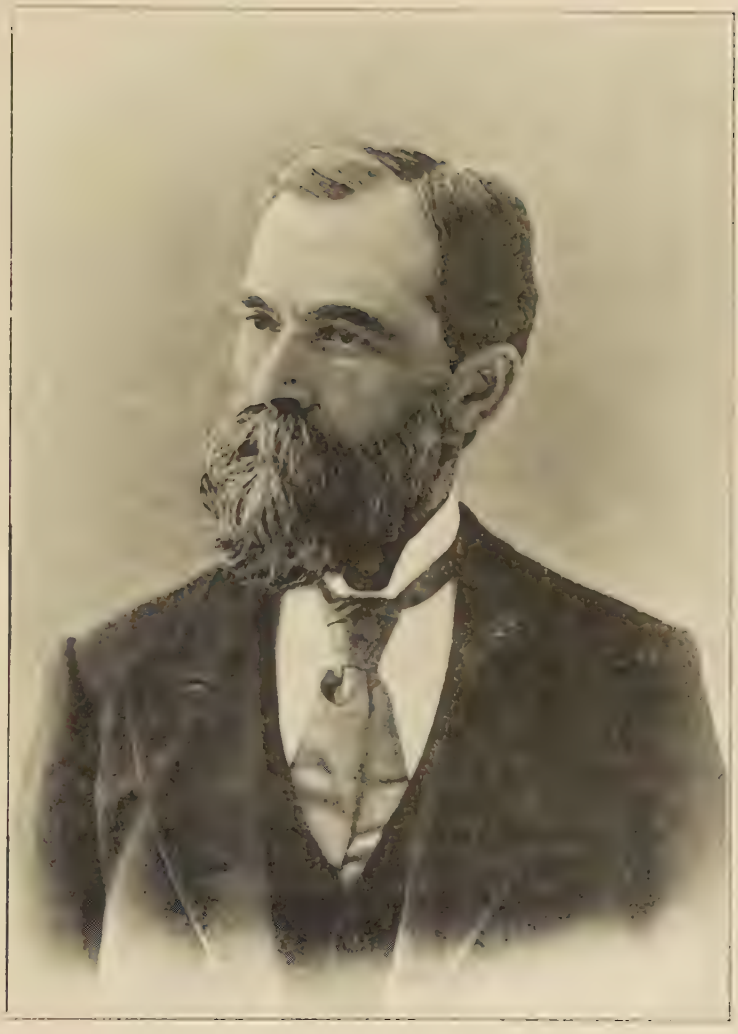
Lieutenants: Ebenezer McJunkin and Charles Duffy.

Sergeants: Isaac J. Cummings, John B. McQuistion, Joseph J. Elliott, Samuel Schaffner, Clark Wilson and Walter L. Graham.

Corporals: Abram McCandless, John W. Mitchell, David H. Mackey, Arnold Rosenthal, Joseph L. Purvis, Gottlieb Langbein, James A. Shaner and William S. Ziegler.

Musicians: Abraham Fleeger and Henry Dickey.

Privates: John Agnew, Isaac Ash, James A. Balph, John Berg, Jr., Calvin Beatty, James M. Bredin, James Bredin, Edward M. Bredin, William Bartley, Harvey Colbert, John C. Coll, John H. Cratty, Obadiah Cratty, Theodore Crowl, Gabriel Etzel, Joseph Flick, Jacob Faller, Robert Graham, Alfred G. Glenn, James Haslett, Richard Hughes, Jr., Daniel A. Heck, Thomas A. Hutchinson, Samuel P. Irvin, Davis W. Johnson, James W. Kirker, George Knittle, Joseph Liebler, Jacob Laux, George P. Miller, Henry C. Moser, Alexander Mitchell, Harvey J. Mitchell, William F. Miller, James C. McCurdy, Simon S. Mechling, Thomas Mechling, John C. Moore, Samuel Morrison, James C. Miller, Henry Miller, Gabriel Moser, J. David McJunkin, C. A. McJunkin, D. Harper McQuistion, James T. McJunkin, Elisha C. McCurdy, J. Linn McAboy, W. W. McQuistion, Robert McClung, John H. Negley, Alfred G. Negley, John P. Orr, Horace Pearce, Joseph Portman, John N. Purviance, John Potts, Jr., Samuel



Yours very truly,

J. D. McJunkin,

Patton, Abner Patton, Nelson P. Reed, John C. Redick, Christian Schwille, John A. Sedwick, John McQuistion Smith, J. Newton Stewart, George W. Stewart, David Scott, Adam Schreiber, James Stephenson, Robert D. Stevenson, Samuel L. Sedwick, Samuel W. Stewart, Conrad Smith, John Q. A. Sullivan, Herman Schweidering, James Spence, A. H. Troutman, Cassimer Wise, John Wareham, George Walter, Eli Yeter and Michael Zimmerman, Jr.

EIGHTEENTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

This regiment was also organized to meet the emergency arising from Lee's threatened invasion of Pennsylvania. It was with the army at South Mountain and Antietam, though not actively participating in those battles. It was mustered out September 27, 1862, the defeat of Lee at Antietam and his retreat into Virginia rendering further service unnecessary. Company C of this regiment was raised in Butler county. Its roster is as follows:

Captain: William R. Hutchison.

Lieutenants: John Brown and Henry Flick,

Sergeants: Leander Wise, John Kay, Joshua M. List, William Bicket and Wilson David.

Corporals: James M. Hay, Matthew Williams, Thomas H. McGahey, Robert B. Hoon, Hugh C. Miller, John C. Norris, Thompson Harbison and Robert B. Dickey.

Privates: John S. Bartley, James Bedillion, William A. Beals, Robert Brown, John Baker, William A. Caldwell, Hugh Cunningham, John Dunbar, Joseph Davis, John Denny, George W. Fulton, Samuel T. Fulton, Leslie T. Fulton, James Fulton, Jacob B. Flick, Hance M. Frazier, Archie Glascow, Joseph Hunter, Joseph Henry, Joseph Heckard, William J. Hays, James Higginbotham, William Higginbotham, Robert Harvey, Freeman James, George C. Kennedy, George H. Lowe, Robert Lowe, John Logan, William J. Leslie, H. N. Logan, James Lawhead, John W. Mauks, Thomas K. Mahood, William G. Miller, James T. Main, Allen R. McMahan, John Mc. McKibbin, George McGuckin, Samuel B. McNeal, James A. McMarlin, Daniel McElwain, Kizer Neal, Thomas Parks, Samuel A. Pierce, Edward T. Phillips Robert P. Sloan, Adam Stewart, Obediah Sefton, Edward Sefton, David Scott, Nicholas Sleif, John R. Sloan, William M. Thompson, Elijah Thompson, Allen Tuttle, James Trimble, Henry Thompson, Thomas VanVay, Jeremiah L. Wilson, John W. Wilson, George R. Westerman, Thomas Welsh, Thomas W. Welsh, James W. Welsh, George Welsh and Samuel Waddle.

FIFTY-SIXTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

This regiment formed part of the Emergency and State militia called out June 9, 1863. It was mustered in June 27 and July 5, 1863, for the defence of the State against the second advance of Lee's army, and served until August 13, 1863, when the command was mustered out. Company F, recruited in Butler county, was organized in June, being among the first to respond to the call. Following is its roster:

Captain: William R. Hutchison.

Lieutenants: Baxter Logan and John Brown.

Sergeants: Henry G. Mechling, Linus Craner, William T. Edwards, John S. Bartley and James M. Hay.

Corporals: Albert L. Schrader, Hance M. Frazier, Samuel L. Coulter, William J. Leslie, Robert Anderson, Samuel B. Gamble, James C. Welsh and Alfred Maurhoff.

Privates: L. Allwine, Albert Barclay, James Bedillion, John Burtner, E. J. Burtner, John B. Caldwell, William J. Chandler, John A. Cochran, Loyal Y. Cochran, Daniel A. Crealy, John Denny, Jacob Deer, John B. Davis, William Gardner, Jonathan Grinder, John Hunter, James O. Harbison, Robert Harbison, Joseph Henry, Joseph Hickman, Levi Heidrick, Alexander Johnson, George Kennedy, John Logan, William Love, Thomas H. Lyon, Louis R. Mechling, Christian Mechling, Thomas Mahood, Andrew J. Malarkey, McQuade Mushrush, James H. McCandless, Howe McGeary, Kizer Neal, John Park, William J. Puff, Joseph Phillips, Adam W. Snyder, Thomas W. Seaman, Theodore Tomai, William Tuttle, James Wright, Samuel Wilson, Nathan White, James Williamson, Ferdinand A. Winter and Henry Young.

FIFTY-EIGHTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

This command was organized in July, 1863, and mustered in the same month under Col. George H. Bemus. On July 24 the regiment, with others, was ordered to hold the fords on the Ohio between Steubenville and Wheeling, the Fifty-eighth occupying LaGrange, opposite Wellsville. The watchfulness of this command, led Morgan's cavalry to seek escape by way of Salineville, where the Michigan cavalry attacked them, killing, wounding or capturing about 300 of the famous guerrillas. Later, when Morgan's command was captured, this regiment took charge of the prisoners until they were placed in the Ohio penitentiary. After danger disappeared the command returned to Pittsburg, where it was mustered out August 14-15, 1863. Company G, of this regiment, was raised in Butler county. Its roster is as follows:

Captain: Alexander Gillespie.

Lieutenants: James G. Guthrie and John S. Brown.

Sergeants: Beriah M. Duncan, George Neely, Ebenezer Kidd, Isaiah N. Duncan and John Nelson.

Corporals: John Duncan, John English, Sr., James Boggs, William Pierce, Joseph English and J. L. Jones.

Musicians: Charles A. Smith and John B. Garvin.

Privates: William Anderson, D. P. Boggs, Joseph Blackstock, Martin Brown, Patrick Burns, John Betekever, Henry Baker, Thomas J. Carnahan, John Carr, Enos G. Duncan, Samuel Davis, George Demer, Joseph K. Duncan, George Drew, John English, Jr., Frederick Beighley, William Egan, James Freeman, Frank Freeman, Barnet G. Guthrie, Hugh Glasgow, John Grim, Jonathan Grubbs, Lester Gibson, William Hughes, Joseph E. Hall, Frank Johnston, Samuel Kidd, James P. Miller, William Mowry, John Moore, Aaron H. Moore, John Macdowell, Samuel Morrison, Alexander McLucker, William Neely, Timothy O'Brien, Charles Osburne, Thomas Pierce, George Strawbridge,

Enos Shannon, Samuel Saddler, Polk Sample, Thomas Wilson, John Walters, Frank Wills, Peter Warner and H. A. Wilkinson.

Company I of this regiment was also raised in Butler county. Following is its roster:

Captain: Winfield M. Clark.

Lieutenants: William E. Moore and S. L. Daubenspeck.

Sergeants: George W. Halderman, Thomas F. Christley, Henry D. Timblin and George W. Reed.

Corporals: Francis M. Hilliard, Augustus N. Martin, Charles Harley, George H. Dodds, Jonathan H. Kelley and Henry E. Miller.

Musicians: Howard McElvain and George W. Dunlap.

Privates: William J. Adams, George W. Beattie, John C. Breaden, Robert F. Campbell, Plummer Christy, Ephriam S. Dobson, William G. Daubenspeck, William F. Dunn, Joseph S. Fithian, Adam Fogle, John Grossman, Hugh Grossman, Hiram Gallagher, David Hoon, William H. Johnston, Thomas Kelly, Oliver Kelly, Adam Kord, William Miller, Samuel W. Morrison, John P. McJunkin, John H. McQuistion, Abner McCallen, William McCall, John M. McCollough, Andrew McMurry, William McGill, William McCauley, Robert Potts, John Rowe, James M. Ramsey, Albert Ruff, Daniel Shanor, James C. Scott, William Shryock, William Smith, Thomas Wilson and Adam Wiles.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS.

In addition to the foregoing companies and parts of companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery credited to Butler county, a large number of her citizens and young men, claiming the county as their home, enlisted in other counties of Pennsylvania, and in regiments raised in other States. So far as ascertained, the names of these are as follows:

Michael Long, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. John H. McQuistion, Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Samuel B. Fry, William J. Miller and Michael Tracy, Company B; Ephraim Brown, Company E, and John Bulford, Company K, Eight Reserve. Baxter Burkhart, Company K, Ninth Reserve. Joseph Graham, Company L, Twenty eight Pennsylvania Volunteers. John McElhaney, Company D, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. James J. Sutton, Amos Campbell, and Sergt. Thomas F. Christley, Company B; Solomon S. May and Michael Myers, Company F; John Thompson and Richard Kelly, Company G, and Samuel F. Milford, Company H, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. William J. Cleeland Fifty-second Militia. Samuel E. Sloan*, Company C, and Samuel S. Jolly, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. James C. Hughes, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. John A. Black, lieutenant-colonel, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Joseph W. Kiester, Company F, and Thomas J. McBride, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Thomas Baker, John R. Denny, Corp. William Fulton, wounded at Spottsylvania, Corp. Samuel A. Leslie, Baxter Logan, John Logan and William Platt, Company B; Sergt. Samuel Tintsman, Company E

* Killed or mortally wounded.

and Robert Hide*, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. Peter Kaler‡, Company D; Sergt. William Ransall‡, and William Storey, Company E; Samuel E. Brown, Charles M. Campbell, James E. Campbell, Oliver M. Christy, Jeremiah W. Harper and George E. Miller, Company G; J. L. Anderson‡, Company H; James Blake, Robert Duff† and John C. McCollough, Company K, and Sebastian Smith*, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. Harvey D. Thompson, Company A, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Levi Porter, Company K, Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. George K. Baker and Thomas R. Hoon, Company I, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. John W. Crooks, Company A, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Hugh McKee Kidd and James Kidd, members of Company C, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were both killed at the battle of Perrysville. Corp. Jacob T. Grove, and Arthur K. Cleeland, Company F, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Thomas Adams, Company K, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Philip H. Cluse, Company H, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Alexander Bell, William J. Hutchison, William Martin and Robert Martin, Company A, and N. Hinsberger, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. James G. Graham, Company D, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Corp. John Blain and Andrew Lemmon, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Lieut-Col. W. W. Corbett, James A. Redick, John C. McCollough, George Shaw, Charles Gallagher and Oliver C. Redic, promoted lieutenant-colonel, May 11, 1865, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Peter Oesterling, Company B; John Fredley, Company C; John Emerick, Company F, and Alfred H. Monnie, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Robert H. Harbison, Company E Newton Black and William A. Black, Company I; Aaron Beighley, Company F, and Levi Logan, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Josiah B. Black, Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Joseph Welsh, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Robert W. McKee, Company C; Nicholas Ammon, Company E and William Reiber, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. F. B. Stiver, Company K, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. William Minser and Joseph Rockenstein, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Wilson N. Clark, corporal, Company C, and Levi Sturdevant, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Sergt. Philip A. Drain, Company C; Capt. Samuel Walker, Company F, and James E. Campbell, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Dr. Adam Weiser, Company F; and John Dindinger, Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Carlisle McFadden, Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Ephraim Brown and John Bulford, One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. William F. Trax, Company E, and Charles Cowan, Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Capt. John G. Bippus, George Bartlett, Peter Fennell and John Irvine, Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; and D. R. Rodgers, Erie regiment.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, organized in October, 1861, and which

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

served until July 1, 1865, had in its ranks a number of Butler county men. During its term of service, this regiment lost ninety-eight men killed, while 260 died from disease. The following is a list of those who served from Butler county:

Quartermaster sergeant: Enos G. Duncan.

Corporals: Beriah M. Duncan, I. N. Duncan and John Duncan*.

Privates: George Byers, Henry Brown, William Barr, John W. Carr, Joel Donaldson, William W. Dunbar, Alpheus Dunbar, Alfred Dunbar, Josiah Donaldson, Eli S. Fleeger, Hiles Fleeger‡, Jacob Fleeger, Francis Freeman, George Graham, H. A. Hamilton‡, James M. Marshall, Preston McJunkin, Hugh Miller‡, Henry Miller, Henry M. Miller*, Samuel Miller, Samuel M. Seaton, Jacob Stout†, John Walters and Benjamin F. Walters*.

Lewis Byers, who served in Company I, Levi Porter, who served in Company K, and Corp. William A. Seaton, and James G. Hamilton, who served in Company L, were also from Butler county.

Among those from Butler county who served in other cavalry regiments were James A. McMarlin, Company A, First regiment. John Whitmire, Company B; Samuel Seaton, Company C, and Francis and William Whitmire, Company M, Sixth regiment. Casper Sherman, Company I, and George T., and Thomas W. Frazier, Company K, Seventh regiment. John Sherman, Company E, Ninth regiment. Lieut. Aaron Sullivan, Company E, Ninth regiment, killed at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, July 9, 1862. Amos Seaton, Company D, and Harmon Seaton, Fifteenth regiment, and John Montgomery, Company F, Eighteenth regiment. John A. Watson served in Company A, Fourth United States Cavalry; John and Thomas A. Blain, Company D; Reid G. Bracken, Company K, and Sergt. Simeon Nixon, Company G, Sixth United States Cavalry.

The names of those from Butler county serving in miscellaneous artillery commands are as follows: William Giesler, Jesse Barto, and John M. Greer, Battery B; Robert Harbison, Battery E; Newton Mortland, Battery F; Henry Young, Battery I, and James A. McMarlin, Battery L, Second Artillery. J. Walter Bartley, Robert McClung, and Gabriel Neff, Battery K, and William Blain, Battery M, Fifth Artillery. Benjamin S. Rankin, served in the Fourth United States Artillery, and Henry H. Halstead in Battery F, Independent Light Artillery.

The following named persons, either residents of Butler county, or claiming it as their home, served in regiments raised in States other than Pennsylvania: Patrick N. Harvey, First Maryland Cavalry; R. A. Dennison and James A. Stewart, Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery; S. S. Forrester, Battery D, First Ohio Heavy Artillery; George Trimbur, Company D, First West Virginia Volunteers; F. B. Stiver, Second West Virginia Volunteers; W. B. Dodds, Company A, Tenth Illinois Cavalry; Elder Crawford, Company C, Fifth, and Company G, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry; Isaiah Black, musician, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers; William M. Black, Company K, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers; James H. Black, Company H, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers; Joseph C. Campbell, killed at Chickamauga, Company C, and Robert J. Kissick, Company G,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers; James C. Black, Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; Lieut. John B. Butler, Company G, Forty-first Illinois Volunteers; S. A. Purviance, Company B, Forty-second Illinois Volunteers; Robert M. Black, captain of Company B, and William McLaughlin, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteers. S. S. Forrester, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers. George Reiber served in a Missouri infantry regiment. Henry G. Crispin, a printer formerly employed in the *Herald* office, enlisted in a New York regiment and was killed at the battle of Bull Run. Among those whose commands we have not obtained are the following named soldiers: Lieut. W. D. Ewing, Thomas Cooper, Joseph D. Fowler, Charles Hoffman, who also served in the Mexican war, Charles F. Smith and Nicholas Portman.

Col. James Cooper McKee, M. D., of Butler, was appointed and commissioned assistant surgeon of the United States army in 1858. At the second battle of Bull Run he served as assistant medical director of Pope's army, and at Antietam as assistant medical purveyor of the Army of the Potomac. In 1863 he was promoted to captain in the regular army and placed in charge of Lincoln United States Hospital at Washington, D. C., in which position he continued until the close of the war. After the war he was transferred to Mew Mexico, serving there as chief medical officer of the army, and afterwards as medical director of the Department of Arizona. He also served in the same capacity at Vancouver Barracks, Department of Columbia. In 1891 he was retired from active service, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, by reason of injuries received in the discharge of his duty.

Dr. Samuel Graham, of Butler, after serving three months in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, completed a course of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and entered the service as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was subsequently appointed surgeon of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

When Butler county responded to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, after the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, her citizens shared in the belief prevailing throughout the country, that the war would be an affair of but a few months, and that soldiering would be anything but serious business. Few, if any, dreamed that with the fall of Sumter there had been ushered in the greatest civil war in the world's history, destined to last four years, to dot the entire South with battlefields, to call into service over two millions of men in the North and in the South, to cost hundreds of thousands of lives and the expenditure of thousands of millions of dollars, and to have the final triumph of the Union armies shrouded in the sorrow that followed the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, under whose administration the Union had been preserved and perpetuated.

In those early days of the war, therefore, patriotism ran high in Butler county and enlistments were rapid. Later on, though there was no diminution in the patriotic spirit, the burdens of war began to be heavily felt. The county was drained of its young men, and extraordinary taxes were levied in order that the war might be prosecuted to a successful issue. The men in the field had to be encouraged and made to feel that the people at home were back of them, and that the calls for more troops would be promptly responded to. In short, those

at home had a work of vital importance to do, demanding many sacrifices and much patriotism in order that the county might acquit itself with credit to the State and with honor to the Union cause.

As the ranks of the young men thinned out it became necessary to encourage enlistments by the aid of bounties and other inducements. In 1862 a relief tax, amounting to $3,154, was collected, and in 1863 $9,752.18 paid in bounties.

Under the draft of July, 1863, the county furnished 323 men. Many of those drafted furnished substitutes. The plan adopted in Butler appears to have been for a number of those subject to draft to subscribe to a fund to pay substitutes, and after the requisite number of substitutes had been secured, to divide up the surplus amount, if any, among the subscribers.

January 20, 1864, Capt. Henry Pillow, United States recruiting officer, announced the extension of the time for paying bounties, and asked for volunteers. About this time the quotas required from the counties comprising the Twenty-third district, were published, showing the quota of Butler county to be 316, to be secured from the 2,320 men of the first and 1,317 men of the second class. The borough of Butler, having furnished her quota of fourteen, was clear of the draft. In order to accomplish this object the local committee collected $3,070, of which $1,770 was paid for the fourteen substitutes. The sum of thirty-five dollars was charged to expenses, leaving $1,265 to be returned to the subscribers. Under the call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, Butler borough filled its quota February 6, 1864, and had a surplus of money to return to the subscribers.

Under the call for 200,000 men, March 15, 1864, the general bounty was paid until April 1, 1864. On April 14, 1864, an act providing for the payment of bounties in Butler county was approved by the Governor. Power was given to the school directors to levy a tax sufficient to pay a bounty of $300 to each volunteer enlisted and credited to the school district making the levy. They were also empowered to levy a per capita tax, not exceeding twenty-five dollars from each taxable citizen subject to the draft, and to repay to subscribers moneys advanced to aid in raising volunteers.

The response to the call of March 15, 1864, was so prompt that when the draft was made June 3, 1864, only nine districts were behind with their quotas; in those ninety-one men were called out by provost-marshal. A supplemental draft was ordered for June 27, when sixty-five men were called out. Ten of the ninety-one drafted June 3, failed to appear; forty-four paid a commutation of $300 each; thirty-three were exempted, and two were reported dead. Another draft was made September 19, 1864, under the call of July 18, 1864. November 30, 1864, the number of men subject to draft in Butler county was placed at 2,780, but a large number of soldiers who had served two years or more in the service and had received their discharge were included in this estimate.

One reason for the recourse to drafts was that during 1864 especially the terms of a large number of those who had enlisted in 1861, for three years, expired, and it became necessary to secure new men to take their places. It should also be borne in mind that a majority of these men re-enlisted in the field, and that volunteers were constantly coming forward in every township in the county.

The drafts, therefore, were only resorted to in order to complete the quotas of the several townships within the time required by the different calls under which they were ordered.

While the soldiers at the front were battling for the preservation of the Union, there arose a necessity for those at home to care for the dependent widows and orphans of those who fell in battle, and also a necessity to care for sick and wounded in the hospitals and in their homes. For the former purpose, in addition to voluntary contributions, a relief tax was ordered. For the latter purpose an organization known as the "Balaam Association" was organized in 1864. In April of that year it was represented in the different townships by the following named collectors: Thomas Marshall, J. N. Pollock, H. W. Grant, George Walter, J. G. McClymonds, W. D. McCandless, Adam Black, Dr. Frank Hamilton, John Love, Alex Kuhn, Peter Ray, Joshua Garvin, Henry Gumpper, Major Adams, Alex. Walker, R. I. Boggs, Russell Boggs, James Wright, P. Scheidemantle, William Smith, William Morrow, Calvin Potts, Reuben Shanor, Lieutenant Mellinger, J. M. Boal, Leander Wise, William Crocker, John Murrin, P. Hilliard, John Keever and Firley Balph. For Centreville, A. J. Bard was collector; for Harmony, James Guthrie; for Zelienople, George B. Bastian; for Saxonburg, John Carson, and for Butler, Joseph Elliott and H. D. Timblin. Captain W. M. Clarke was "Thistle," or secretary of this association.

In the spring of 1864, the people of Butler county became liberal contributors to the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair Association. Committees to solicit subscriptions of money, provisions and clothing were appointed in each township in the county. The responses were prompt and liberal, the collections up to June 1, 1864, amounting to $2,606.51 in cash, including $160 received from the Balaam Association. Clothing and provisions were also contributed valued at $736.14, bringing the total amount up to $3,342.65. Later contributions of money, clothing and provisions considerably increased this amount. The chairmen of the various township committees were as follows: Samuel Marshall, Adams; James Kiskaddon, Allegheny; J. M. Thompson, Brady; A. D. Weir, Buffalo; Newton Maxwell, Butler; Dr. Josiah McCandless, Centre; H. C. McCoy, Cherry; Rev. W. P. Breaden, Clay; James Norris, Clinton; J. H. Christy, Concord; Rev. Jamison, Connoquenessing; William Dick, Franklin; James G. Wilson, Jackson; David Logan, Jefferson; Rev. J. F. Boyd, Mercer; Rev. J. G. Barnes, Middlesex; John Forrester, Muddy Creek; Isaac Robb, Oakland; J. Q. A. Kennedy, Penn; T. Stephenson, Slippery Rock; William Lindsey, Summit; R. A. Mifflin, Washington; William Stewart, Winfield and Thomas McNees, Worth. The chairmen of the borough committees were R. C. McAboy, Butler; John T. Bard, Centreville; Alfred Pierce, Harmony; James Kerr, Harrisville; Rev. W. A. Fetter, Millerstown; A. W. McCollough, Prospect, and Mrs. Anna Harbison, Portersville.

The fall of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate forces under Gen. Robert E. Lee, announcing as they did the final triumph of the Union armies and the return of peace, caused much rejoicing throughout the entire North. The people of Butler, among the first to respond to the call for troops, were also among the first to rejoice over the success of the "Boys in Blue" in

saving the Union from disruption. This rejoicing took the form of a "Jubilee Meeting," held at the court-house in Butler April 7, 1865. This meeting was presided over by Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin. The vice-presidents were Capt. Samuel Loudon, William Campbell and William Stoops, and the secretaries, Col. John M. Thompson, Capt. George W. Fleeger, Jonathan Clutton and James Bredin. After a number of patriotic speeches were delivered, the following resolution, offered by John H. Negley, was adopted:

Resolved, That we learn with irrepressible joy of the success of the armies of the Union; the downfall of the rebel capital and the surrender or capture of the rebel hosts. Victory and peace have come through war, and, God be praised, the Republic lives.

In the midst of the general rejoicing that followed the close of the war and the return of peace, the entire country was plunged in profound sorrow by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Flags and banners that had been flying to the breeze to celebrate the last great victory of the Union armies, were placed at half-mast and draped in mourning, and the emblems of a people's sorrow everywhere met the eye.

For the purpose of giving fitting expression to their sorrow, a meeting of the people of Butler borough was held on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 19, 1865. Gen. John N. Purviance was chosen president; James Gilmore Campbell, William Stewart, Charles McCandless, E. McJunkin and E. M. Bredin, vice-presidents, and W. S. Ziegler, Thomas Robinson and James Bredin, secretaries of the meeting. In calling the meeting to order, General Purviance delivered a brief address, the closing portion of which is as follows:

Abraham Lincoln lived to see the Rebellion ended and the promised land of peace. The possession is the heritage, we may confidently hope, of a free and Christian people, who love liberty and hate slavery.

A committee on resolutions was appointed consisting of William Stewart, James Bredin, Dr. D. W. Cowden, Col. John M. Thompson and L. Z. Mitchell, and a committee on organization consisting of Capt. W. O. Brackenridge, J. A. Sedwick, James G. Campbell, H. C. Heineman and W. Stoops. Addresses in English were delivered by Revs. White, Tibbes, Niblock and Limberg, and in German by Rev. Mieser. William Stewart, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following preamble:

"Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen in Israel?" The chosen head of this mighty Nation; the beloved of the people; the hope of the poor and down-trodden; the friend of mankind; the devoted lover of his country, has fallen, stricken down by the hand of an assassin. In the middle of his life and usefulness, while bending all his energies "to gather again into one" the broken fragments of our divided and hostile section; when he hoped very soon to see our distracted and desolated people folding up their banners of war, sheathing the sword of slaughter, and again embracing each other as brothers of a common country, his life is suddenly taken, sacrificed for his stern unbending fidelity to his duty as the preserver of the Nation's life.

Among the resolutions adopted, expressive of general sorrow was the following:

Resolved, That President Lincoln, by his strict adherence to his conceptions of right; his straightforward honesty of purpose; his kindness of heart; his tender and forgiving disposition, shown by his advocacy of all conciliatory and merciful measures

toward those who, without cause, rebelled against the mildest and most beneficent government, as administered by the mildest and most beneficent rulers, has justly endeared himself, not only to the people of this land, but to the virtuous and enlightened, as well as the oppressed of all climes; and his name shall live throughout all ages among the highest on the scroll of martyrs in the cause of human freedom. Millions yet unborn will do homage to his memory.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

Soon after the close of the war and the return to their homes and to the pursuits of peace of the war-worn defenders of the Union, a monument to the memory of those of their comrades who had fallen in battle, or died in hospitals or in the prisons of the South, was suggested. For lack, however, of organized effort, the matter failed to take a practical form, notwithstanding repeated efforts on the part of patriotic citizens, until September 15, 1892, when at a meeting of soldiers and citizens, previously called by Col. John M. Sullivan, a board of directors was appointed and steps taken to secure the success of the long-delayed undertaking. In order to give this board the proper authority, it was duly incorporated as the Butler County Monument Association, and a board of directors elected of which G. D. Swain, of Harmony, was made chairman; I. J. McCandless, secretary, and Charles Duffy, treasurer. This board named committees in every voting district in the county, and the work of securing the funds needed was earnestly carried forward. Reports made to a meeting held in December, 1893, showed that collections had so far advanced that it was deemed safe to advertise for bids and the presentation of designs. This was accordingly done. After the design had been agreed upon, the contract for the erection of the monument was let to Campbell & Harrigan, of Pittsburg, for $3,500. The monument was completed, placed and ready for the dedication by July 4, 1894. The dedicatory ceremonies, which took place on that day, were appropriate and impressive, and were participated in by old soldiers and citizens from all parts of the county. An address, turning over the monument to the old soldiers and to the people of the county, was delivered by G. D. Swain, of Harmony, president of the Butler County Soldiers' Monument Association. The address accepting the monument was delivered by Capt. George W. Fleeger. In the course of his address, Mr. Swain said:

Let me say that in raising this shaft we awaken a deeper interest in the minds of the young of this county in their country's welfare and its free institutions, and as they pass under the shadow of the monument they will be strengthened in their respect and devotion for the flag and all that it represents, and as they grow to manhood and womanhood they will uphold its principle, perpetuate its glory and hand it down to future generations more bright and more glorious as the centuries grow old. * * * * When this generation shall have passed away, and the children of another generation shall ask their parents what means this monument? then will they relate to them the heroic valor, the untold suffering and the true devotion of those which this monument represents. They will also tell them of the bitter anguish, the fervent prayers, the scalding tears of wives and mothers, all endured that the government might live. To the mothers who are present to-day I would say: As you gather your little ones around you and teach them to lisp their infant prayers, as they kneel at your side teach them, too, that next to their religion and their God, they should love their country and the stars

and stripes, the emblem of our liberties, and as they grow into the love of the God of the universe, so they will also honor the land of their birth and the flag of their country.

In his address accepting the monument, Captain Fleeger said:

This monument which we to-day dedicate is to the memory of all who gave up their lives for our country during the war; it matters not whether they served in a Butler county organization or in an organization outside the county, whether they fell amid the smoke and storm of battle, or whether with fevered brow and parched tongue they gave up their lives in the hospital; this monument is for them, for all who died for our country.

Money spent in memorials to valor or devotion to duty and country is not spent in vain. There is something in such a monument that touches the heart, that awakens and stirs all the nobler and better qualities of our nature. What teachers of patriotism such monuments are! Who can look upon them with indifference? Who can estimate what Bunker Hill monument has been to us as a nation? And what it has been to us as a nation, this monument will be to us as a county—a teacher of patriotism for all the future; there all our patriotic impulses can gather, and around it can cling; and should the hour of danger and trial come, as come it may; should our sky darken, as darken it may, then this monument will be more eloquent in its voiceless appeal to patriotism and duty than the words of any orator.

The monument is of Barre granite, twelve feet square at the base and forty-eight and one-half feet high. The shaft is surmounted by an infantry soldier in full dress, standing at ease. On the side of the shaft are emblazoned crossed muskets, sabers, cannon and one anchor representating the four branches of the service, and at the base are the words, "Our Silent Defenders." It is one of the first objects that attract the attention of the visiting stranger and is worthy of the praise and admiration accorded it as a work of art.

The Soldiers' Monument at Evans City, a beautiful and shapely shaft, was dedicated August 29, 1894. It was erected to the memory of the brave men who went into the service from Jackson, Forward, Connoquenessing, Lancaster, Cranberry, Adams, Middlesex and Penn townships, who sleep in unknown and unmarked graves. The project was started by Capt. William Stewart Post, Number 573, of Evans City, in 1892, and solicitors appointed to collect funds. Sufficient money was obtained to warrant the appointment of a committee, consisting of D. B. Douthett, John Rohner, Dr. William Irvine, Edward Dambach, Enos Barkey, Capt. J. P. Boggs, H. C. Boggs and George Marburger, who were authorized to let the contract and superintend the erection of a monument. This committee organized by the election of D. B. Douthett, chairman; Captain Boggs, secretary, and John Rohner, treasurer. On December 6, 1893, the contract for the work was let to J. B. Evans, of Evans City, and cost when completed about $1,400.

The monument stands in the center of a plot donated to Stewart Post, G. A. R., by the Evans City Cemetery Association. It is of Quincy granite, is nineteen feet and three inches high, and is surmounted by the figure of an eagle standing on a globe. On one side is a wreath and crossed swords, and on the four sides of the die are inscribed the names of the dead whose memory the monument is designed to perpetuate. They number forty-five in all. There is also inscribed on one side in plain and enduring letters these appropriate lines:

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
But glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

CONCLUSION.

The record made by Butler county during the war was one of unfaltering patriotism. The first call for troops found her people absorbed in the pursuits of peace. Her hills and valleys resounded to the song of the husbandman; her factories and workshops were filled with busy workmen, and her stores and offices with men devoting their energies to business affairs or to professional duties. All, whether laboring with head or hand, were doing their share toward developing her great natural resources and keeping her abreast of the procession of progress. The happiness that follows well-rewarded and prosperous industry reigned in her homes, which were the abodes of content, comfort and culture. The only reminders of wars that had passed, were a few venerable men who had served in the War of 1812, and a few middle-aged men who had served in the Mexican War. The only suggestions of the possibility of wars to come were a few companies of militia, organized to keep alive the military spirit, and to parade on holiday occasions. Few dreamed of the possibility of their ever being called upon for more serious service.

The startling news that Sumter had been fired upon and had fallen, changed all this, and brought the people of the North face to face with the realities of war. The call to arms resounded in every part of the land. Fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and lovers, made prompt and patriotic response, and, leaving home and kindred behind, marched to the front to do battle for their country's flag and win for themselves imperishable fame on many a hard-fought field. The battles came quick and fast, victories and reverses following each other in rapid succession. There was mourning for fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and lovers slain. There was scarce a family circle in the North from which a loved one was not missing. Every battle also added to the number of maimed and crippled heroes. The crutch and the armless sleeve became familiar sights. Each was a sad reminder of the fearful price that was being paid to preserve the Union. Others, wasted by disease or weakened by starvation in southern prisons, came back with pallid features, hollow cheeks and sunken eyes to linger awhile and die. When the last battle had been fought, the last shot had been fired and the last grand review had been held, the bronzed and battle-tired veterans, who had saved the Union from disruption, returned amid patriotic rejoicing to resume again the duties of citizenship and the pursuits of peace.

But the sacrifices were not all on the side of the men who dared and died for the flag. Their mothers and wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts exhibited a devoted, unselfish and unfaltering patriotism. They endured with fortitude tearful partings from loved ones; mourned for those who fell, glorying

in their valor and their bravery; encouraged those in camp and field by messages breathing love and patriotism; sewed for the sick and wounded, and tenderly nursed them back to life and health; looked after the widows and orphans, and in more ways than can be enumerated exhibited a patience, fortitude and patriotism such as entitles them to share in the honor, the fame and the glory won in the field by Butler county's valorous sons.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE BUTLER OIL FIELD.

Discovery and Early Uses of Petroleum—Ancient Oil Vats—First Shipment of Crude Oil—Distilled Petroleum—Coal Oil Lamp Invented—An Excavated Well—First Drilled Well—First Producing Well—Butler Oil Company Organized—Early Wells in Butler County—Form of Oil Leases—Early Consignment of Oil to Europe—Beginning of Oil Production in Butler County—Rapid Development—Discovery and Development of the Fourth Sand—Phenomenal Wells—Phillips and Armstrong Gushers—Armstrong Number Two Described——Statistics of Oil Production—Average Price of Pipe Line Certificates—Pipe Line Companies—How Fortunes Were Missed—The Pumper and His Signals—Torpedo Invented—Oil Pooling—Cost of Drilling Wells—Mysteries and Surprises—Discredited Prophets.

THE discovery of petroleum within the present boundaries of the United States, dates back to 1627 or 1629, when the Franciscan, Pere Joseph de la Roche D'Allion, described *la fontaine de bitume*, at Cuba, in Allegheny county, New York. Almost a century later, Charlevoix wrote an account of an oil spring in the Allegheny valley, from particulars received of Captain Joncaire; while during the advance of Brodhead's division of General Sullivan's army against the Senecas in 1779, signs of oil were reported in many localities, as stated in Moore's diary of the Revolution. Nor were notices of the existence of oil wanting between the discovery of the Franciscan, and that of the soldier; for, in 1694, Eele Hancock and Portloch made "oyle" out of peculiar rock and obtained patents for their methods; while Lewis, in his *Materia Medica*, of 1761, states that oils were distilled from bituminous shale for medical purposes.

The existence of oil in the Butler-Armstrong-Venango field is first officially noticed by the French officer, Contrecoeur, in despatches to Montcalm, about the year 1750. Let his reference thereto form the introduction to the story of the development of the Butler field:

I would desire to assure you that this is a most delightful land. Some of the most astonishing natural wonders have been discovered by our people. While descending the Allegheny, fifteen leagues below the mouth of the Conewango and three above the

Venango (French creek) we were invited by the chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of his tribe. We landed, and drew up our canoes on a point where a small stream entered the river. The tribe appeared unusually solemn. We marched up the stream about a half league, where the company, a band it appeared, had arrived some days before us. Gigantic hills begirt us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great chief then recited the conquests and heroism of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which, upon applying a torch at a given signal, burst into a complete conflagration. At the site of the flames, the Indians gave forth a triumphant shout that made the hills and valleys re-echo again. Here, then, is revived the ancient fire-worship of the East; here then, are the Children of the Sun.

On the west side of Oil creek, near Titusville, are many reminders of ancient oil operators. Hundreds of pits have been found there in the flats within an area of 500 acres. One would think at first sight, that the place was once a great tan-yard, the vats being about seven feet long by six deep, and four in width, the clay excavated, making a mound near each. The pits were clay bottomed, and were walled with logs, halved and closely fitted. Modern explorers learned that when these catch-basins were cleared of the debris which filled them, water entered, and on top of the water gathered a thin coat of oil. Who the operators were has not been ascertained. They were there beyond Cornplanter's knowledge of the location; Frazier never mentioned them, though he lived on the site of Franklin, and the French officers, in their reports, so far as searched, do not refer to them.

In the *American Universal Geography*, published at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1789, by Jedediah Morse, there is a description of Oil creek given and reference made to the oil found there in the following words :—

Oil creek, in Allegheny county, 100 miles above Pittsburg, issues from a remarkable spring, which boils like the waters of Hell Gate near New York. On the top of the water floats an oil similar to that called Barbadoes tar. Several gallons may be gathered in a day. It is found very serviceable in rheumatism, in restoring weakness in the stomach, and in curing bruises and sore breasts. When drank, the water of the spring operates as a gentle cathartic. It is gathered by the country people and Indians, boiled, and brought to market in bottles, and is deemed a most valuable family medicine.

In 1806, Nat. Carey found oil on Oil creek, on which he bestowed the title "Seneca Oil," and sold it on the reputation given to it by Red Jacket, a Seneca chief. Subsequently, General Hays, of Franklin, shipped three barrels of this oil, by wagon, to Baltimore; but the consignment was so odd, the ignorant merchant had the oil emptied into the Chesapeake.

From 1810 to 1817, Hecker & Mitis, of Truscovitch, Austria, distilled petroleum, and as late as 1838, the oils of Starunia were claimed by the government as mineral products. In 1853 one Schrenier used it first for illuminating purposes, but Toch, the Austrian, who built the refinery at Tarentum for Peterson & Dale, was the first to teach the Austrians the method of refining. The offer of S. Kier of $1,000 for the discovery of a lamp which would burn the obnoxious oil and the enterprise of Nevin and McKeown, in 1857, had much to do in making it an article of commerce; for ultimately, the oil from the Irvin & Peterson well was successfully used as an illuminator. In 1858, the J. M. Williams well in Canada was excavated, by pick and shovel, to oil sand, and, the same year, T. W. Nevin

& Company drilled 400 feet at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Their failure kept the honor of being the pioneer producer for Colonel Drake, who in 1859 drilled the first well on Oil creek, in Venango county. Williams was the first man on this continent within the historic period to dig down to the petroleum, T. W. Nevins was the first to drill expressely for it, and Colonel Drake the first to drill for it with success. John Smith, who assisted his brother in drilling the Drake well on Oil creek, resides in Winfield township, Butler county, and has in his possession the temper screw used on that occasion.

The success of the Drake well and the extraordinary activity in the neighboring county of Venango, bred up a spirit of enterprise here; for if there were oil fountains in Venango, why not in Butler? On February 11, 1860, the Butler Oil Company was organized to drill for oil in the vicinity of Butler. The members of this organization, as well as the veteran editor of the *Herald*, kept the project very quiet, for they did not wish to sink their money in anything uncertain or to bring upon themselves the ridicule which would certainly follow their discovery of a dry hole. The oil spirit was not, however, confined to them. Every day an alarm of Butler oil was carried to the county seat and each gained some credence, until John O. Jack announced that there was oil on his farm in Centre township. That settled matters, so that no one cared to carry news of local discoveries to Butler, until August, 1860, when John Gallagher informed his friends that there was oil on his Clearfield township farm. His seriousness won some respect, as did the report of September 7 that oil was discovered on the Archibald McMillen land, four miles southwest of Portersville, at a depth of eight feet below the creek level. By that time the developments on Oil creek had won the attention of the world, and Butler men had determined to pry into the sands and rocks far beneath their town.

On January 19, 1861, a meeting was held at Zimmerman's hotel, Butler, to organize a company to develop the oil sand in the Butler neighborhood; William Campbell presided, and J. G. Muntz acted as secretary. A committee to draft articles of association and one to select and secure the site for beginning work, were appointed. John H. Negley, E. McJunkin, R. C. McAboy, Capt. Jacob Walter and John Berg were members of the first, and Christian Otto, John C. Coll and Patton Kearns of the second. On February 5, 1861, operations were begun on a lot near the brewery, southwest of the borough, by the Butler Pioneer Oil Company, and a depth of 800 feet reached without striking oil.

The following lease, one of the very first in this county, was made on that occasion:

Articles of agreement made this 25th day of January, A. D., 1861, between John Negley of the first part and Christian Otto, W. S. Boyd, Jacob Walter, E. McJunkin and J. G. Muntz, acting for and as board of managers of the Butler Pioneer Oil Company, as party of the second part. Said party of the first part agrees to let and lease to said party of the second part as aforesaid, a lot of ground partly in the borough of Butler and partly in Butler township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and adjoining property of Walter & Grohman on the south, the Connoquenessing creek on the west, other property of said Negley on the north and Water street on the east, running on and along said Water street fifty feet and thence west in a parallel line with said Walter & Grohman's lot to the Connoquenessing creek, said lease to be for the period of two years if neces-

sary to said company, for the purpose of boring for oil, salt, etc., and in event of said company being successful in their enterprise and experiment, to sell and deed said lot to them on their securing to him, the said Negley, his heirs or assigns, at least two shares of the stock of said company, free of all cost or charge—and, in case said company are unsuccessful, then said lot to revert and this lease to expire and be of no effect and the said parties of the second part to have the privilege of removing their fixtures, etc., as witness our hands and seals date above written.

John Negley, C. Otto, J. G. Muntz, W. S. Boyd, Jacob Walter and E. McJunkin.

The Enterprise Oil Company was organized in 1862 at Prospect, with Rev. A. H. Waters president, and A. W. McCollough secretary; the unofficial stockholders being J. K. Kennedy, John W. Forrester, D. C. Roth, G. B. Warren and Mrs. Ann Bredin, all of the Prospect neighborhood, with E. McJunkin, Jacob Ziegler and James T. McJunkin, of Butler. This company drilled three wells at Harris' ford, on Slippery Rock creek, one of which had a good showing of heavy oil, but as they were drilled "wet," they failed to pan out and were abandoned.

In 1863, H. Julius Klingler and John Berg shipped 1,000 barrels of crude oil to Pittsburg, thence to Piladelphia by rail and by clipper to Liverpool. This was one of the first shipments of American petroleum to Europe. The consignment was made to Boult, English & Brandon, of Liverpool, who bought the oil by the ton.

The first oil well remembered by George H. Graham, in the upper field, was that drilled on the Joseph Meals farm in Washington township, now the Dr. Hoover farm. It was drilled by hand to a depth of about 300 feet, when a flow of artesian water was encountered, which put a stop to further operations. Within seventy-five feet of the old well is a producer, drilled about 1889 for Dr. Hoover, of Butler, and not far away are the new wells of 1893-94 on the Shira, Clark, Bell, Miller and other farms.

The pioneer oil well in the Millerstown field was "put down" in 1861, by a number of residents, to a depth of 250 feet; but like the Butler companies, they were from 900 to 1100 feet short in their calculations and of course missed the object.

Under date, November 30, 1864, *The American Citizen* referred to the Butler oil field for the first time. The editor was pleased to learn that the oil business, which languished for a while, was revived. While not at liberty to mention names, he was assured that many of the pioneer oil operators of Butler "were in a fair way to get back the large sums expended in experimenting in this risky business."

The oil discoveries on Slippery Rock creek in January, 1865, where Dr. Egbert, the oil operator of Franklin, leased thousands of acres, caused immense excitement. On February 2, the well on the Butler county line, near Harlansburg, was completed, and yielded a barrel of oil every thirty minutes. This led men to think that in Butler county the greatest oil field in the country was yet to be developed, and dreams of wealth, railroads and pipe lines took possession of the people. In March, the Campbell well on Slippery Rock creek was a sort of mystery, some claiming it to be a 100 barrel producer, others a 200 barrel well. This was known for a while as the "Smith and Collins well." A heavy pro-

H. Julius Klingler

ducer, for the time, was struck on Muddy creek, and one by the Clark Company near the village of Wurtemburg. In May, 1865, the well on the Robert Glenn farm, in Marion township, then owned by Robert Vanderlin, was drilled; while a well was being put down at Buhl's mill in Forward township.

The officers of the Butler County Oil Company, in August, 1865, were Jacob Ziegler, president; William Campbell, vice-president; I. J. Cummings, treasurer; L. Z. Mitchell, secretary; John Berg, W. O. Brackenridge, Charles McCandless, John N. Purviance and Milton Henry, directors, and H. J. Klingler, superintendent. James Bredin, Dr. Stephen Bredin, John M. Thompson, Alexander Lowry and James Campbell were also stockholders. They leased 12,000 acres of land between Martinsburg and Millerstown, and, indeed, came to control the lands from Millerstown to Herman. Five wells were commenced by this company, but not one was driven to the Butler sand, and thus, in an ocean of oil, they found only disappointment. The company dissolved, a new one organized and a second failure was recorded for the Butler men. This did not deter them, for in later days the names of all these men are found identified with successful operations.

A well was drilled at West Sunbury immediately after the Civil war, and the Sunbury Oil Company made their first sale of oil at Pittsburg in September, 1866, receiving $1,100 for the first product of their two wells in Butler county.

C. D. Angell who, in 1867 was operating on the "Island Property," at Srubgrass, cast his eyes over other fields. He found at Foster, northeast of Srubgrass, the same conformation of soil and rock as on the "Island Property." In a southwestern direction, he found every indication of oil on a line extending to Harmony, through Bull valley and Prospect, and in a western direction on a line between Raymilton and Slippery Rock.

In 1868 the Butler borough men re-entered the field, under the name of Jacob's Oil Company, so called in honor of Capt. Jacob Ziegler, who never for a moment lost faith in Butler county as an oil field. The members of this company were Herman J. Berg, William Vogeley, James Bredin, R. L. Black, William Campbell, J. C. Redick, A. M. Neyman, Mrs. Judge Bredin, Rev. Laughlin, L. Z. Mitchell, Edward Lyon, J. Q. A. Kennedy, J. B. Storey, Mrs. E. Lyon, Milton Henry, N. S. Thompson, I. J. Cummings, Robert Black, Sr., and Jacob Ziegler. In February, 1869, oil responded to the drill in the Martinsburg well, but they did not observe a little sign like that and went down 100 feet below the producing sand. Time solves everything, and, in this instance showed the superintendent that the pump was far below the sand. Gradually it was lifted until three barrels a day were produced, when the tools were removed and the well shot. A flow of sixty barrels rewarded the energy and industry of this company, gave to Butler county her first paying well and demonstrated the fact that she possessed oil fields worth cultivating. In 1872, Robert Black purchased the lease and well for $4,000, and it continued a small producer until 1880.

The first well at Parker's Landing, known as Clarion Number 1, was pumped for the first time October 25, 1865, and yielded eighteen barrels a day down to 1869, when it became a twenty-five barrel producer. In July, 1869, there were twenty-five producing wells in the Parker's Landing oil field, yield-

ing 310 barrels daily. At the close of that month there were twenty-two wells rigging and eighteen wells drilling, so that the total in August was sixty-four. Before the close of August the old town of Lawrenceburg was invaded by the vanguard of the drillers, and many citizens of Butler went thither to share in the work and profits. Oil agreements were printed in the newspaper offices of Butler and everything pointed toward busy days. By the middle of November, 1869, there were 1,058 wells in the Parker and Lawrenceburg field. The first fire was reported November 21, when the *Enterprise Well*, above the Landing, was destroyed. It was the property of J. W. Christy, John M. Thompson, Allen Wilson, W. K. Potts and other Butler men. With the exception of the J. E. Brown well at Parker City, 879 feet above ocean level, and the Sulpher Water well on Thorn creek, 942 feet above ocean level, the well mouths ranged from 1,036 feet at the "Parsons" near Farrentown, to 1,490 feet above ocean level at the Columbia Number 3, on the Redick farm.

The Valley well at Church run, on Fullerton Parker's farm, was completed in January, 1870, for M. E. Adams, John Scott, John M. Thompson, George Purviance, B. C. Huselton and William McClung. The Barnes and Terrell well near by, and the new well on Bear creek, above its mouth, were completed also in January, 1870. Before the close of the month, a five-barrel well was struck at Martinsburg, and excitement existed on account of discoveries on Thorn creek. The Berg well, on the Farren farm, owned by S. D. Karns, Herman J. Berg, Dr. Bredin, J. C. Redick, Louis Roessing, Martin Riesenman, John Dougherty, Mrs. Stein and C. P. Lippert, and the Atlantic well in that neighborhood, owned by Patrick McBride and others, were reported in February, 1870.

The Thorn Creek Oil Company was organized February 2, 1870, with Harvey Osborn, president; Francis Laube, secretary; E. A. Helmbold, superintendent; E. F. Adderhold, treasurer; J. M. Dowler and H. T. Merkel, auditors, and R. M. Douthett and James Gribben, business managers. The "Maple Shade," near Risk village, 1,319 feet above ocean level; the Isabell, on Thorn creek; the "Walnut Shade," on the Fox farm, near Emlenton, and the "Church Run," on the Marshall farm, above the Valley well, came in in March, 1870. Then followed the "Golden Gate," owned by Butler men, and the "Shepard," near Lawrenceburg; the "Wyona," on the Farren farm, and the "Number 12," south of Bear creek, the "Northwest," the "Cataract," the "Eclipse," and others.

In April, 1870, oil was discovered on the Aaron Beery farm, in Middlesex township; the wells on the Anchor farm, near Fowler run, owned by James Sutton and other Butler county men; the "McClelland," on the Farren farm, owned by Dr. McClelland and the Karns Brothers; the "Youghiogheny," near Lawrenceburg, and the Smith and Stewart well on the Fowler farm, came in early in April. The Glade Run and Cherry Valley Oil Company was organized that month. The "Dingbat," near the old furnace; the "Hoover," and the "California," on Bear creek; the 300 barrel well at Brady's Bend, drilled 1,264 feet; the "Rush," the "Washington" and the "Turk and Shira," came in during the first half of 1870. In July, the "Cannon" well, on Great Bear creek; the "Dingbat" and the "McClintock," were promising properties. In August, the Parsons Brothers struck oil near Farrentown, on the Martinsburg road, their "Maggie," "Armstead"

and "Parsons" becoming fine producers. The "Millbrook," on lease Number 7, Conley farm, was owned by Dr. Guthrie and William Gill, of Butler; the "Estella," on the Logue farm, was owned by Dr. Cowden and Jacob Ziegler; while "Eudora, Number 2," on the Bailey farm, was owned by Dr. Cowden, S. H. Bailey and Newton, of Portersville. The "Nancy Adams," on the John B. Leonard farm, in Parker township, and the "Mullen," or "Glory Hole," were twenty barrel producers in October, 1870.

The McGee & Atwell well known as "Ida May," on the Farren farm; the "Oak" on the Robinson farm, owned by General Purviance, and the "Olive," on the same farm, came in October, 1870. In drilling the Cherry Valley well, in Venango township, down to 650 feet in November, 1870, the same sands were discovered as exist at Parker's Landing. The Wolf Creek Oil and Salt Testing Company, presided over by C. O. Kingsbury, of Centreville, began operations late in 1870. The Thorn Creek Oil Company had drilled to 800 feet, striking a heavy flow of gas.

The Wolf Creek well Number 1, drilled in 1870, for a Centreville syndicate, was abandoned at a little over 800 feet, the tools being stuck, the fishing tackle lost, and the heavy flow of gas driving back the workers. On one occasion a column of water was raised 100 feet above the derrick; so that Number 1, though a financial disappointment, was at that time, a phenomena worth the expense.

In 1871 the same company drilled at a point in the hollow, near the creek, two miles northwest of Centreville. After the drill passed through six feet of ferriferous limestone, slate, shale and sand were encountered down to 425 feet, where a thirty-five feet bed of sandstone was stuck. At 835 feet, a red rock eighty feet thick, was penetrated, then a shallow sandstone, and next a 231 feet bed of slate, with a show of oil at 1,080 feet. Grey sandstone was found at 1,132 to 1,152 feet, then ninety feet of slate, eighty feet of red slate and a 100 feet of black slate, brings the record down to 1,422 feet of the 1,423 penetrated. Beyond a slight flow of gas, this venture was only productive of geological knowledge.

Some years prior to the opening of the Bald Ridge oil field, or as early as 1870, a well was drilled on the Muller farm, near Zelienople, to a depth of 825 feet; but nothing further was done to develop this section until the eighties.

A man named Whann made a second attempt to find oil at Millerstown in 1870, but, in the language of the *Daily Sand Pump*, "he got no farther than to have the rig partly built, when a two-inch plank, falling on the head of the contractor, put a quietus on operations for two years."

The "Preston," the "Overly," the "Antwerp," and "Island King, Number 2," proved producers in January, 1871; in May, the Adam Ritzert well in Oakland township, drilled in 1866, showed the existence of oil and this discovery led many to predict that Butler county would yet prove an extensive oil field. Striking sand-rock near Buffalo furnace, at a depth of 1,400 feet, and the drilling of new wells round Martinsburg, in August, 1871, showed that the time for predicting was past and that oil reservoirs existed in many places throughout the county.

In October, 1871, the "Borland" well on the Robert Black farm; the "Bennett" on the Stone House farm, in Parker township; Badger & Karn's two wells

at Stone House; the "Heiner" on the Say farm; the "Lambing" on the Fletcher farm, and a new well on the Martin farm, marked the progress in the Martinsburg field. At that time the Thorn Creek well was down 1,345 feet, the last forty feet being in pebbly rock or stray sand.

The Campbell farm became the front of operations in November, 1871, when a sixty-five-barrel well responded to the drillers industry. Then the well on the adjoining Walker farm, which in May, 1872, was purchased by B. B. Campbell and Walker Brothers, became noted as a producer. These wells were really the beginnings of the village of Argyle. Within six years the R. D. Campbell farm and the A. L. Campbell farm were celebrated for at least a dozen of great wells, with openings from 1,156 to 1,171 feet above ocean level.

Early in the spring of 1872, A. W. McCollough completed the "Maple Shade," on the Widow Hutchison's farm in Parker township, just south of Bear creek. It started off at 100 barrels a day and for a time was known as the greatest producer south of the creek.

The "Lambing" well on the Sheakley farm, the "Lib," the "Walnut," the "Fannie," the "Collins Number 2," and the "Milford," on the Milford farm, and the wells on the Jamison farm were all producers in January, 1872. The Columbia Oil Company meeting success on the Redick farm and others on the Hutchison farm, such as the "Maple Shade," already mentioned, north of North Washington, pointed to the extension of the field. In February the Wilt farm, the Campbell farm, the Shepard farm, the Matthew Cannon tract, the Martin farm, and the lands around Martinsburg were literally invaded by the oil men and soon covered with rigs. James Say leased his 100 acres at $200 per acre and one-eighth royalty, while other farmers were equally fortunate in the possession of oil lands. In April the Lambings struck a 100-barrel well on the William Gibson farm near Fairview, and the McPherson well, also on that farm, proved a paying property. Around the new oil town of Argyle, of which A. L. Campbell may be called the father, land was sold from $500 to $1,000 per acre. The principal operators were the Lambing Brothers, B. B. and A. L. Campbell, J. B. Findley, Angell, McKinney & Nesbitt, and McPherson and Blaney.

In Cherry township, on John Smith's farm; in Washington township on the farms of David Stewart and Rumbaugh; in Clay township, on the J. H. Hindman farm; in Fairview township, on W. C. Campbell's farm; in Concord township, at Ralston's mill; in Donegal township, at Millerstown, and on the Forquer farm; at Boydstown; in Summit township, at James Stephenson's mill, and along Thorn creek, wells were being drilled and the scouts of the oil army were locating lands. Fairview made great advances; in April the "Fannie Jane" was struck, and in May, the village of Petrolia sprung up. On May 31, 1872, oil was found in the S. S. Jamison well, two miles north of Boydstown, the well extending down 1,085 feet to stray sand-rock. This was the first oil discovered on the Connoquenessing. In June, the "Bonny Brook," near the old Brinker mill, was drilled and many wells in the West Sunbury neighborhood were commenced. The burning of 800 barrels of oil, in tank on Bear creek, was one of the first big oil fires in the Butler field.

The McClymonds farm, now the site of Karns City, became famous as an

oil field in 1872. In December, 1871, the Cooper Brothers leased fifteen acres of land from Hugh P. McClymonds and fifteen acres from Samuel L. Riddle. The first well was located in the valley near the west line of McClymonds' farm, and was named the "Shasta." In June, 1872, it was producing 120 barrels a day. On May 29, S. D. Karns had leased for a bonus of $200 an acre and one-eighth oil royalty, the entire 214 acres of the McClymonds farm, the owner reserving the Cooper lease and fourteen acres surrounding his farm buildings. On June 1, Mr. Karns also leased on the same terms, 204 acres from Samuel L. Riddle, who reserved the lease given to Cooper Brothers, and ten acres about his farm buildings. Oil was then selling at four dollars a barrel. The new strike attracted great attention, and a fierce contention arose among the operators for the possession of the McClymonds farm. This was finally compromised and on June 18, 1872, McClymonds sold his farm for $60,000, reserving his farm buildings and the surface of fourteen acres. The purchasers were O. G. Emery, S. D. Karns, William Thompson, William Parker and John H. Haines. Soon afterwards, Karns City, named in honor of S. D. Karns, sprang up, and became the seat and center of the enterprise and excitement. The fields around the new town, as well as around Petrolia, Fairview, Millerstown and Boydstown, were filled with busy men.

The Morrison well, drilled on the farm of S. S. Jamison, north of Boydstown, by his son-in-law, David Morrison, came in on August 22, 1872, when a tremendous flow of oil and gas responded to the drill. Three hours later the rig caught fire and about 200 barrels of oil were consumed. By four o'clock in the evening a tank was in position and the estimated flow was about 700 barrels a day. This soon dropped to 300, then to 200, and by August 30, to 150 barrels. Greece City sprung up as if by magic, the surrounding country was soon dotted with derricks, and several gushers came in later. This was then believed to be a Third sand well, but later developments proved it to be the first Fourth sand well developed in Butler county. The *Oilman's Journal* of August 31, 1872, referred to the "large oil strike" near Boydstown. Clark Wilson, the editor, recognized the fact that the theories of "Uncle Jake" Ziegler concerning the Butler oil field were correct, and that the Morrison well should be regarded as the beginning of Butler county's new oil development.

On the Troutman farm, at Modoc City, a very fine well was struck, March 23, 1873, which also tapped the Fourth sand, though this fact was then unknown. So much has been said and written in regard to the discovery of this sand in the vicinity of Petrolia and Karns City, and so many conflicting claims made as to whom the honor is due, that we here give the opinion of Hon. A. L. Campbell, of Petrolia. In a letter written us on the subject, he says:

In the latter part of the summer of 1873, Foster Hindman, William Banks, Charles C. Stewart and John H. Gailey drilled a well on the Scotts heirs farm, near the corners of the McEleer and J. B. Campbell farms, west of Karns City, and when deep enough, as they thought, there was but little show of oil. Tack, Morehead & Company had finished Number 1, McEleer, near by where I was superintendent of the farm and part owner, and had kept a record of the stratas as the well progressed. Charles C. Stewart was around frequently when I took samples of the stratas, and he claimed that in their well they did not finish in the same sand as we had in McEleer, Number 1, which showed

for a fair producer. Gailey & Company concluded they were down and dry, all agreeing to that opinion except Mr. Stewart, and, on a proposition to drill deeper, Mr. Gailey refused to pay any more expense. Stewart and Banks came to my office at Argyle with their measurements and consulted my registry and the samples I had taken at Number 1, McEleer. From the calculations and investigations made that day, it was decided their well was not deep enough. Drilling was begun again, and before oil was obtained all the others had sold their interests to Stewart. After drilling to some depth, sixty-nine feet I think, *oil was struck in what afterwards was called the Fourth sand.* West of this well a short distance, we were drilling Number 2, McEleer, and soon were finished in the Fourth sand. We then pulled out Number 1, McEleer, and drilled her down. All three wells flowed largely. We paid $100 to each of our men to say nothing about Fourth sand, but it was not many days until Mr. Jennings and all others in the neighborhood began drilling their wells deeper. The man that first risked his money in the enterprise is entitled to the credit, and he was Charles C. Stewart, now of Brady township, Butler county, I believe.

Though there may be an honest difference of opinion as to whom credit is due for the discovery and first development of this sand, there is certainly no conflict as to the wonderful influence they had in stimulating the oil business. The Fourth sand fever raged throughout the district affected, and nearly every operator hurried on the work of deepening his old wells and drilling new ones. Around Petrolia, Karns City, Troutman, Modoc and Greece City, the excitement continued to grow, and perhaps there never were so many large wells struck in so short a period and limited an area. The autumn of 1873 and the year 1874 witnessed some suprising developments in the Fourth sand, and wells ranging from 100 to 4,000 barrels a day came in rapid succession.

In Parker township the "Long Range" well on the Anchor farm was struck August 16, 1872, and during the first week yielded forty barrels a day. Timblin, Wick & Conley, the owners, declared it to be the best well developed on that farm up to that period.

The first well in Washington township was a contemporary of the first at Greece City. Three months after striking sand, the owners thought of tubing it, when it yielded seven barrels a day. One hundred and fifty rods southwest of the old well another was drilled into a closer sand, which produced five barrels a day, or 1,400 barrels prior to its abandonment. On the David Shira farm, east of the Rumbaugh farm, a four-barrel well was struck by James Frazier, James Monroe and other drillers. A. Scheidemantle drilled a well on the Alfred Shira farm, and other parties one on the Alexander Clark farm and one on the D. F. Campbell farm. These were the pioneer developments in this township.

The Evans well, 2,600 feet above Buhl's bridge in Forward township, where a small creek enters the Connoquenessing, was drilled early in the seventies to a depth of 626 feet; but, beyond the knowledge of the strata obtained, the expenditure of time and labor was profitless.

The Wallace well on the Grant farm, owned by J. A. Sedwick, Thomas L. Wallace, Robert McCoy, B. Singerly, John Hines and Stephen Corbett was drilled into the Third sand, before the thirty days suspension, when a flow of 100 barrels per day was recorded. In October, 1872, it produced 100 barrels per day.

The well on the Denny lands in Winfield township was drilled in November, 1872, in the valley of Buffalo creek. David Morrison and Curtis Jamison,

who were connected with the older well on the Jamison farm, with Daniel Denny and William Stewart, were the projectors and owners.

Several wells in the Millerstown neighborhood were being drilled in the fall of 1872. The Preston-McKinney well, drilled to a depth of 1,600 feet, proved a dry one, while the Lincoln well on the McClymonds farm the Carpenter Brothers' well, the Brown & Stoughton well on the W. C. Adams farm, a new well on the Banks farm and Preston & Nesbitt's well on the Smith farm, proved to be fair producers. Near Fairview, Angell & Company's second well yielded 125 barrels a day, and near it, on the Wilson farm, Nesbitt's well proved profitable.

The Euresco Oil Company, composed of Dr. Findley, William Yates, Thomas McConnell, Sr., Dr. Taylor, E. S. Golden and others, began the development of the Peter Miller farm oil wells southeast of Petrolia, and of the McGarvey farm, one mile east of Petrolia, in December, 1872. A well on the Boyd farm, in Clearfield township, was commenced, and one on the Stephen McCue farm, across the line in Armstrong county, was completed.

Before the close of 1872, the following named wells were recognized producers: The Grace and Barton on the Widow Erwin's farm on Bear creek, the Adams and Parker on the John B. Campbell farm, the John Vanausdel well on the James Wilson farm between Fairview and Petrolia, the Stoughton, Brown, Bruce, McFarland and McQuistion wells on the Adams' farm, the Richard Jenning's well, the McCleary well, the William Morgan 300-barrel well on the W. A. Wilson farm, near Petrolia, the "Mary Ann" on the Riddle farm, the Dougherty well near Petrolia, the "Monitor" on the Fronsinger farm, the Preston well on the Widow Smith's farm near Petrolia, the well of Templeton & Foster on the Jamison farm, that on the Storey farm, one mile east of Buena Vista, and several others.

Early in January, 1873, a well at Bonny Brook was drilled to a depth of 1,040 feet, when a heavy flow of salt water was struck. On the J. B. Campbell farm, near Petrolia, a 500 barrel gusher appeared to supplement the old Morrison well, which was then yielding 175 barrels. There were nine producing wells on the Blaney farm, while on the Ashback farm, a number of drillers continued their labors on a new well. The Given's well, on the Sheakley farm, which for over a month was a marvelous producer, fell to six barrels in January. The Jones well on the Dixon Barclay farm, near Martinsburg, drilled over 1,400 feet, was non-productive; but dry wells were the exceptions in the field. The Spider well on the McCleary farm, between Petrolia and Fairview, five rods from the older Jennings well, introduced itself in February, 1873, as a 150 barrel producer. The Karns well, forty rods east of Karns City, was yielding 140 barrels per day in January and February, 1873, though experts had pronounced the venture to be too far east.

The oil firm of H. L. Taylor & Company, who began operations in Butler county in 1871, and owned 300 wells, among them "The Boss" of 1874, on the Parker farm near Criswell, which yielded 2,000 barrels a day, sold their forty producers in the Petrolia, Karns City and Millerstown fields, for $100,000. The "Old Divener" of 1873, which yielded 1,400 barrels a day at the beginning, and 700 barrels a day for a long period, was the cause of the Millerstown stampede.

The Bonny Brook well in Summit township, owned by Berg & Lambing, reached a depth of 1,500 feet in February, 1873, without striking oil.

The Donnelly & Butler well on Thomas Donnelly's farm, on Bear creek, in Parker township, was completed February 15, 1873, and yielded forty barrels per day, at first, increasing to seventy barrels and proving the leading well struck between the mouth of Bear creek and Martinsburg.

The wells on the McGrady and Boyd farms in Clearfield township were commenced in February, 1873.

The old Rumbaugh well, two miles northwest of North Washington, was drilled in 1873, and in March of that year struck oil at 1,265 to 1,365 feet, in a loose pebbly sand. For weeks it produced seven barrels per diem; but the price did not warrant the expense of freighting the product to Parker, and the well was abandoned after it was probed to a depth of 1,690 feet. In 1876 or 1877, Trumbull & Croll drilled west of the old well on the same farm, and found a four-barrel producer, the price then making a small well a valuable property. Drilling on the Thompson and Hilliard farms and along the south branch of Slippery Rock creek, merely showed dry holes.

The Shreve well on the Adam Stewart farm, Donegal township, was owned by A. W. McCollough, A. L. Campbell, Charles Hewens, and Kingsley & Shreve, the two last named being the contractors. It was the pioneer well in that section, and opened the famous "Millerstown District" in April, 1873. It yielded 130 barrels a day and was sold to to Clark & Timblin for $20,000. To that date must be credited the beginning of development in this rich oil field. The enterprise of Kingsley & Shreve was sharpened by the faith of Dr. J. Michael in the field, and to him, in great measure, is due the honor of discovery. The well on the Thorn farm, owned by McFarland & Company, the "Roadside" well on the Barnhart farm, by Parker, Thompson & Company, and the "Forquer" by James M. Lambing, came in in May, 1873, while southward were the "Greens" on the Johnson tract, the "Gillespie" operated by J. Burchfield, the Hemphill tract wells by McKinney, Gailey & Company, the wells on the Egbert lease and on the Widow Hemphill's farm, controlled by Duffy, McCandless, Stoughton and others, all tended to change Millerstown from a wayside village into a bustling oil town.

The Ziegler-Meylert well at Greece City struck Third sand on June, 7, 1873. The oil and gas, rushing forth, caught fire, the flames catching two industrious men—James Wherry and James Crowley—who received burns which caused the death of one that evening and the other next day.

The oil well at Butler, near the old distillery, was drilled in 1873 by Hart and Konkle, 1,750 feet, but the enterprising owners were unrewarded by the genii of the oil field. It proved the best gas well in the vicinity of Butler. Charles E. Hart, who kept the record, refers to a blood-red slate rock or munch chunk shale, extending from the 1,550 to the 1,750 feet level, but Andrew W. McCollough states that the red shale was not over fifteen feet in depth. When this well was completed and found to be unproductive, the owners offered it to Colonel Thompson and others for the cost of the casing. They refused the offer and thus lost one of the largest gas producers in the Butler field.

The Mead wells, numbered 1, 2 and 3, near St. Joe, on the Now farm, were drilled in 1875, to an average depth of 1,565 feet. The opening of Number 1 was 1,294 feet; of Number 2, 1,385 feet, and of Number 3, 1,390 feet above ocean level. The Bulger well, on the same farm, was opened at a point 1,368 feet above the ocean. At a depth of 345 feet ferriferous limestone was discovered, the first sand at 1,135 feet; the second sand at 1,270 feet; a stray third sand at 1,500 feet and the Third sand at 1,555 feet.

A well on the McClymonds farm finished December 4, 1875, for Mattison and McDonald, was opened at 1,244 feet above ocean level, and drilled to a depth of 1,490 feet, or twenty feet into the Fourth sand. The Third sand was found at 1,390 feet; the second at 1,165 feet, and the first at 750 feet. This well produced an amber-green colored oil at the rate of seventy-five barrels per day.

The three Woodward wells, also on the McClymonds farm, were drilled in 1875, for George G. Stage, J. R. Woodward and James Sheakley. One of the wells yielded 1,900 barrels a day and the others were good producers.

Ford well Number 1, at old Carbon Centre, yielded 100 barrels per day, when first opened in 1875, but declined to twenty-five barrels, though the drill did not go below the Third sand.

The Gibson and Ecock well on the Fronsinger farm opened about 1,382 feet above ocean level, struck a fifteen feet bed of limestone at a depth of 285 feet; mountain sand at 568 feet; first sand at 825 feet; second sand at 1,160 feet and oil sand rock at 1,402 feet, through which the drill penetrated sixteen feet, bringing the exploration to 1,418 feet, or thirty-six feet below ocean level. The record of this well, made by Edward Casey, is one of the most minute and precise records of a boring ever made in the oil field.

The Columbia Oil Company's well on the Redick farm, two miles northwest of Parker, in Allegheny township, was completed January 10, 1876, when the drill entered a pocket at 1,277 feet and dropped to 1,280. The elevations on this farm average 1,485 feet above the ocean, while the Third sand was found at a depth of 1,250 feet, extending twenty-seven feet from the soapstone to the slate bed, at 1,277 feet. The well yielded fifteen barrels per diem for some months, from the 1,259 feet level; but decreased to three and one-half barrels of green oil by August, 1876.

The year 1876 witnessed a crude oil advance from $1.55 to four dollars per barrel; saw the market threatened by the new 125 barrel well at Greece City, and beheld the consolidation of oil-refining interests and activity in every part of the field. During the year ending December 31, 1877, there were 1,002 wells completed in the Butler-Armstrong oil field, while 171 dry holes were struck, the total production being 9,904 barrels a day.

The "Ghost" well on the Mrs. Kaylor farm, drilled in 1878 by George H. Graham and Samuel Banks, near the east line of Fairview township, originated the Eastern Belt theory. The owners sold it at a good price; but the buyers made a poor bargain.

The Prentice well on the James Higgin's farm in Venango township, near the second coal bank, was drilled 1,600 feet, the drill passing through a thick

bed of limestone, which was found forty feet below the level of the coal bank. Oil was pumped, but not in sufficient quantity to pay expenses.

In the Six Points neighborhood many wells were drilled in 1877–78 In 1871, the pioneer well, on the Chamber's land, two miles east of Six Points, was drilled to sand, without obtaining oil. In the wells of 1878, a mountain sand, 200 feet deep, resting on a twenty-five feet loose-grained salt-water rock, was discovered, while the Third sand was fully 1,200 feet below the ferriferous limestone. The oil produced by the "fifty-foot" was lighter in color, but of a greater gravity, than that by the Third sand, which was decidedly green in color.

In July, 1880, Reiber & Huselton leased 780 acres in the Bald Ridge district, and steps were taken to drill a well at the intersection of the Angell "22½ degree line" on the Robert McKee farm, and the "Greece City line" near Bald Ridge Number 2. W. C. Neeley contracted to drill the proposed well at one dollar per foot and hold one-fourth of the thirty-two fifty-dollar shares of stock. Owing to the scarcity of water the location was changed to a point on the Smith farm, 1,100 feet south, and September 1, 1880, drilling commenced. Reaching a depth of 1,600 feet, Neeley complained, and the stockholders agreed to allow him five dollars per foot. At 1,620 feet oil was struck; but the boring was continued to the depth of 1,750 feet and the work was finished as a six barrel well, March 8, 1881. In April, 1881, the Bald Ridge Oil Company was incorporated, the stated capital being $16,000. In June, 1881, well Number 2, was commenced, and by October 1, reached 1,692 feet. After being shot, Number 2 became a sixteen-barrel well. In November, 1881, their Number 3 was drilled on the Crowe farm, in Forward township. On November 1, 1881, Simcox & Myers began drilling on the Hamil farm,—having already completed a well near Renfrew,—and, on March 20, 1882, struck a 100 barrel producer. Up to December 19, 1883, forty-seven wells were drilled in this field, of which thirty-seven were producing 642 barrels a day. Early in 1882, the McCalmont farm of 1,100 acres was purchased by Agnew & Egbert for $104,000; the Forest Oil Company purchased a tract from Simcox & Myers; A. Scheidemantle completed a well on the Weber farm in July, 1882; Yeagle & Campbell, on the Smith farm in August, 1883, and P. Smith finished a well about the same time.

The Bald Ridge Oil and Transportation Company was chartered May 24, 1881, the charter being signed by Governor Hoyt and Secretary Quay. The capital stock, $16,000, was divided into 320 shares of fifty dollars each, all of which were held by J. D. McJunkin, John S. Campbell, Ferd Reiber, S. H. Peirsol, W. D. Brandon, W. H. Hoffman, W. H. Ritter, R. P. Scott, G. W. Fleeger, John N. Patterson, D. A. Heck, H. A. Krug, Jr., George Krug, Henry Bauer, Philip Bauer, B. C. Huselton, M. Reiber, Sr., Harvey Colbert, H. Eitenmiller, Jacob Reiber, J. A. Hawk, O. D. Thompson, Simon Yetter, H. L. Westermann and W. C. Neeley, the last named being the holder of fifty shares. In August, 1882, they sold their leases, wells and equipment to Phillips Brothers for $160,000. After this sale the pipe line was extended south from Petrolia to the new field, and the homes of the farmers were invaded by speculators seeking leases of lands. About the same time, Simcox & Myers sold a half interest

in their Bald Ridge leases, for $75,000, to the Forest Oil Company and R. Jennings & Son.

This field may be said to have been really opened in the summer or fall of 1881 by the Simcox & Myers 100-barrel well and the Scheidemantle 600-barrel well. A year later, the first was producing eighteen barrels and the second thirty barrels; the Schmick, ten barrels, and Number 6, of the Bald Ridge Oil Company, forty barrels. In December, 1882, the Forest Oil Company completed a sixty-barrel well; the new Scheidemantle, on the Weber farm, was down 1,125 feet; the Forest Oil Company's two new wells were down 1,300 feet each; the Bald Ridge Oil Company had struck a great flow of gas and salt water at a depth of 1,200 feet; Charles Sullivan's well was down 1,250 feet; while the Phillips Brothers' well, on the Wallace farm, northeast of Bald Ridge, was down 1,450 feet.

In March, 1882, John Johnson, of Templeton, sold seventy acres at the junction of the Butler Branch and Pittsburg and Western railroads, for $6,000, the purchasers intending to establish a town at that point and drill for oil.

Early in the spring of 1882 the drillers on the Stewart farm, in Winfield township, struck the greatest gas vein discovered in the county down to that date. On the Mahood farm and on the W. Brown farm, wells were drilled in the fall of 1882. The well on the Weber farm, near Evans City, yielded over 2,000 barrels in the twelve days, ending August 9, 1882, and the field still continued to furnish surprises.

In December, 1883, a company leased 2,000 acres in Cranberry and Adams townships and adjoining counties, south of the Butler line, and, early in 1884, began drilling near the William Thieleman saw mill.

After the drilling and operation of the extensive oil belt, reaching from Parker's Landing to St. Joe, south of Millerstown ceased, operations for oil in this county were neglected in a large measure for McKean county, until 1881, when a small well was struck, about six miles southwest of Butler, in Penn township, in what became known as the Bald Ridge field. Thomas W. Phillips, who had operated for and produced oil on an extensive scale in what was known as the Bullion field, in Venango county, as the pioneer in that field, and who did not join in the general exodus to the McKean field, conceived the idea that oil in large quantity would be found near the Bald Ridge well, and, in 1881, began leasing on an extensive scale, southwest of Butler, on Connoquenessing and Thorn creeks. The first wells he drilled were not large, but the character of the wells and the rock in which they were found confirmed his theory that a rich deposit was near, and on August 16, 1884, he was rewarded by striking a well on the Bartley farm, which when fully completed, proved to be the largest well found down to that time. It began producing at forty barrels an hour. By deeper drilling it increased to 180 barrels per hour, and as its greatest day's production flowed fully four thousand barrels. This well made a great record as a prolific producer. The striking of this well created a great excitement and led to immediate and extensive operations in this field by Mr. Phillips and others and the total production of the field soon reached 16,000 barrels per day. Special excursion trains were run from Pittsburg and other places to the well.

The Semple, Boyd and Armstrong, Number 2, on the Marshall farm, the greatest gusher recorded in the country, down to 1884, was drilled through the sand, October 25, 1884; but owing to the quantity of salt water present, it made no show of oil. The owners did not expect much from this part of the field so that the flow of water was not disappointing to them. They refused an offer for the well from Mr. Phillips and went right along with their work. When the well was shot, it began flowing at the rate of from 400 to 500 barrels per hour, and, for six hours, the want of faith on the part of the owners was punished by the loss of over 2,400 barrels, which flowed over the ground. It is said that, at one time during that day, it was flowing at least 500 barrels an hour, or 12,000 barrels a day, but there were only saved from the production 7,500 barrels. A safe estimate of one day's production of this great Thorn creek well is from 9,000 to 10,000 barrels. Its decrease was gradual but decided; so that when it fell to the 500-barrel a day level, the men who knew it in its imperial days, began to look upon it as a mere ordinary well, scarce worth consideration.

The shooting of the Semple, Boyd & Armstrong well Number 2, on October 27, 1884, near the brick school-house and the telegraph offices in the Thorn creek field, was a scene worthy of the days of the Irish Druids or of the eastern fire-worshippers. In Taylor's oil work for 1884, it is thus described:

When the shot took effect and the barren rock, as if smitten with the rod of Moses, poured forth its torrent of oil, it was such a magnificent and awful spectacle that no painter's brush or poet's pen could do it justice. Men familiar with the wonderful sights of the oil country were struck dumb with astonishment, as they gazed upon the mighty display of Nature's forces. There was no sudden reaction after the torpedo was exploded. A column of water rose eight or ten feet and then fell back again and some time elapsed before the force of the explosion emptied the hole and the burnt glycerine, mud and sand rushed up in the derrick in a black stream; the blackness gradually changed to yellow; then, with a mighty roar, the gas burst forth with a deafening noise; it was like the thunderbolt set free. For a moment the cloud of gas hid the derrick from sight and then, as this cleared away, a solid, golden column, a half foot in diameter, shot from the derrick floor eighty feet through the air till it broke in fragments on its crown pulley and fell in a shower of yellow rain for rods around. For over an hour that grand column of oil, rushing swifter than any torrent and straight as a mountain pine, united derrick, floor and top. In a few minutes the ground was covered several inches deep with petroleum; the branches of the oak trees were like huge yellow plumes, and a stream as large as a man's body rushed down the hill to the road, where it filled the space beneath the small bridge at that place and, continuing down the hill, spread out upon the flats where the Johnson well is. In two hours these flats were covered with a flood of oil, the hillside was as if a yellow freshet had passed over it, heavy clouds of gas almost obscuring the derrick, hung low in the woods, and still that mighty rush of oil continued. Some of those who witnessed it, estimated the well to be flowing 500 barrels per hour. Dams were built across the stream, that its production might be estimated; but the dams overflowed and were swept away before they could be completed. People living along Thorn creek packed their household goods and fled to the hillsides; the pump station, one and one-half miles down the creek, had to extinguish its fires that night on account of the gas and all fires around the district were put out. It was literally a flood of oil. It was estimated that the production was 10,000 barrels the first twenty-four hours. The foreman, endeavoring to get the tools into the well, was overcome by gas and fell under the bull-wheels; though rescued immediately and medical aid procured he remained unconscious for two hours. Several men volunteered to undertake the job of shutting in the largest well ever struck in the oil region; the packer for the oil-saver was tied on the

bull-wheel shaft, the tools placed over the hole and run in, but the pressure of the solid stream of oil against it, prevented it going lower, even with the suspended weight of the two thousand pound tools. The addition of 1,000 pounds overcame the force, when the cap was fitted, the well closed, the casing connected and the tubing lines laid to the tanks.

The enterprise of the Phillips Brothers in drilling six new wells on the Bartley farm and also on the Dodds farm, was noticeable in November, 1884. In the last week of October the Armstrong Number 2, on the Marshall farm, which began with a phenomenal production created a furore in oil circles. On November 10th, it was flowing at the rate of 102 barrels an hour, and produced 75,000 barrels within the three weeks ending November 9, 1884. The Christie Brothers had eight wells; while Boyd & Semple, Conner & Fishel, Greenlee & Company, Gibson & Company, Fisher Brothers, Boyd & Company, Lappe & Company, and smaller operators were engaged in developing the field. By December 1, there were twenty-four wells completed, including three dry ones, on the Wallace, Marshall, Bartley, Dodds, Henderson, Brown and Weber farms, while twenty-nine new wells were commenced on these farms, as well as on the Patterson, McCandless, McCormick, Kennedy, and adjoining lands. The Fisher Oil Company began operations on the McJunkin farm; C. A. Eliason on the Liebler farm; Showalter & Hartman in rear of the Butler fair grounds, and, in all directions, the Bald Ridge field was extended.

The well on the Williamson Bartley farm reached fourth sand, October 11, 1884, and began at forty barrels per hour. On the 13th the drill was answered by a 150-barrel flow, and on the 14th it was yielding 250 barrels an hour, or 6,000 a day. Henderson W., C. G., and Thomas G. Christie were the owners, having leased twenty-eight or thirty acres adjoining the great oil lease of the Phillips Brothers.

The great McBride well in the Bald Ridge field, was shot December 12, 1884, when a flow of 200 barrels an hour followed the torpedo. A flow of salt water, increasing in force until the stream reached far above the derrick, presaged the coming flow of petroleum, and the telegraph carried the tidings of a new gusher to the great oil markets of the country. Before the close of the month the Producers' Association purchased the leases of McBride & Campbell, Christie Brothers and Phillips & Simpson.

The "Grandmother," a mile west of Saxonburg, was drilled in 1884 to a depth of 1,768 feet, for Bolard, Greenlee and Smith. It became a great gusher and was the foundation of Golden City.

The uncertainties of the oil field were made clear in August, 1885, when the once busy towns of Phillips City and McBride City fell into decay and Hooks City, in Parker township, began to boom. In the spring of that year, the Hooks Brothers drilled a well on the Kelly farm. They did not find sand in the producing rock; but found oil in the boulder rock, which, on being torpedoed, became a 100-barrel well. By the beginning of August, 1885, there were fourteen wells at Hooks City, yielding 500 barrels. The depth to the sand was found to be 1,300 feet, and the cost of a well not more than $2,500. On the Daubenspeck, Smith, R. H. Campbell, and Cannon farms, prospectors were at work.

At the close of September, 1885, the Ott farm, east of Millerstown, was the most active place, the Westermann & Company's well being found to be a 100 barrel producer. On the O'Brien farm and the Joseph Hartman farm, drillers were busy and the Millerstown field was assuming some of the importance of earlier days. Owen Brady began developments southeast of Millerstown about this time

The shooting of the Conners & Fishel well on the Mangel farm, in the Thorn creek field took place May 17, 1885, but no oil answered the effort. The well was then cased to shut off the salt water, tubing and sucker rods were inserted, and for a few days salt water was pumped. On May 21, oil began to flow at intervals through the casing and shortly after a flow of sixty-five barrels per hour was recorded. It became a thousand-barrel well. The Phillips Number 1, on the Bartley farm was yielding, 2,000 barrels a month.

In June, 1885, there were 147 producing wells in the Thorn Creek field, among them being the Greenlee Number 2 and 4, 105 barrels a day; Connors & Fishel, 120 barrels; McBride Number 3, 120 barrels; Murphy Number 5, sixty barrels; Murphy Number 4, ninety-five barrels; Markham, ninety-two barrels; Kelly & Company's well, thirty-six barrels and McBride's Number 2, forty-five barrels. The Armstrong Number 1, was still yielding about 1,000 barrels per month, while near Whitestown, a well was drilled to a depth of 1,700 feet, without a show of oil. At the close of July, 1885, the decrease in production of the Thorn creek field was noticeable, the total being 2,800 barrels a day.

The Leidecker well or "Midnight Mystery," reached its most guarded stage September 10, 1885, having been then closely housed for fully twenty-one days. Scouts could not learn whether this new well in the Winfield district was a a gusher or dry-hole, but later found it was a small producer. A week later this mystery of Rough run, yielded thirty-five barrels in nineteen minutes, the oil being clear amber of a gravity of fifty-four degrees. Many tracts were leased in the new field and extraordinary prices paid for lands by the Phillips, Fishers and other operators.

In November, 1885, a well was drilled in Middlesex township, for Dr. McCandless, Charles Neeley and others—following the example set on the Mahan farm—which is to-day a small producer. The Pittsburg Producers' Company's well on the John Balfour farm, in Adams township, reached a depth of 1,450 feet, in November, 1885, when an amber oil began to flow. One of the owners forgetting the danger of fire, struck a match and caused an explosion of gas which inflicted severe burns on several visitors.

In 1885, the well on the William Mayer farm in Brady township, was drilled, for John Phillips, to a depth of about 1,400 feet. It was a dry hole, but produced a small supply of gas.

Early in 1886, Simcox & Myers leased a tract of 1,000 acres in Centre township and began drilling a well on the John Byer's farm.

The Extension Oil Company, composed of R. B. Taylor, O. K. Waldron, Loyal S. McJunkin, W. P. Roessing, J. A. McMarlin and others, drilled a well on the W. J. Welsh farm, in Jefferson township, in May, 1886, and found oil to

the extent of 100 barrels a day, for a short period, and afterward struck good producers on that farm and others.

Thomas W. Phillips, thinking the belt from Thorn creek would extend nearly east and west, leased a large body of land embracing about fifteen thousand acres extending east to the Armstrong county line, drilled wells to test his theory and was rewarded, after the end of the Thorn creek extension was reached, by finding only small wells. Retaining this body of leases when the Thorn creek, field began to wane, he returned and sought for a southwest extension of this field, and, in August, 1886, struck a well on the Critchlow farm which produced 125 barrels a day, and opened up the Glade Run field. This deposit increased in richness to the southwest, and in 1887 he struck a nnmber of wells producing over 100 barrels per hour. His largest month's production in this field averaged about six thousand barrels per day, and his production that year from this and other fields reached 1,100,000 barrels, notwithstanding half of his production was "shut in" for the last two months of the year. The number of his wells in this field reached 125, and these wells with about 7,500 acres in leases he sold in June, 1890, and then turned his attention to the development of the large body of leases which he retained east of Thorn creek. In that year, in this field, he obtained some fairly paying wells and in January, 1891, struck a well on the Fisher farm, north of Jefferson Centre, which flowed 185 barrels per hour, and after obtaining a number of good wells to the north-east in July, 1892, something over a mile from the Fisher farm well, struck a well on the Wolfe farm, which started flowing at forty barrels an hour and by deeper drilling produced 125 barrels an hour. The following month, he drilled in a well on the Barr farm adjoining, which began flowing at fifty barrels an hour. In June, 1893, he struck a well on the Eichenlaub farm, near Herman Station—a mile and a half northeast of the wells on the Wolfe and Barr farms,—which produced forty barrels an hour. In this field and in the McCalmont—where he owns a tract of 1,000 acres in fee—Brownsdale and other fields of this county, he has drilled, since the summer of 1890, and now owns and operates about 100 oil wells, having a very large production and also a number of gas wells.

The Glade Run field may be said to have been opened in 1886, as a southwestern extension of the Thorn Creek field, when the 125-barrel well on the Critchlow farm was completed by Mr. Phillips. Since the acquisition of the field by the Forest Oil Company, in 1890, it has shown its wonderful productiveness, and has become a veritable oil center. Great wells followed the Critchlow, some of which are said to have produced over 100 barrels per hour. It was the most interesting of the new fields of Butler county, at the close of 1886. When the Lappe well on the Boehm farm, one-seventh of a mile west of the railroad tunnel, was completed, it was known that there existed at least fifty-seven feet of sand. The wells on the Critchlow, Spithaler, Heid, Markel, Widow Croft and other farms followed, some of which produced 350 barrels a day.

The phenomena of the Reibold field in 1887, occurred on September 14, when the Boehm well Number 6, was in the sand. About the middle of the afternoon the well yielded ten barrels an hour, when the drill was twenty-four feet in the sand, six barrels of which came from the Hundred Foot. At three o'clock,

a flow of 120 barrels an hour was recorded, and at five minutes past three, four feet of screw had been "let out," when the force of the flow lifted the tools, the temper screw striking the beam. At forty minutes past three, the well was yielding 140 barrels an hour. This well is 600 feet west of Number 5, which was producing 85 barrels per hour when Number 6 was commenced. Peiffer's Number 2, Coast & Company's Number 2, Root & Johnson's Number 4 and 5, and the Phillips wells were producing then about 9,000 barrels a day, seven-ninths of which represented the yield of the Phillips wells. On the Brown farm, a mile and a half west of the Slator farm, seventy-two feet of sand marked the Leidecker well.

The dry hole on the Riott farm, near Herman, was drilled in 1886 to a depth of 2,641 feet.

The development of October, 1887, on the Henry Lonitz farm, one and one-half miles west of Saxonburg, was one of the immense surprises of the oil-field. The first well on the farm, completed September 1, 1887, for Bolard, Smith & Greenlee, yielded at most, sixty barrels per diem. Golden & McBride's well, completed in October, 1887, which yielded 200 barrels, and then Bolard, Smith & Greenlee's gusher Number 2, with its 2,500 barrels a day, and a depth of 1,767 feet, came to electrify oil men. By November the 18th it resolved itself into a fifty-barrel well.

The Stage development on the Nancy Adams farm, in 1887, was the first extension of the Hundred Foot field up Glade run and the first demonstration of how to handle water wells. The first, known as the great water well, is now being controlled.

The mystery of Albert and Morrison, on H. D. Thompson's farm in Centre township, won much attention in June, 1887, when it was learned that, on striking sand, the hole filled up to a depth of about 600 feet with oil. It was a hope well for Centre township.

The principal developments in Butler county in 1892 were confined to Jefferson, Cranberry, Lancaster and Penn townships, the Brownsdale field being opened in the last named township, while the Phillips well, hereafter mentioned, created new hopes. The discovery of oil in this field led many leaseholders to examine their leases, and as nearly the whole field was covered by agreements, it followed that claims had to be introduced into the courts for settlement. In January, 1893, the field yielded 753 barrels every twenty-four hours, the wells being the Johnston, Numbers 1, 2 and 3; Susan Anderson, Numbers 1, 2 and 3; Mrs. Blair, Numbers 1 and 2; Marsh, Number 1; the Critchlow and the Warner; Heckert, S. Thompson, William Thompson, Numbers 1 and 2; Cowan and Mary Cowan; the Beers & McKee well on the Cowan farm, and other wells, were promising producers.

The Sutton well, on the Hemphill farm at Zelienople, completed in November, 1891, was yielding twenty-five barrels a day. It was considered the index to an extension of that pool. The Niece well on the Cunningham farm was a 400-barrel producer.

Henshaw & Co.'s Barclay well, a half mile southwest of the Ripper farm

J. N. Phillips

pool, was yielding forty barrels in November, 1891, being then considered the largest well ever struck in the Muddy Creek field.

The production of the Harmony and Zelienople fields January 20, 1892, was no less than 5,000 barrels a day, with twenty-one strings of tools running and eight new rigs. The O'Donnell well, five miles southwest of Zelienople; Beggs' Number 1, on the Knauff farm; Cunningham's, on the Island; Patterson's Number 1, on the Horne farm; McKinney Oil Company's Number 1, on the Fanker farm, and other less pretentious wells, testified to the fact that Butler county could supply new pools at the will of the operators. In what is specifically known as the Harmony field, Golden & Company's Number 3, on the Schiever farm, finished in November, 1891, was making 400 barrels a day early in January, 1892, while their Number 2 showed a record of 250 barrels. The Evans City Oil Company and Kennedy & Company's wells, on the Eichholz farm, were also fair producers.

In 1893, the Garvin district, south of Evans City, showed that the enterprise of the driller was not sleeping. In Adams township, on the R. J. Conly farm, a well, which was abandoned in 1890, was cleaned out for Burk & Company in September, 1893. Gibson and Gahagan's well on the Robert Anderson farm, was drilled through the "Hundred-foot" to a lower sand in September, 1893, but without success in either the Third or Fourth sand. A dry hole was found on the Wagner farm in the Brownsdale field, about the same time; while the wells of T. W. Phillips and the McCalmont wells proved to be fair producers. In Washington township, new wells were drilled on the Alexander Bell, R. O. Shiva, George Meals and Samuel Shira farms. A show of 100 barrels was made by the Bell Brothers' well from ten feet of stray sand. The Forest Oil Company worked an extension of the old Petersville "Hundred-foot" field and engaged also in new enterprises at Mars station. The well of 1892, on the Reiber farm, and the Reiber & Bradner on the Knauff lands, northwest of the Thompson farm, were fair producers.

In October, 1893, the Grocer's Oil Company, Stewart & Company and Matthew Bowers had fair prospects on the Sanderson and the Clymer lands, east of Greece City; while Charles Haslett drilled on the Jacob Schiever farm, a mile south of Whitestown, with a hope of finding the northern outlet of the "Hundred-foot" field, without success. In the vicinity of Hendersonville, on the E. Goehring farm, P. C. Frederick struck a fair producer. On the Byers farm, east of Millerstown, and on the Pontius farm, new wells were completed.

The Tebay well, near North Washington, two miles in advance of developments and in a line with the old field of Byrom Centre, was completed in December and proved a paying one. Purviance & Company's well on the Shorts farm in Connoquenessing, a half mile from the first well drilled some years ago by the Bald Ridge Company; the new wells on the Eichenlaub and Oertell farms at Herman, drilled by the Phillips Company; with the ventures in Concord township and on the William Polhemus farm, in Centre township, form strong evidences of the recuperative power of the Butler field and of the spirit of enterprise which rules her oil men.

The Brownsdale field in the Hundred Foot district is one of the best pro-

ducing territories of later years. It takes its name from the hamlet of Brownsdale in Penn township. Many of the leading oil operators in the county are interested in this field, the wells of which continue to maintain a good average production. Its development southeastward and the successful outcome of Reiber & Bradner's venture in Middlesex township in 1893–94, in what is locally called the Cooperstown field, brought this territory into wide prominence. After a long and continuous effort, under very discouraging conditions, this firm developed a rich field on their lease in that township for which it is said they were offered in September, 1894, the sum of $250,000, which they refused. This fact illustrates the bonanza that sometimes falls to the lucky operator and is one of the accidents of the producing business. Scores of operators flocked into this territory and by October, 1894, the quiet village of Cooperstown exhibited the boom and activity of oil towns of bygone years. Operations spread into Adams township, where some fine wells were developed and the most sanguine expectations of operators more than realized.

The well completed January 7, 1894, on the Widow Brown farm in the Brownsdale field, reached a depth of 2,750 feet, only to prove a dry hole. At 2,675 feet the Speechley sand of the Venango group, was struck, with a show of oil and gas. A red sand was also explored for the first time in this field.

The deepest producer in the county is the McJunkin-Brandon well, drilled in January, 1894, on the Campbell heirs farm, in the Brownsdale field, to a depth of 2,005 feet. The drill was in the Fourth sand at that depth and the well was producing about 120 barrels a day. It proved a revelation in the Pennsylvania field.

The Fisher Oil Company's well, Number 8, on the Eichenlaub farm, the Steichner northward, on the Leech farm, and the Fisher Oil Company's Number 3, on the John Smith farm, all creations of March, 1894, point out possibilities undreamed of even in 1893. This old company has been a long time in the field, but still finds wells worthy of its enterprise.

The production of crude petroleum in Pennsylvania, including 7,055,000 barrels in the Allegany county (New York) field, from the beginning of the industry down to December 31, 1882, was 216,083,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each. Of this the Butler-Armstrong field gave 84,000 barrels down to the close of 1869 and 39,934,000 barrels down to the close of 1882. The production of this field in 1865 was 1,000 barrels; in 1866, 5,000; in 1867, 8,000; in 1868, 25,000; in 1869, 45,000; in 1870, 900,000; in 1871, 1,100,000; in 1872, 1,700,000; in 1873, 4,400,000; in 1874, 5,200,000; in 1875, 4,650,000; in 1876, 4,700,000; in 1877, 5,500,000; in 1878, 4,500,000; in 1879, 2,800,000; in 1880, 1,700,000; in 1881, 1,400,000 and in 1882, 1,300,000 barrels. The returns of production, given in the Tenth Census, show the total, down to December 31, 1880, at 37,342,978 barrels. The average production of the county, from the beginning of 1883 to the close of 1894, has been 10,000 barrels a day, or about 3,600,000 barrels a year.

The average price of pipe line certificates from 1865 to 1892 is given as follows: In 1865, $6.59; 1866, $3.74; 1867, $2.41; 1868, $3.62; 1869, $5.63; 1870, $3.84; 1871, $4.47; 1872, $3.95; 1873, $1.73; 1874, $1.18; 1875, $1.25; 1876,

$2.51; 1877, $2.39; 1878, $1.16; 1879, 88 cents; 1880, 94⅛ cents; 1881, 85¼ cents; 1882, 78⅝ cents; 1883, $1.06¾; 1884, 83¾ cents; 1885, 88½ cents; 1886, 71¼ cents; 1887, 96⅝ cents; 1888, 87 cents; 1889, 94 cents; 1890, 86½ cents; 1891, 96¾ cents, and 1892, 55 cents. The price of oil in 1893 ranged from 58 cents to 80 cents; while in 1894 it reached a higher point than at any time for four years, with bright prospects for a still further advance.

The Union Pipe Line Company extended their branch from Parker to the Stone House farm in the "Seventies," and thence to Argyle in the fall of 1871, and subsequently to each of the fields in this county. It was afterward known as the "Empire Line."

The Fairview Pipe Line Company was organized in 1872, with Messrs. Satterfield, Vandergrift, Taylor and Forman, members. A line was built to East Brady and before it merged into the United Pipe Lines Association, built other lines.

The Butler Pipe Line was completed early in January, 1873, from Greece City to the tanks near Parker, and inaugurated by William Parker. The time for the first run of oil from the wells above Boydstown to the receiving tanks was five hours and thirty-five minutes.

The Allen & McConnell Pipe Line, from the Grant farm to Parker, was completed in February, 1873.

The United Pipe Lines Association, first known as the Fairview Pipe Line, was organized by J. J. Vandergrift and George V. Forman and incorporated April 29, 1874. Into it were subsequently merged the Antwerp, Oil City, Clarion, Union or Empire, Conduit, Karns, Grant, Pennsylvania, Relief, the Clarion and McKean branch of the American Transfer, the Prentiss, the Olean, the Union Oil at Clarendon, the McCalmont, and others.

The first trunk line was placed in 1875 from Carbon Centre, in Butler county, to Brilliant, near Pittsburg, a four-inch pipe being used. The line from Bear creek, in this county, to the first pumping station at Hilliards—a six-inch pipe, and that from Hilliards to Cleveland—a five-inch pipe—making 110.79 miles, followed the construction of the Carbon Centre line. The McKean and Philadelphia, 234.88 miles, with Baltimore branch, 65.80 miles; the Olean and Buffalo, 56 miles; the Olean and New York, 762.01 miles; the Rexford and Bayonne, New Jersey, 283.75 miles; the Morgantown, West-Virginia, and Philadelphia, 364.29 miles; the Mellon from Greggs to Linwood, 267 miles, and the United States Pipe Line from Titusville to Athens, 360 miles, constituted the National Transit Company until the new name was adopted.

In the fall of 1885, the National Transit Company offered ten cents per barrel above the market price for Butler county oil. This liberality on the part of the Transit Company was credited to the fact that the Pittsburg Pipe Line Company was taking away the immense product of the Thorn Creek and Bald Ridge fields. From 1873 to 1878, when the Standard people had stern competitors, producers received good prices; but so soon as competition was removed, the price fell.

The United States Pipe Line Company, or Producers' Line, organized in 1892, began the transportation of petroleum through pipes early in 1893. This

company was the first to prove the fallacy of the idea that refined oil lost its color when sent through iron pipes in hot weather. Since July, 1893, the company has transported millions of gallons through their iron lines to the seaboard with satisfactory results.

The Producers' and Refiners' Pipe Line Company, organized in 1892, following the organization of the Producers' Oil Company, constructed new lines into the Butler fields in 1892 and 1893, and entered into actual competition with the National Transit Company.

Ike McBride and Sheriff Hoffman, with another operator, built a rig many years ago on Rough run, near the White & Company wells of 1893. At the wrong moment the third party objected to further expenditures, and the venture ended there. Shortly after McBride started a well in the Bald Ridge field, lost the tools, incurred an expense of about $6,000, and found a six-barrel well; while in sight of the derrick, the great Phillips gusher was subsequently drilled. The White well, on the James Campbell farm, was struck in the Third sand May 9, 1893, when the oil flowed with great force. The territory was previously known as the Hundred-Foot, this being the first Third sand encountered. Many other instances might be adduced of the uncertainties of the oil field and examples given of how a few experts in the business have devoted half a life-time to the exploration of a string of dry holes, others to a chase after new developments, and others—the oil dreamers, to visions of oily oceans waiting to be tapped.

The pumper is by no means the sleepy fellow one would picture him. He is an inventive genius, and possesses some rude sense of music. To make his life endurable, the pumper has made steam his advance guard or picket line; for, with steam, he has arranged a signal for each well in his charge, a signal as true as that given by nature to the infant to notify the mother of its wants. These signals are of several tones and are as familiar to the pumper as are the notes of the caged canaries to their owner. One says "toothache," "toothache," day in and day out, so long as steam is supplied. The strength or feebleness of the song announces to the pumper what is being done in some distant part of the field. Another signal for another well is pitched in some higher or lower key, to sound another word, and thus, as the calls of the cuckoo tell of the meadows in the summer and fall, so do these tell-tale words of steam speak of producing oil fields and watchful pumpers. Prior to the adoption of this system, pumpers had to be as lively as lamp-lighters. Their travels, too, were attended with danger; for it is related that an experienced pumper visited a well near Fairview one night, and, stretching forward his lantern to make observations, fired the escaping gas and this, in turn, fired the tanks, resulting in the destruction of thousands of barrels of oil.

The part taken by the torpedo in oil well operations should not be overlooked. In 1862, Col. E. A. L. Roberts conceived the idea and in November, 1864, appled for a patent. On January 2, 1865, Roberts attempted to test the torpedo at Titusville, but not until the 21st did Captain Mills permit him to make a trial. The result confirmed his own opinion of the invention, for the "Ladies' Well," answered by an immense flow of oil and parafine. Later trials were even more satisfactory and the inventor's fortune was assured. When the

United States Supreme Court was subsequently asked to confirm his claims, his petition was granted, and in the decision the following particulars relating to the torpedo were contained:

The patent consists in sinking to the bottom of the well, or to that portion of it which passes through the oil-bearing rock, a water-tight flask containing gunpowder or other powerful explosive material, the flask being a little less in diameter than the diameter of the bore, to enable it to slide down easily. This torpedo or flask is so constructed that its contents may be ignited either by caps with a weight falling on them or by fulminating powder placed so that it can be exploded by a movable wire or by electricity, or by any of the known means used for exploding shells, torpedoes or cartridges under water. When the flask has been sunk to the desired position, the well is filled with water, if not already filled, thus making a water tamping and confining the effects of the explosion to the rock in the immediate vicinity of the flask, and leaving other parts of the rock surrounding the well not materially affected. The contents of the flask are then exploded by the means above mentioned, and, as the evidence showed, with the result in most cases of increasing the flow of oil very largely. The theory of the inventor is that petroleum, or oil taken from the well is, before it is removed, contained in seams or crevices, usually in the second or third stratum of sandstone or other rock abounding in the oil regions. These seams or crevices being of different dimensions and irregularly located, a well sunk through the oil-bearing rock may not touch any of them, and thus may obtain no oil, though it may pass very near the crevices; or it may in its passage downward touch only small seams or make small apertures into the neighboring crevices containing oil; in either of which cases the seams or apertures are liable to become clogged by substances in the well or oil. The torpedo breaks through these obstructions and permits the oil to reach the well.

The system of "pooling oil" was observed throughout the various fields in the fall of 1872, the object being to keep crude oil up to a stated price, which would leave a profit to the producers. The well owners designated tanks in which the oil could be stored, and the council kept their agent posted on the quantity ready for shipment. The first lot of oil tanked was shipped on the first order, the payment therefor was lodged to the credit of the owner in a designated bank, and there he could present his certificate and draw the money. At that time oil was selling at $4.50 per barrel. The shut-down of October, 1872, left 4,000 wells idle, and removed from competition with the producer no less than 800,000 barrels of oil in stock and 500,000 barrels of non-production. This movement checked the designs of refiners for the time; but they reorganized and, purchasing a charter from the Pennsylvania Legislature, made a second attempt to control the market. The action of S. D. Karns, James M. Lambing and other members of the Producers' Council of the second district, checkmated the refiners again; for, in December, 1872, the Union agreed not to start new wells until March 1, 1873, and to urge the unions in the first and third districts to follow their example.

In the earlier days, before invention, skill and experience had brought the work to its present perfection, the drilling of an oil well was a costly undertaking, sometimes involving an expenditure of upwards of $10,000. Carll, the well known geologist, gives figures showing the cost to be nearly ten dollars a foot in 1865, and about $5.75 a foot in 1872. These estimates are regarded as excessive, and much above the average cost of wells in the Butler field. The records of 1889 make the following showing: For rigs, about $300 per well; labor drilling

about $500; boiler and engine, about $500; pulleys, ropes, etc., about seventy-five dollars; casing and tubing about $400, a total of about $1,775. While many wells in the Butler field have been kept down to the total given, a greater number cost in the neighborhood of $2,500, and several exceed the $4,000 mark.

In January, 1873, when the price of oil fell to $2.35, or $2.10 below the current price on November 15, 1872, one of the drillers wrote eight verses on the condition of the market, one of which is as follows:

I've niver known the likes, bedad,
Since ile was struck before,
That you and all the children had
Sthamps plenty by the schor.
But now the very divil's to pay,
Wid workin' men and all,
For ile's increasin' every day
An shure the price must fall.

There have been only two or three mysteries, in this county, each of them unimportant, so far as the oil market was concerned; but interesting, locally, as novelties in the field. The surprises of the field have, however, compensated for the want of many interesting mysteries, and, better still, taught the geologist and the driller to be careful in expressing opinions. The history of the wells is really a history of accidents; for, in thousands of cases dry holes have been found within a few rods of famous producers, and famous producers have been found here in fields which were not considered worth exploring, until the operators grew tired of other fields. Prophets of decay have been in the field since its beginning, yet oil wells multiply and every day sees some new venture rewarded by production. Butler is not now the field it was in 1877; but it is questionable, if the same prices reigned now as then, her celebrated oil men would not raise the production to the figures of that year. Old operators have faith in the field, and one of them gives, very concisely, the following opinion of the prophets who have expressed their ideas since 1865:

They have been predicting the failure of the supply periodically for twenty-five years. At one time there was a line drawn north of Tidioute, where the oil rock ran to the surface, and a line in Butler county near the south line of the county, where the rock dipped so much that it would be below sea level and would only produce salt water. An estimate was made of the oil that had been taken out and of the amount still remaining in the rock that could be taken out. The production since that time has far exceeded the estimate. Subsequently the great Bradford field, many miles to the north, and Allegheny county, Washington county, in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio to the south were opened up. This prediction was as far from the facts as many of the predictions that have been made in recent years in regard to the production of natural gas.

Indeed, it may be said that no man knows the origin of this fluid, no one knows the source of supply or fountain head, and no one can tell but greater oil springs than the "Phillips," or the "Armstrong," may yet respond to the driller's industry in this county, and fields, as bounteous as Petrolia, Karns City and Bald Ridge were, come forward to create new riches and turn the wheels of progress faster.

CHAPTER XX.

THE BUTLER GAS FIELD.

Introduction—Discovery and Uses—Early Gas Wells—The Campbell, Harvey and Burns Wells—A. W. McCollough's Enterprises—A Deep Test Well—Other Natural Gas Producers.

THE knowledge of the existence of natural gas in Butler county antedates by many years its use for heating and lighting purposes. It was encountered in the drilling of early oil wells, its force often being such as to render a continuation of the work impossible. After it was once brought into subjection, however, and a practical demonstration of its utility and value for manufacturing and domestic purposes made, its general use quickly followed, and the gas well immediately took rank with the oil well as a source of wealth, and as an important factor in the manufacturing industries in which it is now so extensively used instead of coal. It has, also, proved a no less important factor in domestic economy, supplying a cleanly, convenient and economical fuel, and greatly reducing the labor of the house-wife.

Like the popular ideas of the origin of petroleum, the popular notion of the origin of natural gas is varied. From what is generally accepted as fact, the position and quantity of gas, depend, in the first place, upon the porosity and the homogeneousness of the sand rock, which is its reservoir; in the second place, on the compactness of the strata above or below the sand; in the third place, on the dip of the sand and the position of the synclines and anticlines; in the fourth place, the proportion of water, oil and gas, and in the fifth place, the pressure of the gas before being tapped.

An old producer, speaking from experience, says, that in nearly every instance where an oil district has been found, there has invariably been a corresponding gas field discovered not far away. Oil and gas were undoubtedly formed and placed in the sand rocks by the same agency. The process that filled the oil rock also filled the gas rock. They run parallel, and, therefore, gas will be found as long as oil is found. Many gas wells in Butler, Warren, Venango and Washington counties have been producing gas ever since wells in the same locality have been producing oil. Gas wells were often abandoned because the pressure had so decreased that they could not force their product through the lines as against wells of higher pressure. The gas pump will in the future make it profitable to deliver the gas to consumers. To abandon a gas well when it ceases to be strong enough to force its way through its pipe lines, would be like abandoning an oil well because it had ceased to flow.

The celebrated gas well near Fairview, on the W. C. Campbell farm, was drilled for oil in April, 1872. It proved a gasser, and was a source of supply for

ten years. The force of the fluid at the mouth of the tubing was such that when it was accidentally lighted, the flames rose to a height of seventy-five feet and roared like a whirlwind, the sound of it being heard in Parker, ten miles away. To extinguish it the contractor spent $500. The plan adopted was to smother the blaze with clay, and to accomplish this a ditch was excavated and the clay thrown inwards so as to form a cone. For days the work was carried on before a mound was raised over the casing of the well and the flames subdued. After being brought under control, the gas from this well was used for the lighting and heating of Fairview, Petrolia, Karns City and Argyle. It also furnished fuel for forty wells and eight pumping stations, and power for driving many wells. In the fall of 1873, a pipe leading to the towns named was connected with this great gasser.

The celebrated Harvey well, near Lardin's mill in Clinton township, was tapped in November, 1874, and gas struck in heavy quantity at a depth of 1,145 feet. At 420 feet, the drill reached the "Blue Monday" and "Lightning Rock." It required six weeks to pass through the 100 feet of this hard, white limestone. Sandstone and gas showed at 1,115 feet. As described by signal service officer, J. Cunningham, of Tarentum, who visited the place in February, 1875, it was certainly a wonder. Located between abrupt hills, in a valley about 300 feet wide, this self-feeding furnace sent up its flames. The gas was conveyed a distance of 150 feet, in a six-inch iron pipe, from which it discharged with the force of steam. Mr. Cunningham arrived near the well after darkness had set in, being drawn hither by the great light which had illumined the sky on many a previous night. When he came within its immediate influence and saw the trees wrapped in light and their trunks and branches silvered to their tops by this great torch, the scene was incomparable. The hundreds of interested faces, the great mass of fine white flame, with its intense heat and brilliancy, the terrific noise of the escaping fluid, as it leaped into the atmosphere, fifteen feet wide by forty feet high, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. The gas pipe line from this well crossed from summits before the head of Pine creek was reached, and then down the valley to Sharpsburg, or, in all, about seventeen miles.

The Burns gas well on the Duffy farm, near St. Joe, was drilled to a depth of about 1,600 feet, in 1875, by John Burns. Its mouth was 1,298 feet above ocean level. It was cased with five and five-eighths-inch pipe and fitted with a cap into which were screwed five two-inch pipes. When the small pipes were closed, the pressure rose to 300 pounds, and, to prevent the lifting of the casing, the gas was allowed to escape. The fluid for heating was twenty-five per cent better than bituminous coal. The gas was piped to Freeport through a two-inch pipe, the pressure at that place being 125 pounds per square inch. The output of the well averaged 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

The Delamater well was an oil producer so long as the owners did not go below the Third sand. When they did they lost a ten-barrel well and struck what appeared to be an inexhaustible reservoir of gas, the pressure being such that tools weighing 1,600 pounds could be drawn by hand, although the volume of gas was not so large as that of the Burns well half a mile distant.

The Denny wells, in the northeastern corner of Winfield township, were

Very truly Yours.
F. W. McCullough

drilled for oil, but became great gas producers. William Stewart was interested in these wells with the Denny brothers.

The Saxon station gas well, drilled early in 1874, to a depth of 1,857 feet, struck a strong flow of gas at 1,150 feet.

The J. B. Mahan well, one and a half miles from Glade Mills, in Middlesex township, was drilled below the 1,930 feet level, in 1875. From 1,420 to 1,480 feet a thick bed of white sandstone showed a product of five barrels of amber oil, and from 1,732 to 1,745 feet it proved a ten-barrel well with a heavy flow of gas. At the 1,880 feet level blood-red slate was found, and this strange conformation, the first of its kind discovered below the oil sand, extended to 1,930 feet, when drilling ceased. The first oil sand, fifty feet deep, was struck at the 1,350 feet level.

Two miles south of the Jefferson township line, in Clinton township, Chantler Number 1 was drilled to gas at 1,340 feet. This gas was piped to the Etna furnace, near Pittsburg, as well as from a gasser just south, on the Westermann farm, where gas was found at 1,340 feet in the First sand, and oil and gas at a level of 1,495 feet, in the Second sand.

The well on the Criswell farm was drilled by Klingensmith for the Standard Plate Glass Company to a depth of 3,500 feet.

The gas well on the Robert Thompson farm, two miles south of St. Joe, at old Carbon Centre, in Clearfield township, was drilled in 1875, to a depth of 1,558 feet, its mouth being 1,162 feet above ocean level. Soft limestone, fifteen feet thick, was found at 215 feet; sand and sandstone below 300 feet; salt water at 530 feet; salt water and gas at 840 feet; corn meal sand at 1,446 feet; third sand oil at 1,456 feet, and gas at 1,558 feet. For four months it yielded eight barrels of oil a day; but after it was drilled to the Fourth sand, the oil flow made way for the gas. This liquid caught fire and burned the rig; but when the flame was controlled the gas was turned to account as fuel for the boilers in that section of the Donegal field.

The Jack well, 2,600 feet south of North Washington, struck gas in the Fourth sand at a depth of about 1,500 feet, or 1,300 feet below the top of the limestone bed. Within a year the volume of gas decreased fifty per cent, though this hole was considered to be the sole vent of the reservoir.

A gas well drilled on McMurry's run, in Marion township, presented the same phenomena as that on the Jack farm, both wells dating to 1877. This well was drilled near the mill by Emerson & Bronson with the hope of finding oil. Their enterprise was rewarded by a flow of gas and water, the latter produced in a column reaching about thirty-five feet above the derrick.

The discovery of gas in the Phillips Brothers' well, on the McJunkin farm, in September, 1882, at a depth of 1,000 feet, and within one and a half miles of Butler borough, promised to the citizens a cheap and clean fuel. It may be looked upon as the pioneer gas producer of the borough, the introduction to the newer wells on Cemetery Hill.

In February, 1886, the Mahoning Gas Company's well on the Shield's farm, near Harrisville, was drilled to a depth of 925 feet, when a great gas reservoir was opened. It was the fifth successful drilling within a radius of two miles.

The well on the Caspar Fruhling farm, in Winfield township, drilled in 1889, was considered the greatest gas producer then existing in the county, though, when compared with the McCollough wells in the adjoining county of Armstrong, it was insignificant. In 1888, A. W. McCollough, of Butler secured a block of leases in the Winfield, Clinton and Buffalo fields, on what is known as the Brady's Bend anticlinal. There the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company drilled a dozen or more wells in their search for natural gas, and on the Fruhling and Cruikshank farms, completed in 1889, the greatest gas wells ever struck in this county—the flow being found in the lower member of the Hundred-foot, or the "Venango First Sand," or the "Second Sand" and Fifty-foot" of the Parker field. Two large pipe lines were laid from this field to the plate glass works below Kittanning, at Ford City, while two more lines were laid to Butler borough by the Home Natural Gas Company and The Standard Plate Glass Company. This was the greatest gas reservoir ever opened in Butler county. Statistics relating to it are given at the close of this chapter, where comparisons are made with the old gas wells on the Duffy farm in Donegal township.

The deepest test for gas ever made in this county was that on the Robert Smith farm, in Winfield township. This extraordinary exploration was made by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company under the direction of A. W. McCollough, in 1891. The well mouth is found at the top of the lower member of the Mahoning sandstone, 1,351 feet above ocean level. The ferriferous limestone is reached at a depth of 475 feet; the mountain sand, or "Big Injun," at 852 feet; the bottom of mountain sand at 1,032 feet; the top of Butler gas sand at 1,372 feet, and the top of the "Hundred-foot," or Venango first sand, at 1,514 feet. A good flow of gas was struck in the lower member of the "Hundred-foot," and through it an eight-inch hole was drilled, which was cased with six and a quarter-inch casing, connected so as to carry off the gas into the Ford City pipe line, thirteen miles distant.

Meantime a six-inch hole was drilled through the lower strata of the Venango sands, which were marked by broken sand shells. The drill passed on through the interval of the "Warren" group, the "Speechley," the "Bradford," the "Kane" and the "Wilcox," deep into the Chemung, without encountering gas or oil or finding a matrix for either. The last 1,500 feet were drilled through easily, only a shell being struck at intervals, until a depth of 4,000 feet was recorded, when the exploration was suspended. The bottom of this well is 2,649 feet below ocean level, being almost 500 feet deeper than any well ever drilled within the boundaries of Butler county.

The Guckert & Steele gas well on the Beighley farm, a mile and one-half northeast of the Harmony pool, was struck on January 23, 1893, at the top of the sand, showing a pressure of 150 pounds the first minute. Several wells in that neighborhood and in the Breakneck, Glade run, Thorn creek and other districts evidence the fact that the searcher for oil often finds gas in great volume.

The Phillips well on the Campbell heirs' farm, showed a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. The Citizens' Gas Company's well, on the Baldauf farm, near Herman, proved a good Fourth sand gasser, in November, 1893; while

the Brown & Brewster wells, on the Alexander Brewster farm, in Centre township, showed the value of that new gas field. The second well on that farm, completed in October, 1893, had a rock pressure, it is stated, of 1,600 pounds. With other later developments, it proves that Butler county is one of the greatest gas fields in the United States, and still has plenty of new territory to increase the supply.

CHAPTER XXI.

BUTLER BOROUGH.

ROBERT MORRIS AND THE CUNNINGHAMS—ORIGINAL OWNERS OF THE SITE—THE TOWN LAID OUT—FIRST SALE OF LOTS AND NAMES OF PURCHASERS—EARLY SETTLERS AND FIRST BIRTHS—THE TOWN INCORPORATED—FIRST BOROUGH OFFICERS, ELECTIONS AND TRANSACTIONS OF COUNCILS—LOT OWNERS OF 1821—FIRST QUARTER CENTURY—TAXABLES OF 1828—INTERESTING PETITIONS AND ORDINANCES—BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN—JUSTICES AND POSTMASTERS—PIONEER MERCHANTS—OLD TIME INNKEEPERS—LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO BUTLER—TAVERNS AND HOTELS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT—SUBURBAN GROWTH.

IN the beginning of the Nineteenth century the site now occupied by the thrifty, progressive and beautiful borough of Butler, was a wild and uninviting spot covered with hazel bushes and tangled vines. At that time no one entertained the idea of founding a town on these rolling hills, or even imagined for a moment that one ever would be built here. But the whirligig of time often suddenly brings to the surface unexpected conditions, and what is termed "speculation" frequently develops results wholly unlooked for.

Robert Morris, the patriot, as well as one of the most remarkable men of Revolutionary times, had become the owner of more than three-quarters of a million of acres of land in this section of Western Pennsylvania, over seventy thousand acres of which laid in what afterwards became Butler county, and also held the warrant for the land on which the borough of Butler is built. James Dunlap, the well-known surveyor, in a memorandum recently found among his papers, says: "Stephen Gapen was the deputy surveyor for Allegheny county after the passage of the famous act of the legislature of April 3, 1792. He received of Robert Morris and located 311 warrants in Cunningham's old district of 'Depreciation lands,' on which the borough of Butler is located." This seems conclusive that Morris once owned the land.

Whatever praise, glory or honor—and there is a great deal—may belong to Morris for what he accomplished as a financier during the dark and perilous days of the struggle for liberty, he became, after the restoration of peace, imbued with

an irresistible desire to accumulate wild lands and be recognized as the owner of magnificent estates. He was not content to own a few thousand acres in Western and Northern Pennsylvania, and South-western New York, but he aspired to be the owner of millions. This strange desire became the consuming ambition of the closing years of his life, and made him what may not inappropriately be termed the colossal land fiend of the last days of Eighteenth century. His inordinate land-grasping propensity, as a logical result, led to his financial ruin, and he closed his brilliant career in sadness, sorrow and gloom.

Through his agent, James Cunningham—who was also the surveyor of what is known as "Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands"—Morris had warrants laid on lands which finally became part of Butler county. The warrant embracing the land which finally became a part of the site of Butler had originally been taken out in the name of John Tressler and Andrew Reichert, but in time passed into the hands of John and Samuel J. Cunningham, but they did not receive the patent for the Tressler tract until the 13th of May, 1805. It sets forth that it was granted on consideration of moneys paid by John Tressler into the receiver-general's office, at the granting of the warrant, and of the sum of $158 paid by Samuel J. Cunningham, and also, in said Samuel J. Cunningham having made it appear that he made, or caused to be made, an actual settlement, and continued residence agreeable to Section 9, of the law of 1792, on a tract of land called "Butler," for the purpose of promoting the settlement of the country.

Many of the warrants for the lands afterwards owned by Morris were made out in the names of residents of Lancaster county. The Cunninghams hailed from that county, having been born and raised on the Conestoga, probably near what is now the city of Lancaster. They evidently were active men of the period and keenly alive to the importance of the early acquisition of lands. But notwithstanding the fact that their names were associated with the origin of Butler, no descendant remains to represent them. One brother, David C. Cunningham, was a member of the bar in the infancy of the town, but what became of him is unknown.

The brothers evidently were aware, or at least expected, that a new county would soon be erected. This, probably, was the reason why they were so anxious to acquire lands in this vicinity and then make a determined fight for the location of the seat of justice. In the meantime another man, Robert Graham made his appearance, and settling upon a tract, in 1797, adjoining the Cunningham land on the north, became in time its owner, and therefore interested in the county seat project.

As an evidence of the knowledge possessed by the Cunninghams of what was going on with regard to the formation of the new county, it may be mentioned that when the act was passed authorizing its creation (March 12, 1800), it was provided that the place for holding the courts should be fixed at some point not more than four miles distant from the center of the county. From this fact it appears very clear that they had some knowledge of the proposed boundary lines of the new county, and they shrewdly acquired lands upon which the county seat could be eligibly located.

As soon as the act was signed by the Governor the struggle for the seat of justice commenced. Other locations were proposed and strenuous efforts made in their behalf, but it was evident that the Cunninghams had the advantage in more ways than one. When the commissioners appointed to examine the sites and make a selection came upon the ground, they met the claimants and heard their pleas. One of these commissioners, under date of June 7, 1802, writes of the lands proposed by the Cunninghams for a county seat in these words:

The situation is beautiful, being on an eminence which descends in all directions; the land scarce of timber, but sufficiently dry, and large bodies of meadow land near the seat. This site will have the advantage of the creek, with sundry good springs of water and coal banks near, limestone and freestone quarries partly adjoining the site. The ridges all pointing into the little valley, will be convenient for roads from every direction.

From the foregoing it is evident that at least one commissioner was favorably impressed with the location, and this good impression was further strengthened by an evening's conversation. He says in his diary:

We parted that evening, Messrs. Weaver, Hamilton and Lane lodging at the mill house, Mr. Morton and myself returning with Mr. Robert Cunningham to the Salt Lick place, where that young man keeps bachelor's hall in a nice cabin building.

The commissioners readily saw the advantage this site possessed over the others. That night they were the guests of the Cunninghams—three of them lodged at the "mill house," which was the home of John and Samuel J. Cunningham, and the other two, as stated, stopped with their brother Robert in his "cabin." The mill, which became an important landmark, had been built about two years before the visit, or in the very beginning of the century.

That night became memorable in the history of Butler. It marked a new epoch, as it were. The Cunningham brothers, in conjunction with Robert Graham, proposed to lay out in town lots 300 acres of land, five acres of which should be set apart for the use of the county of Butler, providing their location should be made the seat of justice. This offer, which was better than any other received, settled the business of the commission, and they retired from the field and prepared their report to the secretary of the Commonwealth. That it was favorable to the site offered by the Cunninghams is shown by the following section of a bill passed by the legislature on the 8th of March, 1803:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That John McBride, Esq., William Elliott, Esq., and John David, be and hereby are appointed trustees for the county of Butler, and the said trustees, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and required to survey, or cause to be surveyed, three hundred acres of land situate on the north side of Connoquenessing creek, near Samuel J. Cunningham's mill, agreeably to a description given of the situation and boundary thereof expressed in the grant and obligation of Samuel J. Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham, made by them to the Governor for the use of the county of Butler, and the said trustees are hereby authorized and required to lay out a convenient lot or lots of land within the said three hundred acres not exceeding five acres, whereon the public buildings shall be erected for the use of the county of Butler, and the surplus or residue of said three hundred acres of land, which shall remain after the sites for the public buildings are set apart and determined, shall be laid out for a town, with suitable town lots, at the discretion of the trustees, with necessary

reservations for a quarry*, streets, lanes, alleys and roads or highways: provided, however, that no outlots shall exceed five acres, and the town hereby directed to be laid out shall be called Butler.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of the said trustees, or a majority of them, to sell by public auction the said town lots and outlots at such times as they may judge most advantageous to the county, which sale shall be held at the said Cunningham mill, in the said county, previous to which the said trustees shall advertise the same three times at least in one or more newspapers published in Pittsburg, Greensburg and Washington one month before the day appointed for such sale; provided, that before the said commissioners proceed to the discharge of the duties herein enjoined and required, they shall demand and receive from the aforesaid Samuel J. Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham sufficient deeds in fee simple of the above described 300 acres of land in trust for the use of the said county of Butler, agreeably to the grant thereof heretofore made to the governor for the use of the county of Butler by the said Samuel J. Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham, and shall procure the same to be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in Allegheny county, and when the said trustees shall have so done they shall have authority, and it shall be their duty, to make out and grant sufficient deeds in fee simple for the town and outlots by them sold in pursuance of this act.

Immediately after the passage of the act preparations were made to lay out the town, and in August, 1803, it was consummated. The plat contained seventy-six acres and seventy-nine perches. The deed for the ground, as required by the act, was executed to the trustees for the county, and preparation for the sale of lots was begun. The town was named Butler, in honor of Gen. Richard Butler, the distinguished patriot and soldier, a very full sketch of whom appears in a preceding chapter. As the town was to be the seat of justice of the new county, people were naturally filled with great expectations of future prosperity and wealth, and there was at once a rush to the new town to buy lots either for speculative or business purposes.

In the meantime John Cunningham became involved through his business operations, and judgments were entered against him. But in order to remove all uncertainty as to the validity of title in the conveyance of lots, his creditors residing in Philadelphia executed a deed of release under the belief that this procedure would facilitate the sale of town lots and, therefore, enhance the value of his land outside of the town, which was covered by their judgments. This curious deed may be found in Book 1, Page 1, of the Butler county records. These creditors were Simon and Heyman Gratz, William Wistar, John Price, John Wistar, Joseph Karrick, Joshua Percival, and Thomas Ryerson, all of Philadelphia. The closing clause of the deed reads:

And whereas, it appears that the lien of said judgments on the said lands may obstruct the further sale of the lots laid out thereon, and prevent the permanent establishment of

* In a description accompanying a historical map of Butler, prepared by James Dunlap several years ago, he says in substance: "Cunningham and Lowery conveyed originally 176 acres and 79 perches of land in 1805. Of this land 76 acres and 79 perches were taken off the north end of a tract containing 300 acres warranted in the name of John Tressler, patented to Cunningham, and called 'Butler.' Lowery reserved a small strip of land between the creek and lots Numbers 70 to 79. This strip is now a part of the borough, improved and built on, and lies on both sides of Water street. The trustees having laid out the town of Butler northward beyond the limits of the deed of Cunningham, on the southern end of a tract containing 300 acres, warranted in the name of Adam Reichert, and patented to Stephen Lowery, and called 'Warren Point,' he conveyed it to the commissioners in trust for the town, February 17, 1810. The 'Quarry Reserve' laid on this land. The borough was first extended by act of 1869, and lastly by act of 1870. Area, 1,254 acres."

the county town of the county of Butler aforesaid on the said lands [Cunningham's], and thereby greatly lessen the value of a large extent of land belonging to the said John Cunningham adjacent to the said tract of 300 acres whereon the town of Butler is laid out, which adjacent land is equally bound by our judgments, in consideration whereof to increase the value of our security or interest in this land, to encourage purchasers of lots within the said 300 acres and promote the permanence of the county town thereon, we do covenant and agree with the said William Elliott, John McBride and John David, trustees for the county of Butler, and their successors, and with each of the purchasers, their heirs, etc., free and unmolested and unincumbered by any judgment or debt.

The deed was executed in Philadelphia, October 5, 1803, and recorded January 23, 1804, in Butler.

FIRST SALE OF LOTS.

The first sale of lots in accordance with the provisions of the act, commenced August 10, 1803—nearly two months before the execution of the deed of release—and was continued on August 11, 12 and 13, 1803, and August 14, 15 and 16, 1804. The terms at the first sale were one-third of the price when the lot was struck off, one-third in nine months, and one-third in nine months from date of second payment.

One hundred and thirty lots sold on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of August, brought $5,409.50, and of this sum $1,803.16⅔ were paid. On the 14th of August, 1804, sixteen outlots were sold; on the 15th, fourteen lots, including one lot (No. 150) for cemetery purposes; and on the 16th, twenty-seven lots, including one (No. 151) for use as a cemetery. The sales on the 14th, 15th and 16th, realized $1,612.25, and so on to the close. From 1806 to 1828, the sales of original lots by the trustees were slow; but transfers were numerous on account of the owners becoming discouraged and wishing to depart.

The record of the first sale of lots, printed herewith for the first time, took place at the Cunningham, now the Walter mill, on the Connoquenessing. The names of purchasers, number of lots and auction prices, are given in order to show the beginnings of the settlement of the town of Butler:

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
August 10, 1803.		
Alexander Hill	2	$104
Ephraim Harris	3	94
William Evans	5	80
James Ritchey	6	75
Joseph McClurg	7	50
Ebenezer McGuffin	8	41
Joseph McClurg	9	100
John Negley	11	90
Abraham Brinker	13	126
" "	14	90
Matthew Thompson	15	85
James Bovard	16	102
William Kearns	18	72
William Brown	61	72
Andrew McCollough	62	61
" "	63	78
William B. Young	54	$ 61
John Elliott	53	75
Samuel Ewalt, Esq	52	81
John Elliott	60	70
Henry H. Haslett	59	45
Henry H. Haslett	58	47
Maj. William Campbell	57	41
Francis Kearns	56	51
Jacob Haffa and W. B. Young	55	44
William Ayres	24	130
Jeremiah Murray	23	71
		$2,036.00
August 11, 1803.		
William Elliott, Esq	22	$ 70
Joseph Davis	21	76
William Ayres	20	44
Alexander Hill	19	43

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
John McBride	108	$ 76
Ephraim Harris	25	78
William Neyman	110	76
George Armstrong, Esq	27	70
James Fryer	26	66
David Dougal	109	53
Samuel A. Rippey, Esq	128	65
John Negley	111	75
David Sutton	67	44
George Brown	68	38
Alexander Logan, Esq	69	44
David Sutton, Sr	49	43
" " "	50	30
Samuel Murphy	51	26
Archibald St. Clair	36	28
John Clowes	37	30
Joseph McClelland	112	55
William Bradley	113	61
Francis Boyle	127	42
Peter Fryer	126	45
James Thompson	125	48
David Dick	114	41
Robert Stewart, D. Dougal	79	33
John Elliott	105	30
John Elliott	106	25
William Hutchison	28	31
Samuel Murphy	129	29
William Hall	29	20
James Patterson	30	24
William Bradley	107	30
John McBride, Esq	104	36
John Cunningham	86	22
" "	87	24
John Rea (weaver)	66	43
John McGinnis	64	40
John McLure	65	31
Joseph Thorn	35	31
Philip Empy	34	21
		$1,837.00

August 12, 1803.

John Fowler, Esq	73	$ 22
John Huey	72	26
" "	70	24
Henry Evans, Esq	71	23
James Ferguson	74	26
James Carson	75	22
William Thompson	77	22
John Cunningham	78	22
John Elliott	85	20
" "	130	20
James Moore	131	20
James McCurdy	132	23
John Fisher	133	$ 20
John Musser, Sr	134	37
James McKee	123	53
Thomas McCleary	124	41
James Carson	116	47
Alexander Hamilton	115	31
Francis Kearns	122	52
William Kearns	117	63
Samuel Murphy	88	17
" "	89	19
" "	90	14
James Moore	91	11
James Scott, Jr	92	11
Robert Lemmon	121	26
Robert Scott	120	25
Thomas Humphrey	135	39
John Elliott	136	30
George Scott	137	26
David Dougal	98	20
William Elliott, Sr	143	39½
John McCurdy	31	30
John Cunningham	142	26
" "	44	21
John Turk	99	24
John Elliott	141	35
David Scott	140	26
William Elliott, Esq	139	27
Francis Kearns	109	35½
James Scott, Jr	48	29½
Samuel Scott	47	17
John Boyd	46	28
Joseph Evans	93	20½
John McCleary	102	16
S. Williamson	45	11
		$1,239.00

August 13, 1803.

Robert Irwin	38	$ 28
George Dougherty	39	21
" "	43	12
John McGowan	40	11
William McDonald	41	19
James Ferguson	42	20
Samuel Dunbar	103	32
James Fryer	101	24
Joshua McElfish	100	21½
William McDonald	97	18
John Carson	94	14
Abraham Brinker	95	10¼
Robert Scott	118	21
Benjamin Rimbey	81	21½
		$297.50

Yours truly
Fred McDuiston.

On August 14, 1804, the trustees made the terms of sale more liberal, giving one year for second payment, and two years for third payment. Under this rule fifty-seven lots were sold August 14, 15, and 16, 1804, the total sum realized being $1,612.25.

The record of outlots sold August 14 and 15, 1804, is as follows:

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
George Bowers	1	$40 00
" "	2	37 00
Abraham Brinker	3	43 00
" "	4	42 00
" "	5	33 00
Robert Campbell	6	28 50
Maj. William Campbell	7	23 50
Samuel A. Rippey	8	65 50
James Thompson	9	32 00
" "	10	41 50
Ephraim Harris	11	42 00
John Negley	12	39 00
Joseph Davis	13	$44 00
James Thompson	14	40 00
William B. Young	15	52 00
John David	16	47 00
William Elliott	17	30 00
Alexander Addison	18	41 00
George Bowers	19	52 00
John McLure	20	31 00
" "	31	22 00
William B. Young	32	12 00
John McCandless	33	43 00

The town lots sold on August 15, are recorded as follows:

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
James Findley	No. 144	$21 50
John McCandless	145	22 00
" "	146	22 00
Valentine Preamer	147	16 00
Valentine Preamer	148	14 00
James Brown	149	$13 00
John Cunningham, A Brinker and others for the use of a grave yard	150	10 00

The outlots sold on August, 16, 1804, were as follows:

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
John McCandless	No. 24	$41 00
Joseph Davis	26	56 00
William Campbell	27	49 50
" "	28	61 00
James Blashford	23	15 25
Andrew Allsworth	30	20 25
William Fulyard	25	$37 00
David Dougal	34	46 00
" "	35	24 00
James Thompson	29	33 00
" "	22	20 50
Samuel J. Cunningham	21	34 00

The town lots sold on that day were purchased by the following named persons:

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
John Cunningham, A. Brinker and others for cemetery	No. 151	$10 00
James Brown	152	13 25
William Clark	153	12 50
George Bowers	154	16 00
Samuel J. Cunningham	155	16 00
" "	156	12 00
" "	157	13 50
James Martin	159	$15 75
John Thompson	160	8 25
Phillip Sutton	161	12 00
" "	163	9 25
Samuel J. Cunningham	162	9 00
Ambrose Kennedy	164	9 25
Joseph Robbins	158	5 75
Lawrence King	45	10 25

Lot Number 152, purchased August 14, 1804, by James Brown, for $13.25, was not paid for by him—his note for $4.41⅓, and cash per Negley, $8.83⅓, being credited; a deed was made to John Negley, April 18, 1811.

After the excitment attendant on the first sale of lots was over, a calm followed, and the work of building the town was not prosecuted with much vigor. The country was new and sparsely settled, improvements were few and the outlook was neither encouraging nor bright. A few log houses or cabins were hastily erected on the new town site, small shops were opened and an attempt made "to do business on a small scale." To James Thompson belongs the credit of erecting the first blacksmith shop, which stood near the Diamond. William Young built the second, William Neyman the third, Abraham Brinker the fourth, and Jacob Funk the fifth, on a lot which was long afterwards occupied by Hon. Jacob Ziegler. Other houses, all of a very primitive character, were built soon after by John Empy, George Powers, Stephen Crawford and John Potts. These men were the first settlers within the original limits of the borough of Butler. John Negley had settled in 1800 south of the creek, opposite the Cunningham mill. There the Cunninghams had lived, or in that vicinity, since 1797. So also had Robert Graham on his warrant near the northern limits of the town. His son, William Graham, born in 1803, was the first child to see the light of day within the present limits of Butler. The next birth was Sarah, daughter of John and Jane Potts, born in March, 1805, who afterwards became the wife of Robert Carnahan. Campbell E. Purviance, born in 1806, was the third, and James Dunlap, born April 18, 1807, the fourth child born on the site of Butler.

The early settlers were patriotic, however, if their comforts were few and the times hard. This is shown by the names they gave the original streets in the village. Main street was the central or meridian line running north and south. On the east side and parallel therewith was McKean street, so named in honor of Governor McKean; on the west side came Washington street, named after the illustrious "Father of his Country." Running east and west, and crossing the others at right angles, were: Mifflin, in honor of the Governor; Jefferson followed next, because he was a prominent man at that time; then came Cunningham, out of respect to the founders of the town, and lastly Wayne, as a mark of respect to Gen. Anthony Wayne, a hero of the Revolution and the avenger of St. Clair's defeat. These were the *original* streets—there are many more now—and whilst their names were prompted by patriotism, they were also appropriate.

However plucky the people may have been, they were forced to endure many hardships. The winter after the town was laid out (1803-4) was a long, cold and dreary one. The only road communicating with the outer world was a bridle path leading straight over the hills to Pittsburg, whence they were compelled to go for their scanty groceries. The mill, originally erected by the Cunninghams on the creek near by, furnished flour, but for their meat they largely depended on game, which abounded in the forest.

In his "Recollections of the West," Henry M. Brackenridge, son of Judge H. H. Brackenridge, who was appointed clerk to William Ayres, the first prothonotary of Butler county, says that he passed the winter in this "new outpost of civilization." He notes his coming from Pittsburg in these words:

On my arrival at Butler there were a few log houses just raised, but not sufficiently completed to be occupied. It was not long before there were two taverns, a store and a

blacksmith shop. It was then a town. The country around was a howling wilderness, with the exception of a few scattered settlements as far removed from each other as the kraals in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope.

If the winter had been hard, the people were determined to have some pleasure and social enjoyment when the spring and summer came. The first social and festive assemblage was held on the 4th of July, 1804, when the natal day of American independence was celebrated in a very patriotic manner. The meeting was held at the Federal spring, and a preserved account of the affair informs us that "a long table, say 100 feet, supplied with the best the country afforded, accommodated the eating and drinking part of the occasion. After dinner William Ayres was appointed president and John McCandless (then sheriff) vice-president. Patriotic toasts, general and volunteer, suited to the occasion, were read by the president at the head of the table, and repeated by the vice-president at the foot. Then followed the drink, the huzzas and firing of musketry, and music of drum and fife playing—playing the old Revolutionary tunes of 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Hail Columbia.'"

THE TOWN INCORPORATED.

Almost a decade and a half elapsed before the inhabitants began to think of taking a step forward by aspiring to a corporate government. Finally the question was brought before the legislature, and Butler was incorporated as a borough by an act entitled "An act to erect the town of Milton, in the county of Northumberland, and the town of Butler, in the county of Butler, into boroughs," which was read February 6, 1817, and passed February 26 of the same month. The charter was issued May 2, 1817, by Governor Snyder, and Butler laid aside its swaddling clothes as soon as a new outfit could be procured. The section of the act relating to the incorporation of Butler is given herewith:

SECTION 16. *And be it further enacted, etc.*, That the town of Butler in the county of Butler, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the "Borough of Butler," and contained within the following metes and bounds: The original plat or draft of the town of Butler, beginning at a black oak on the bank of the mill dam; thence north seventy-eight degrees west seven perches; thence south fifty-two degrees west eight perches; thence south eleven degrees west seven perches south, three degrees east ten perches south, thirty-six degrees east eight perches south seventy-three degrees west eleven perches north ten degrees west fourteen perches north, ten degrees east fourteen perches north forty degrees west twelve perches west sixteen perches south fifty-nine degrees, west twenty-three perches; thence south eleven degrees west thirteen perches south twenty-five degrees east five perches south twenty degrees west fourteen perches; thence south eighteen perches; thence south fifty-two degrees west twenty-six perches south forty-one degrees west six perches south sixty-one degrees west thirteen and one-half perches south fifty-seven degrees west seven and one-half perches to a hickory; thence leaving the dam north seventy-seven degrees west nine perches; thence fifty-seven degrees west fifty-nine perches to two hickories on the bank of the creek; thence north fifteen degrees west forty perches north three degrees west 152 perches and five-tenths; thence north eighty-seven degrees east 173 perches, and thence south three degrees east 133 perches and two-tenths to the place of beginning.

Thus was the borough brought into corporate existence, and as such it has continued for a period of over seventy-seven years. Under the act of April 3,

1851, it was re-incorporated by order of the court of quarter sessions, issued January 15, 1853.

Section seventeen of the act cited above provided that the inhabitants of the borough entitled to vote for members of the legislature, having resided within the limits of the borough at least six months preceding the election, should, "on the Friday immediately preceding the third Saturday of March next," have power to cast their votes between the hours of one and five in the afternoon, for one chief burgess, one assistant burgess and seven citizens to be a town council; also one high constable.

The records inform us that the first election of borough officers was held May 30, 1817, at the primitive dwelling of Adam Funk—long since disappeared—but subsequent elections for years were mostly held at the house of Jacob Mechling, who himself was chosen one of the first councilmen to aid in shaping the destinies of the infant borough, and who for many years afterwards, from time to time, was locally honored by his fellow citizens.

That the new borough officers were prompt to organize and discharge their functions, is shown by the fact that they entered upon their duties the very day they were elected. The first minute upon the first book of the borough council, still in a good state of preservation, opens under date of May 30, 1817, with the following words:

William Ayres, Esq., duly elected chief burgess, and John Gilmore, Esq., duly elected assistant burgess,—William Campbell, John Potts, Dr. George Miller, Hugh McKee, David Dougal and James Stephenson, duly elected members of the town council for the borough of Butler, met at the house of Adam Funk and severally took and subscribed the oath of office before Robert Scott, Esq., a justice of the peace, as directed by the Act of Assembly, passed 26th of February, A. D. 1817, creating the town of Butler, in the county of Butler, into a borough. John Potts was, on motion, duly elected president; John Bredin was appointed town clerk; James Hill was appointed borough treasurer; Maurice Bredin was appointed collector of the borough taxes.

Jacob Mechling qualified as councilman on July 7, and voted with the others for levying a borough tax co-extensive with the road tax assessed by the township supervisors, as well as for the adoption of the seal of the circuit court as the seal of the borough.

In April, 1818, repairs on the market house, such as "boarding-in" below the benches, were ordered, and five dollars granted to Potts "for the bridge made by him." At the annual meeting of 1819, Hugh McKee was appointed treasurer, and Joseph McQuistion, collector. An ordinance establishing market days was adopted and rules for preventing sheep and swine from running at large and persons from galloping on the streets ordered to be enforced. In 1820 William Gibson succeeded Bredin as clerk, James Stephenson was appointed treasurer and William Campbell, collector. David Scott was then high constable and McCleary's house was the place of meeting. The tax levy was four mills on the dollar,—enough to meet the expenditure for fitting up a "pound or pen" on William Beatty's lot for hogs, and a place in Eli Skeer's stable for keeping sheep. The alley between West and Cunningham streets was ordered to be cleared and repaired and a stone bridge over the run below the graveyard was authorized.

The report of the sale of the market house was made in September, when eighteen dollars for brick were paid into the treasury.

Jacob Mechling, Jr., was appointed clerk in 1821, Simon Mechling, collector, and William Beatty, treasurer. In December the street commissioners, William Hagerty and Joseph McQuistion, were ordered

To cut the Diamond as much as may be neccessary to render the side-walks and diamond level or nearly so with the turnpike, and that West street be dug and filled, so that the ascent thereof will not exceed seven degrees with a horizontal line.

In September the meeting was held at Jacob Mechling's house, when an order to sell the market house was issued. In October an attempt to rescind this order was made only to fail, and the same month McKean street was authorized to be opened as far as the *inlots* extended.

The first vote recorded by the borough of Butler for State and county officers was that of October 14, 1817. William Findley received twenty and Joseph Hiester sixteen votes for governor; John Gilmore twenty-nine and Walter Lowrie, eight for senator; Samuel Douglass twenty-seven, William Marks twenty-seven, John Wilson ten, Andrew Christy twenty-one, William Ayres twenty-nine, William Wilkins sixteen, John Robison nine, and John Ross nine, for representatives in legislature; Francis Fryer twelve, Abraham Brinker fourteen, David Dougal eight, and Moses Hanlen three, for county commissioners; John Bredin thirty-six and David Dougal two for auditor; Jacob Mechling twenty-three, John Galbraith thirty-six and Thomas Lyon thirteen, for trustees. Samuel Glass was inspector, Robert Scott judge, and Moses Sullivan and J. Williamson clerks of election in the borough.

LOT OWNERS IN 1821.

The assessment list of 1821 shows that the following persons were owners of improved or unimproved lots within the borough limits in that year: William Ayres, Maurice Bredin, John Bredin, Kennedy Beatty, Mary Barnhart, William Beatty, Patrick Briceland, John Cully, William Criswell, William Campbell, Owen Callan, Robert Carnahan, Henry Duffy, John Dunbar, David Dougal, John Devine, Henry Evans, John Empy, Norbert Foltz, Adam Funk, Patrick and William Hagerty, Samuel Johnston, Stephen Lowrey, Robert McQuistion, Joseph McQuistion, Christopher Meyers, Jacob Mechling, Hugh McKee, Hugh McLaughlin, Thomas McCleary, John Miller, Bernard McGirr, Patrick McFarlin, Thomas and Patrick McHenet, George Mechling, James McPherson, Isaiah Niblock, John Potts, James Reed, John Reed, Thomas M. Sedwick, James Thompson, James White, John Sheridan, Moses Sullivan, Alexander Scott, John Sullivan, Eli Skeer, David Scott and Robert Scott.

The vacant in-lots of the borough were assessed against the following reputed owners: Robert Campbell, John Cunningham, Samuel Cunningham, John Elliott, William Elliott, Abraham Fryer, Neal Gillespie, Ephraim Harris, W. M. Hutchison, Alexander Hill, William Kearns, Alexander Logan, Andrew McCollough, William McDonald, Samuel Murphy, John Negley, Samuel O'Nuth, James Patterson, James Robbins, Samuel Scott, Philip Sut-

ton, David Sutton, John Scott, John Turk and James Will. Out-lots were assessed against Robert Campbell, Ephraim and John Weigle. The assessment list also showed that there were but thirty-four houses in the borough in that year, not including the county, school and church buildings.

In early times more importance was attached to the office of high constable than at the present day. At a meeting of council March 16, 1822, "it was resolved that Samuel Johnston, high constable, give security in $400 for the faithful performance of his duty." Adam Funk became his bondsman. With the duties and responsibilities of the office increased a hundred fold, all the security demanded now is $200!

At the same time Joseph McQuistion was appointed treasurer, and the owners of homes on Main street, who desired to construct sidewalks in front of their property, were ordered to make such walks nine feet wide. In 1823, John Reed was elected high constable,—John Negley signing his bond—John Welsh was appointed clerk and Samuel Johnston, collector. The cutting of a street paralleling McKean street, the building of a bridge at Gibson's lot, repairing a bridge on the road to Scott Lick and leveling the Diamond and sidewalks formed the principal work of the council.

At a meeting held April 8, 1824, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Bredin directing that "a committee of three be appointed to draft an ordinance to employ an *artist* to fix the corners of lots, streets, and alleys." David Dougal, the famous surveyor, evidently was employed as the "artist," for a later entry on the minutes informs us that during that year he re-surveyed the town, re-establishing corners and lot lines.

In 1825 a motion that the sum of twenty dollars be appropriated toward the erection of an engine house on the public square, and toward furnishing it with engine, hooks, ladders and buckets, was voted down, the precociousness of the proposition being too much for the borough fathers.

In July, 1825, the commissioners advertised that the outlots in the northern and eastern additions to the borough of Butler would be sold at public vendue August 16, 1825. Early in 1826 an ordinance regulating the sale of coal and one relating to the sinking of wells were passed, and with this work the borough council rested.

In July, 1827, the county commissioners agreed to assign to the borough council a "judgment" to be applied on the purchase of an engine and other fire apparatus. On the 28th of that month Mr. Gilmore reported that he purchased an engine for $400, of which half was to be paid in six months and half in twelve months. The report was agreed to and an order to build an engine house in the rear of the court-house, was entered. This building was erected by R. Strain for the contract price—$60.

In January, 1828, lot 152 was transferred by Norbert Foltz to the borough for cemetery purposes, and measures were adopted for fencing in this lot with the old cemetery.

The records for this year also show that Samuel Gilmore, the clerk, was voted eight dollars for his services. In April, 1829, John N. Purviance suc-

ceeded him as clerk. In 1835 the salary had been advanced to $15.00 per annum, and in 1894 it was $250.

Many little things appear on the records of those early days which sound odd to readers of the present time. In August, 1828, an ordinance was introduced and passed "to prevent ball playing against the court-house and to prevent the throwing of stones against any of the public buildings, and to prevent the firing off of guns within said borough."

On the 6th of August, 1828, an ordinance to repeal an ordinance to establish a market house in the borough was reported; also one to repeal so much of an ordinance which was intended to prevent sheep and swine running at large, was introduced and passed.

FIRST QUARTER CENTURY.

In 1828, twenty-five years after Butler had been laid out and settled, considerable improvement had been made, when we take into consideration the primitive condition of the times. The population numbered between four and five hundred. As early as 1824 the citizens had begun to build brick houses, and in 1828 there were twenty-one in the town, and the whole number of dwellings was about seventy. At first brick houses were looked upon as an innovation by some of the early settlers, but the laws of custom gradually asserted themselves and the log cabin was forced to slowly give way to modern improvements and greater comforts.

It may be interesting, therefore, at the end of the first quarter century, to look over the names of the taxable inhabitants and see who they were—then run down the years to the present day and see how many of their descendants are here to represent them. There were ninety-seven names on the tax list of 1828, as follows: William Ayres, David Albright, Maurice Bredin, John Bredin, Jacob Brinker, William Beatty, Abraham Brinker, William Bryan, Joseph Brandt, Joseph Bateman, Robert Elliot Brown, Daniel Catney, O. G. Croy, William Criswell, William Campbell, Robert Carnahan, Daniel Coll, Milton Carnahan, Timothy Cannon, Thomas Dickey, Dr. Henry C. De Wolf, David Dougal, John Duffy, Michael Denny, Francis Dobbs, Norbert Foltz, Adam Funk, David Funk, John Gilmore, John Gilchrist, James Gilmore, Samuel Gilmore, Benjamin Gregg, William Gibson, James Glenn, Solomon Gregg, Robert Gilchrist, William Hagerty, Daniel Hydron, Samuel Harris, Matthew Harbison, Samuel Johnston, Patrick Kelley, Isaac Kinzer, Jacob Kelker, John Harper, Walter Lowrie, Dr. George Linn, Jacob Leckey, Jacob Leasure, John McCollough, Joseph McQuistion, Christopher Myers, Mark McCandless, Jacob Mechling, Samuel McPherrin, John McQuistion, George Miller, Hugh McKee, John McLaughlin, Clark McPherrin, Andrew Marshall, Francis McBride, John Martin, Henry McGinnis, John Marshall, Hugh McLaughlin, John McClelland, Daniel Moser, John Negley, Isaiah Niblock, William Neyman, Eleanor Neyman, John Potts, Campbell E. Purviance, George Potts, George Reed, Malachi Richardson, John Reed, James Spencer, Andrew Sproul, Robert Strain, Alexander Scott, John Sullivan, Eli Skeer, Robert Scott, William Stewart, Joshua J. Sedwick, Mathias Sed-

wick, David Strawick, G. W. Smith, Joseph Sterrett, Lewis Tucker, James Thompson, John Thompson, John Welsh, George Wolf.

A correspondent of the *Sentinel* writing in May, 1829, says the borough then contained three blacksmiths, four shoemakers, three tailors, two tanners, two saddlers, two potters, two plasterers, two bricklayers, three cabinet-makers, four carpenters, two farmers, two hatters, one wagonmaker, one painter, one cooper and one chairmaker. The professions were represented by seven lawyers, two physicians, two resident clergymen and four school teachers, and two or more editors. Trade was represented by fourteen merchants, and printing by two offices, each publishing a newspaper, the total circulation being about 1,200 copies weekly. The public and semi-public buildings comprised the court-house and jail, the Butler Academy, and the stone churches owned by the Catholics and Presbyterians.

The "city fathers" were also impressed with the importance of looking after the morals of the inhabitants, for at a meeting on the 14th of August, 1828, it was "resolved that the bell be rung from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, on the Lord's day, at the hours of nine and eleven A. M., and one P. M., and at no other hour on that day. Also from the 1st of October to the 1st of April to be rung at the hours of ten and twelve A. M., and at no other time."

The paving of the sidewalks along Main street, leveling the Diamond, enclosing the graveyard, and other necessary measures, were carried out before the close of 1829. A fire engine and court-house alarm bell, unknown in 1824, existed in 1829, showing that there was a slow but steady advance in improvement.

In 1830 the question of water supply was presented to the council, and Dr. De Wolf, Francis McBride and Hugh McKee were appointed a committee to inquire further into the subject and examine the springs adjacent to the borough. Paving, grading, the removal of fences off the streets and public grounds, opening streets and alleys and such routine work occupied the attention of the councilmen.

The people were not unmindful of the necessities of education. At a meeting of citizens held June 29, 1835, with Gen. William Ayres presiding, and William Stewart acting as secretary, it was, on motion of John Bredin, "resolved that the sum of $250 be levied on the borough of Butler in addition to the sum already levied this year (1835) for school purposes, to be applied by the directors according to act of Assembly." After some months of discussion, the action of the meeting was officially laid before the council March 9, 1836, and at a subsequent meeting on the 11th, "the clerk was ordered to add $250 to the duplicate." Long deliberations and small results were the order of the time; nor was trouble with the public building contractor avoided; for the council kept Strain to the strict letter of the law in the erection of the sixty-dollar engine house.

In March, 1836, William Stewart signed the records as secretary. At that time a levy of $250, in addition to the ordinary school tax was ordered, the whole to be applied to educational purposes by the school directors. In March, 1838, a petition was presented, praying the council to pass an ordinance "to prevent boys from annoying the citizens on the Diamond with noise."

It seems that some of the good citizens did not like to have their nerves disturbed by the ringing of the blacksmiths' anvils, and they petitioned council to have the shops removed from the central part of town. They claimed the right of petition and the law-making branch could not ignore it. Accordingly at a meeting of the council held March 24, 1838, "G. W. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens on the subject of erecting blacksmith shops within sixty feet of High street, or the Diamond," made the following report:

That after a careful examination of the subject referred to them, the committee are decidedly of the opinion that the citizens have a right to construct upon their own property any building or construction they may deem proper, being responsible to any person or persons they may annoy in the enjoyment of their own property; and that is a subject over which the town council has no control, but would respectfully recommend to the citizens generally not to construct shops, or any other improvements, so as to disturb their neighbors or retard the improvement of the place.

This report seems to have ended the complaint about blacksmith shops, for nothing more regarding them appears on the minutes.

The old question of water supply, which had dwindled into insignificance, was revived in 1838, when the council authorized "the cleaning-out and walling-up of the Federal Spring." In January, 1839, the original quarry reservation was vacated and the survey of the ground into town lots was authorized—the proceeds of sale of such lots, between Washington and McKean streets, to be appropriated to the aid of the Female Seminary, should the legislature agree to such a proposition.

In 1846 an ordinance to prevent the quarrying of stone on the reservation was passed, but in January, 1847, permission was granted the building committee of the Catholic church and Samuel Lane, the contractor, to take out stone for the foundations of the new church and parochial residence, the condition being that the committee should fill up the space and make the street level between Duffy's and opposite properties.

During the ensuing ten years the care of the streets and alleys appears to have been the principal work of the council, although in December, 1856, it is of record that the borough had to be watched on Hallowe'en night to save it from the practical jokers of that period!

The organization of a fire department in 1859, and the joint celebration in February, 1861, of Washington's birthday, the fall of Fort Donaldson and the capture of 15,000 Confederates, must be credited to the patriotic impulses of council.

In 1864 the petition of H. C. Heineman, S. G. Purvis, A. Flannagan, S. C. Sullivan and others, asking that the suburb in which they resided be annexed to the borough, was received and considered.

In May, 1865, the system of council committees was adopted and appointments made. The new addition to the borough was made in 1869, the limits changed to take in the annexed territory and a survey and map of the same were made by James Dunlap. A petition presented in October, 1869, demanded the

erection of lamps along Main street, and the council appointed Etzell and Keck to ascertain the cost of lighting the street.

In December, 1869, a special meeting of council was called to consider Colonel Sirwell's proposition to put up twenty lamps in the borough at thirteen dollars each (all ready to light), and take charge of such lamps, find the oil, light and extinguish them at ten cents per lamp and two dollars per day for services. His second proposition to furnish the lamps for thirteen dollars each and the oil at twenty-five cents per gallon was also considered; but as the stated cost would exceed the whole tax levy for borough purposes, the subject was disposed of summarily and the borough remained in darkness. R. M. McLure was elected secretary in 1864 to succeed James M. Bredin, and served until the close of 1871, when Livingston McQuistion was elected secretary. A. J. McCafferty was secretary in 1875 and S. P. Miles for a short period in 1876. In Centennial year, Jacob Ziegler was clerk and served until succeeded by Joseph C. Vanderlin.

In February, 1876, George C. Roessing and Dr. Stephen Bredin, a committee appointed by the citizens, asked the council to approve their action in constructing an iron fence around the old cemetery. No appropriation was asked for. In November, 1877, the proposition of H. C. Heineman, manager of the Butler Gas Company, to place burners on lamp posts and keep them lighted each evening, as the council determined, at a cost of three dollars and fifty cents per lamp, was accepted, and on December 8 of that year the street were lighted.

In 1878 Henry Pillow was elected engineer; L. Z. Mitchell, fire-marshal; William Richey, high-constable; Martin Reiber, treasurer; John Vinroe, J. B. Storey, George C. Roessing, William Campbell and Harvey Miller, members of the board of health, and Joseph C. Vanderlin, clerk. In April, 1879, Frank M. Eastman was chosen clerk and served until March, 1888, when J. D. Marshall was elected.

In 1885 the council considered the question of natural gas supply, and the ordinance, regulating the laying of gas and water pipes, of January 26, 1885, resulted. In February, however, the council ordered the supply of natural gas to be shut off.

In March, 1890, Levi M. Wise was chosen secretary, and served until the election of T. M. Baker in 1892. In 1893 H. E. Coulter, the present secretary, was elected.

BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN.

As much interesting history has been gathered from the records of the borough council from 1817 to 1894—a period of seventy-seven years—showing the trials and struggles of the local lawmakers, it may be of some interest to the reader of to-day to know who they were, therefore the names of the burgesses and councilmen are herewith submitted. The list is believed to be as nearly complete and accurate as it is possible to complete it from the existing records. It is as follows:

1817—Chief Burgess, William Ayres; Assistant Burgess, John Gilmore; Council, William Campbell, Joshua Potts, Dr. George Miller, Hugh McKee, David Dougal, James Stevenson, Jacob Mechling.

1818—Chief Burgess, William Ayres; Assistant Burgess, John Gilmore; Council, Jacob Mechling, Peter Stevenson, John Gilchrist, James Stevenson, John Empich, William Campbell, Dr. George Miller.

1819—Chief Burgess, William Ayres; Assistant Burgess, John Gilmore; Council, Jacob Mechling, William Campbell, John Gilchrist, James Stevenson, John Empich, Patrick Hagerty.

1820—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, John Galbraith; Council, Hugh McKee, Thomas McCleary, Joseph McQuistion, William Beatty, John Potts, Robert Scott, Eli Skeer.

1821—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Walter Lowrie; Council, Jacob Mechling, Maurice Bredin, David Dougal, Patrick Hagerty Thomas M. Sedwick, John Sullivan, Norbert Foltz.

1822—Chief Burgess, John Potts; Assistant Burgess [no record]; Council, Jacob Mechling, Norbert Foltz, Patrick Hagerty, John Sullivan, John Bredin, David Dougal.

1823—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Robert Scott; Council, Hugh McKee, James Thompson, John Potts, John Sullivan, John Sheridan, John Gilchrist, William Hagerty, Eli Skeer.

1824—Chief Burgess, John Sullivan; Assistant Burgess, Hugh McKee; Council, William Ayres, William Campbell, William Beatty, Patrick Hagerty, David Scott, Norbert Foltz, John Bredin, John Welsh.

1825—Chief Burgess, John Potts; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Council, Walter Lowrie, John Sullivan, John Bredin, William Hagerty, Joseph McQuistion, Robert Carnahan, Robert Scott.

1826—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, William Campbell; Council, John Gilmore, David Dougal, Jacob Brinker, Joseph McQuistion, John Gilchrist, Alexander Scott, Robert Carnahan, Norbert Foltz.

1827—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Assistant Burgess, Adam Funk; Council, William Ayres, John Gilmore, Jacob Brinker, William Campbell, Norbert Foltz, Andrew Sproul, William Hagerty.

1828—Chief Burgess, William Campbell; Assistant Burgess, Adam Funk; Council, John Duffy, Hugh McKee, William Ayres, Francis Dobbs, Daniel Coll, Joshua J. Sedwick, John Gilmore.

1829—Chief Burgess, Robert Scott; Assistant Burgess John Bredin; Council, John Gilmore, Jacob Brinker, William Campbell, Andrew Sproul, Norbert Foltz, William Hagerty.

1830—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Assistant Burgess, John Bredin; Council, William Ayres, William Beatty, H. C. De Wolf, John Duffy, Francis McBride, Hugh McKee, S. A. Gilmore.

1831—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Assistant Burgess, John Bredin; Council, William Ayres, William Beatty, John Sullivan, Samuel Gilmore, Hugh McKee, Joseph McQuistion, Francis McBride.

1832—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Assistant Burgess, William Campbell; Council, William Beatty, S. A. Gilmore, Hugh McKee, M. Richardson, George Linn, S. A. Purviance, William Stewart.

1833—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, John Potts; Coun-

cil, William Ayres, William Beatty, Jacob Mechling, William Campbell, Hugh McKee, Jonathan Plummer, Patrick Kelly.

1834—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, John Gilmore, William Ayres, William Campbell, William Beatty, Hugh McKee, Jonathan Plummer, Jacob Mechling.

1835—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, William Ayres, William Beatty, John Gilmore, William Campbell, Jacob Mechling, David Dougal, Hugh McKee. (William Stewart was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. McKee).

1836—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, [no record]; Council, William Ayres, William Campbell, William Stewart, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Daniel Coll.

1837—Chief Burgess, John Duffy; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly; Council, William Ayres, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Daniel Coll, William Campbell, Robert Carnahan, George Potts.

1838—Chief Burgess, Jacob Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, [no record]; Council, Joseph McQuistion, Jacob Mechling, John Gilmore, George Potts, Robert Carnahan, G. W. Smith, George Miller.

1839—Chief Burgess, Jacob Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly, Jr.; Council, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Robert Carnahan, Andrew Carns, John McCarnes, Jacob Brinker, John N. Purviance.

1840—Chief Burgess, S. S. Beatty; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly; Council, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Jacob Brinker, John McCarnes, John Sweeny, Daniel Coll, Samuel A. Gilmore.

1841—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, John N. Purviance; Council, S. S. Beatty, Jacob Mechling, Thomas McNair, William Balph, George W. Reed, Samuel A. Purviance, Patrick Kelly.

1842—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, William Beatty, William Campbell, George W. Reed, John Gilchrist, Joseph McQuistion, S. A. Purviance, Patrick Kelly.

1843—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, Jacob Mechling, G. W. Reed, Samuel A. Purviance, Jacob Ziegler, Samuel M. Lane, A. S. McBride, Patrick Kelly, Jr.

1844—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, William Beatty, John McCarnes, Andrew Carns, I. Ayres, Patrick Kelly, John Michael Zimmerman, Alexander Henry.

1845—Chief Burgess, John Gilmore; Assistant Burgess, William Campbell, Jr.; Council, William Beatty, David Dougal, John Pollock, Andrew Carns, George W. Smith, Jacob Walter, Samuel M. Lane.

1846—Chief Burgess, Harper Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, William Balph; Council, William Beatty, David Dougal, George W. Smith, Andrew Carns, Jacob Walter, William Balph, Samuel M. Lane.

1847—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, Jacob Mechling, David Dougal, S. A. Gilmore, C. C. Sullivan, Samuel M. Lane, William Balph, Jacob Walter.

1848—Chief Burgess, Dr. H. C. De Wolf; Assistant Burgess, William Cris-

well; Council, Jacob Mechling, William Campbell, David Dougal, William Beatty, George W. Smith, Samuel M. Lane, Samuel G. Purvis.

1849—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling, Jr.; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly, Jr.; Council, Jacob Mechling, Sr., William Beatty, William Balph, George W. Crozier, Jr., David Walker, Jacob Walter.

1850—Chief Burgess, Lewis Z. Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, Ebenezer McJunkin; Council, Jacob Mechling, Samuel G. Purvis, Jacob Walter, Samuel M. Lane, Charles C. Sullivan, James Glenn, Michael Emerick.

1851—Chief Burgess, Lewis Z. Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, J. L. Bredin; Council, Louis Stein, William Balph, S. C. Stewart, Philip Mechling, Jacob Walter, Patrick Kelly, Jr., John Michael Zimmerman.

1852—Chief Burgess, W. B. Lemmon; Assistant Burgess, William Ziegler; Council, John H. Negley, Jacob Mechling, John Michael Zimmerman, Michael Emerick, David Dougal, Samuel G. Purvis, John Martin.

1853—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuistion; Assistant Burgess, Henry Dickey; Council, George W. Smith, Jacob Mechling, Samuel G. Purvis, S. C. Stewart, James T. McJunkin, P. Bickel, Jacob Walter.

1854—Chief Burgess, John Miller; Assistant Burgess, James T. McJunkin; Council, George W. Smith, Samuel G. Purvis, E. McJunkin, P. Bickel, Jacob Mechling, S. C. Stewart, Jacob Walter.

1855—Chief Burgess, John Graham; Assistant Burgess, Valentine Feigel; Council, J. G. Campbell, Peter Duffy, George W. Smith, P. Bickel, E. McJunkin, Charles C. Stewart, Jacob Walter.

1856—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuistion; Assistant Burgess, William Balph; Council, J. G. Campbell, Peter Duffy, J. G. Muntz, Patton Kearns, S. C. Stewart, Samuel G. Purvis, John Michael Zimmerman.

1857—Chief Burgess, Lewis Z. Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, John B. McQuistion; Council, William Campbell, A. C. Martin, S. G. Purvis, Frederick Miller, Peter Duffy, Patrick Kelly, John Michael Zimmerman.

1858—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuistion; Assistant Burgess, Francis Eyth; Council, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, Peter Duffy, George Reiber, William Balph, A. C. Martin.

1859—Chief Burgess, Henry Eitenmiller; Assistant Burgess, George W. Schaffer; Council, Lewis Z. Mitchell, John Michael Zimmerman, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, Peter Duffy, George Reiber.

1860—Chief Burgess, Stephen Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Adam Troutman; Council, Lewis Z. Mitchell, John Graham, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, George Reiber, John Michael Zimmerman.

1861—Chief Burgess, William S. Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, John B. McQuistion; Council, John Berg, Lewis Z. Mitchell, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, George Reiber, John Michael Zimmerman.

1862—Chief Burgess, R. M. McLure; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Reiber; Council, Conrad Smith, George Reiber, William Campbell, Lewis Z. Mitchell, John Berg, Patrick Kelly.

1863—Chief Burgess, Joseph J. Elliott; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Keck; Council, same as in 1862.

1864.—Chief Burgess, A. N. McCandless; Assistant Burgess, Charles Wiseman; Council, I. J. Cummings, John Lawall, John Berg, George Reiber, Conrad Smith, Lewis Z. Mitchell.

1865—Chief Burgess, Joseph J. Elliott; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Keck; Council, same as in 1864, with the exception of John Frazier in place of Conrad Smith.

1866—Chief Burgess, George Reiber; Assistant Burgess, Louis Bishop; Council, James Bredin, John Frazier, Lewis Z. Mitchell, George Reiber, John Lawall, I. J. Cummings.

1867—Chief Burgess, William A. Lowry; Assistant Burgess, John Lawall; Council, Jacob Keck, Charles Duffy, John Lawall, James Bredin, George Reiber, John Frazier.

1868—Chief Burgess, D. H. McQuistion; Assistant Burgess, Martin Reiber; Council, William M. Rheinlander, Gabriel Etzel, James Bredin, Jacob Keck, John Lawall, George Reiber.

1869—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuistion; Assistant Burgess, George L. Rose; Council, John Frazier, James Bredin, John Lawall, Jacob Keck, Gabriel Etzel, William M. Rheinlander.

1870—Chief Burgess, O. C. McQuistion; Assistant Burgess, Fred K. Gauter; Council, W. A. Lowry, T. S. McNair, James Bredin, John Frazier, William M. Rheinlander, Gabriel Etzel.

1871—Chief Burgess, Alexander Baxter; Assistant Burgess, W. W. McQuistion; Council, same as in 1870, with the exception of George Walter in place of William M. Rheinlander.

1872—Chief Burgess, A. N. McCandless; Assistant Burgess, Archibald Frazier; Council, Walter L. Graham, William Ziegler, W. A. Lowry, T. S. McNair, Gabriel Etzel, George Walter.

1873—Chief Burgess, Jacob Keck; Assistant Burgess, Casper Rockenstein; Council, John M. Thompson, Joseph Elliott, Gabriel Etzel, William Ziegler, Walter L. Graham, George Walter.

1874—Chief Burgess, S. H. Peirsol; Assistant Burgess, Casper Rockenstein; Council, Martin Reiber, George Bauer, Walter L. Graham, John M. Thompson, Joseph Elliott, William Ziegler.

1875—Chief Burgess, Jacob Keck; Assistant Burgess, Andrew Fitzsimmons; Council, John Lawall, Frank Fisher, Martin J. Reiber, George Bauer, Joseph Elliott, John M. Thompson.

1876—Chief Burgess, J. B. Butler; Assistant Burgess, George W. Schaffer; Council, Joseph L. Purvis, F. M. Eastman, Joseph J. Elliott, Martin J. Reiber, Frank Fisher, John Lawall.

1877—Chief Burgess, Jacob Keck; Assistant Burgess, James Convery; Council Philip Bauer, M. J. Reiber, F. M. Eastman, John Lawall, Frank Fisher, Joseph L. Purvis.

1878—Chief Burgess, Jacob Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Council, Philip Weisner, L. M. Cochran, F. M. Eastman, Martin J. Reiber, Joseph L. Purvis, Philip Bauer.

1879—Chief Burgess, G. C. Roessing; Assistant Burgess, Grower Bauer;

Council, George Schaffner, J. N. Patterson, Philip Weisner, L. M. Cochran, Martin J. Reiber, Philip Bauer.

1880—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, A. Baxter; Council, G. C. Roessing, Martin J. Reiber, J. N. Patterson, L. M. Cochran, Philip Weisner, George Schaffner.

1881—Chief Burgess, A. Baxter; Assistant Burgess, Philip Crouse; Council, Casper Rockenstein, John Frazier, John N. Muntz, John N. Patterson, G. C. Roessing, George Schaffner.

1882—Chief Burgess, George W. Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, Harry Kearns; Council, George Walter, George Schaffner, Jacob Ziegler, John N. Muntz, John Frazier, Casper Rockenstein.

1883—Chief Burgess, John C. Manny; Assistant Burgess, Alexander Baxter; Council, Jacob Keck, Alexander Russell, John Frazier, Casper Rockenstein, George Walter, John N. Muntz.

1884—Chief Burgess, John S. Campbell; Assistant Burgess, B. Kemper; Council, H. J. Klingler, Casper Rockenstein, Jacob Keck, Alexander Russell, George Schaffner, George Walter.

1885—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, B. Kemper; Council, George Walter, M. Riesenman, H. J. Klingler, Alexander Russell, Jacob Keck, Casper Rockenstein.

1886—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, B. Kemper; Council, George D. Harvey, W. T. Mechling, H. J. Klingler, Alexander Russell, Jacob Keck, Casper Rockenstein.

1887—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, B. Kemper; Council, George Walter, M. Riesenman, W. T. Mechling, G. D. Harvey, D. A. Heck, Peter Schenck, H. J. Klingler, Alexander Russell.

1888—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, James B. Mitchell; Council, Harvey Gibson, E. W. Kirk, Philip Crouse, G. D. Harvey, Joseph Rockenstein, Adam Hoffner, W. T. Mechling, Peter Schenck, D. A. Heck.

1889—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, James Mitchell; Council, Thomas Alexander, Philip Crouse, E. W. Kirk, W. A. Forquer, R. S. Nichols, Charles Duffy, George Walter, George Schenck, Peter Schenck, John S. Campbell, Adam Hoffner, Joseph Rockenstein, W. T. Mechling, A. P. Stewart, D. A. Heck. This year the borough was divided into five wards, and three councilmen were elected from each ward.

1890—Chief Burgess, John N. Patterson; Assistant Burgess, D. L. Aiken; Council, W. A. Forquer, Philip Crouse, J. E. Byers, A. P. Stewart, Peter Schenck, W. G. Hays, J. B. Black, Thomas Alexander, George Schenck, R. S. Nichols, George Walter, James Borland.

1891—Chief Burgess, J. Q. A. Kennedy; Assistant Burgess, D. L. Aiken; Council, J. H. Harper, L. D. Perrine, J. George Stamm, J. B. McJunkin, Adam Hoffner, George W. Ziegler, James Borland, John W. Vogel, Peter Schenck, J. S. Campbell, W. T. Mechling, J. E. Byers, W. A. Forquer, Thomas Alexander.

1892—Chief Burgess, R. C. McAboy; Assistant Burgess, D. L. Aiken; Council, E. E. Kirk, L. D. Perrine, J. H. Harper, C. A. Hite, John E. Byers, John

W. Vogel, J. N. Patterson, Peter Schenck, J. George Stamm, Robert Storey, J. B. Black, Adam Hoffner, John Lefevre, James Borland, George W. Ziegler.

1893—Chief Burgess, George W. Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, John McCleary; Council, Stephen Markham, J. H. Harper, D. H. Sutton, John W. Vogel, C. A. Hite, Harry Grieb, J. George Stamm, J. N. Patterson, John Lawall, Adam Hoffner, Robert Storey, J. B. McJunkin, John Lefevre, Wilson E. Reed, David Sypher. Mr. Reed having died, W. H. Morris was elected by council to fill the vacancy.

1894—Burgess, C. E. Anderson (by act of 1893 the term of burgess was extended to three years, and the office of assistant was abolished. Mr. Anderson, therefore, was the first burgess to be benefited by the new law); Council, D. H. Sutton, Stephen Markham, John S. Jack, C. A. Hite, Harry Grieb, Thomas J. Shufflin, J. George Stamm, J. N. Patterson, John Lawall, Robert Storey, Daniel Younkins, George W. Miles, John Lefevre, David Sypher, John F. Lowry.

JUSTICES AND POSTMASTERS.

The first justice of the peace for the town of Butler was Samuel Cunningham. The records show that in 1808 he united Walter Lowrie and Miss Amelia McPherrin in marriage. In 1809, one year after his marriage, Mr. Lowrie was appointed a justice. After him came Abraham Brinker, Reuben Ayres and Robert Scott. The latter died early, and was succeeded by Hugh McKee. About this time John Duffy became a justice. He was followed by John Sweeney and Patrick Kelly, Jr. These justices were appointed by the respective governors. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1838–39 the office became elective. From 1840 to 1894, the following have served: Patrick Kelly, 1840; Robert Carnahan, 1841-45-50-55; Samuel C. Stewart, 1841; Samuel G. Purvis, 1845-50-55-60-65; James Glenn, 1846-51; George C. Roessing, 1856-61; James McNair, 1865; William S. Ziegler, 1866; Jacob Keck, 1869-74-79-80-81-86-91; Robert McLure, 1869; J. G. Muntz, 1871-76; John B. Butler, 1875; Henry Pillow, 1878-79; Lewis P. Walker, 1880-86; John Black, 1881; Samuel P. Irvine, 1882; John W. Brown, 1885; J. P. McQuistion, 1886; R. C. McAboy, 1888-91; Cyrus E. Anderson, 1891.

The first mail route from Erie to Pittsburg was established in 1801. Four years later the mail carrier visited Butler every two weeks, and subsequently once a week. The mail was carried on horseback for many years, and it is said the mail was often so small as to be easily stowed away in the pockets of the carrier. The mail pouch was thrown across the back of the carrier's horse, but later two horses were needed, and finally a horse and wagon became necessary to transport the increasing correspondence. In 1818 a semi-weekly mail was established through Butler, from Pittsburg to Erie; a tri-weekly in 1824, and a daily in 1827. The stage coach came in 1821, and the mail was carried by the stage lines until the advent of the first railroad in 1871.

The following list of postmasters of Butler, with dates of appointment, was obtained from the postoffice department, Washington, D. C., and is therefore authentic: William B. Young, October 1, 1805; John Potts, July 1, 1807; Will-

Yours Truly

James Keck

iam Gibson, December 8, 1813; Jacob Mechling, Jr., April 1, 1816; James P. Howard, February 10, 1817; John Gilchrist, January 24, 1824; Peter Duffy, December 10, 1830; James Potts, December 1, 1832; William B. Lemmon, July 10, 1841; David A. Agnew, May 16, 1845; Joshua J. Sedwick, March 26, 1849; Daniel Coll, April 28, 1853; Joshua J. Sedwick, June 8, 1861, re-appointed March 2, 1867; Frank M. Eastman, April 21, 1869; Thomas B. White, April 3, 1871, re-appointed March 15, 1875; Sallie A. Robinson, March 27, 1879, re-appointed June 26, 1883; Frank M. Eastman, May 10, 1888; John T. Kelly, May 20, 1892.

The letter carrier system was introduced in 1890, by the appointment of five carriers and one substitute, and it is still in successful operation.

PIONEER MERCHANTS.

The first merchant was John Potts, who continued in business until his death, in 1838, except when representing his constituents in the General Assembly. His store was located on the southeast corner of Main and Cunningham streets. Maurice and John Bredin kept store on the south side of the Diamond about 1820. David Dougal had a small store on a lot which he purchased at the first sale in 1803. Then there were William Purviance and Samuel Hill, on the south side of the Diamond, which seems to have been the center around which the business houses of early times clustered. Adam Funk was also a pioneer merchant. Walter Lowrie did business at the west end of the square. He was succeeded by John Sullivan about 1827, who carried on a business until 1831, when Clark McPherrin succeeded him. Robert and James Cunningham appeared about 1832. Their store stood on what is now the site of the Butler County National Bank.

John and Peter Duffy were also among the merchants on the Diamond, having commenced business as early as 1823. In 1840, when John Duffy became an associate judge, he retired from the mercantile business. The store was carried on by his brother Peter till 1863, when his eldest son, Charles, succeeded him, and is still a prominent merchant.

Oliver David opened a store about 1828, on the Diamond, and subsequently on South Main street, and it was continued in succession through the firms of David & Lane, David & Campbell, and others, when it ceased. Daniel Coll, another old time store-keeper, carried on business on the corner of Cunningham and Main streets from about 1830. William Hagerty was an early merchant on Main street, as were also Harry Mitchell and Parker & Donnelly, whose place of business was on the site of Stein's dry goods store. James Frazier and Jonathan Plummer conducted a store opposite the Lowry house at quite an early day.

In 1835 William Campbell, Esq., engaged in general merchandise, going in partnership with his sons, James Gilmore and William, under the firm name of William Campbell & Sons. At the end of ten years the father retired, leaving his sons in control of the business. They continued as J. G. & W. Campbell, when some years later they changed the general character of the business to farming implements and hardware. This store is still carried on by the grandsons of its founder.

James Campbell, who married a daughter of Oliver David, one of the old-time merchants, became his partner, and the firm was known as David & Campbell. When the senior member retired the firm was changed to Campbell & Yetter. Finally Campbell retired and went to Allegheny, whence, after being engaged in business several years, he returned to Butler and died. He bore no relation to the family of William Campbell, Sr. Mr. Campbell accumulated a handsome competence through the mercantile business.

In early days the hatting business was regarded as very important. The first hatters were John and Robert Gilchrist, who carried on the business on Main street for many years, commencing early in the twenties. Isaac Colbert began the manufacture of hats in Butler township in 1835, and the following year moved into the borough, where he carried on the business until his death, in 1872. His sons, William R. and Harvey, followed the same business.

Thomas Stehle and John Berg, Sr., may also be classed among the early merchants. The former came to Butler in 1832, and for more than fifty years was successfully connected with the mercantile growth of the town. Mr. Berg came here in 1835, and was one of the prominent business men of the borough until his death, in 1884, and the founder of the banking house of John Berg & Company. His brother, Herman J. Berg, who is yet a resident, was associated with him in business for several years.

Louis Stein and Bernard Roessing opened a general store in the spring of 1840, and the firm of Roessing & Stein carried on business for more than thirty years.

Anthony Rockenstein came in 1841, and opened a merchant tailoring establishment. The tailors prior to him were John Welsh, James Glenn, Mark McCandless and David A. Agnew.

Another successful merchant of this period was William S. Boyd, afterwards the founder of Springdale. He first commenced business as a druggist, on the Diamond, but early in the forties started a dry goods store on the corner of Jefferson and Main streets, which he carried on for a quarter of a century. He erected the first three-story brick block in Butler, laid out Springdale, and possessed commendable enterprise and public spirit.

Joseph McQuistion was one of the pioneer shoemakers of the town, and in 1840 Philip Bickel and Adam Schenck opened a shoe shop on Jefferson street.

Francis X. Grieb opened a jeweler's shop in 1849, and three years later purchased the property on North Main, now owned by his widow, remodeled the building and established the first regular jewelry store in the borough, which he carried on until his death, in 1865. His son, Henry, has since conducted the business.

J. J. Sedwick was one of the pioneer harness-makers, and later came William Criswell, Maj. George W. Reed and others in different lines of trade who deserve mention among the early business men, but in the absence of records and the lapse of years, their names have faded from the memories of the present generation.

The early stores of Butler bear no comparison with those of to-day, which are magnificent in their internal arrangement and equipment, and well filled with

all kinds of goods in their line. Their show windows, in the taste displayed in their trimming, are bazaars of beauty under the brilliant glare of electricity which attracts the admirationof street pedestrians. The early merchants had to exchange their goods for "country produce" and peltries, as money was rare and seldom seen; the merchants of to-day would be dumbfounded if they were suddenly transported back to the primitive times of eighty years ago, when cash registers and "change railroads" were unknown in the transaction of business.

OLD TIME INNKEEPERS.

Brackenridge in his reminiscences informs us that when he came to Butler in the winter of 1803-4 there were only two taverns in the village. He does not give us the names of those who kept them, but at the February sessions of the court for 1804, he says that licenses were granted to William Ayres and James Thompson to keep public houses. As he was clerk to the prothonotary his statement should be good authority. We therefore infer that these two were the *first* regularly authorized landlords.

Evidently the outlook for the tavern business was considered good at that time, for at the May term following licenses were granted to John Moser, Robert Graham, George Bowers, and William Brown, to keep public houses. Thus, in the second year of its existence, Butler had six taverns.

From that time to the present there have been many persons engaged in the business. The names of all have not been preserved, but many have, and it may revive old memories of the past to recall some of them. Among the oldest may be mentioned Adam Funk, who kept a primitive log tavern facing the Diamond, for which he got a license in 1805. In his house, it is said, some of the early sessions of the court were held. Facing the square from the north—near where the Park Hotel is now located—was the famous public house of early times kept by Patrick Kelly. A stately buck, with branching antlers, was conspicuously painted on the sign, and the tavern was known as "The Buck." It was famed for good cheer and superb Irish whiskey. Kelly was a noted host, a gentleman of polished manners, faultless in dress, and unexcelled as an entertainer. His house was a favorite place for the militia—and often while drilling the company would suddenly adjourn to allay their thirst. In him they found a soldier in feeling as well as appearance, and always fared well at his bar. Political meetings were held at The Buck, state questions were discussed, and amusing incidents were of frequent occurrence.

David Scott, founder of what is now known as the Arlington, was a noted character in his time. His sign bore a Rising Sun in all the radiance of beauty. Noted for his kindness of heart, his guests sometimes took advantage of him. On the 4th of November, 1820, he suggested to some of his non-paying guests that his patience was exhausted, and if they did not come forward and settle he would be compelled to try the efficacy of Justice Campbell's court. He says:

I will give no longer indulgence to those who have flattered me. They wished to throw a penny in my road; but alas! they threw my whiskey down their throats and

have not thrown the penny yet. But it is not too late to do well; if you throw, I will receive; if you will not comply with these terms, I will put costs on from *six and one-fourth cents* and upwards.

There is nothing to show how this influenced the debtors, beyond a stronger notice, which appeared in 1823–24, reminding those who swallowed his whiskey to come up like men and pay for it.

Scott was succeeded by Abraham M. Neyman. The latter, with his son Thomas, was killed by the falling of a tree April 12, 1827, and John Gilchrist, the postmaster, succeeded to the tavern in that year. Samuel Marquis followed, and George Derr came next and he made some radical changes in the sign by having his own name painted on it in German letters. In 1828 it appears that there were only seven taverns in the town, a gain of but one since 1804. Derr was succeeded by John Michael Zimmerman about 1838–39, and he by William Vogeley. This was in 1847–48 and the old Rising Sun came to be known as the Vogeley House, and the new proprietor kept it for upwards of twenty years. After his death William H. Ensminger, Jacob Fiedler, George W. Campbell, Beck & Fauble, and C. Snodgrass, were lessees. In July, 1892, the house was purchased from Mrs. William Vogeley by Capt. Herman Liebold, and in the spring of 1893 Mr. Liebold took charge and changed the name to The Arlington.

Returning to the Diamond, we note the Mansion House, which was erected by Abraham Brinker soon after the town was laid out. It was a log building, stood on the site of the *Citizen* and *Record* offices, and was a noted landmark for many years. He was granted his first license in 1805. Mr. Brinker kept the Mansion House until 1809, then sold it to Jacob Mechling, and removed to a farm on Bonny Brook, where he erected a grist-mill and carding-mill. Captain Brinker commanded a company in the War of 1812. He was noted for his polite manners and accommodating disposition.

His successor as landlord of the Mansion House, Jacob Mechling, was a representative man of his time, always neatly dressed, very polite, and honest and careful in business. His wife was a favorite with the juveniles of the twenties, as she had the kind habit of giving them large pieces of molasses taffy on every recurring Christmas day. His old account book, beginning with the year 1810, which has been preserved, contains charges against many of the pioneers and the leading residents of that time. It is in the handwriting of Mr. Mechling, and is a curious and interesting relic.

It was at the Mansion House where Lafayette tarried during his memorable visit, June 1, 1825, while en route from Pittsburg to Erie and Canada. Here he dined, and met the leading citizens of Butler, who came in large numbers to bid him welcome. The occasion was one long to be remembered, and marked an epoch in the history of the borough. The Butler *Sentinel* of June 4, 1825, describes the visit and ovation in these words:

On Wednesday last General Lafayette, on his way from Pittsburg to Erie, passed through this borough. On the evening preceding, a meeting of the citizens was held in the court house and preparations made for receiving and accommodating him in a suitable and respectable manner. A committee of six was appointed, of whom two were to go out to meet him and escort him into town, two to prepare necessary accommodations

for his entertainment while here, and two to accompany him as far as Mercer. On Wednesday morning two triumphal arches were erected, one in each end of the town, decorated with laurel and other evergreens, and on the summit of which were hoisted American flags. From the center of each arch was suspended a tablet with "Welcome Lafayette" in large and legible letters and encircled with wreaths of flowers and roses. When it was ascertained that the General was near, the citizens of the borough, with a numerous concourse of people from the surrounding vicinity, who had assembled to get a sight of the "*Nation's Guest*," formed in regular order and marched to the southern extremity of the town; here arranging themselves in single file, on each side of the road, they waited his approach and greeted him as he passed; after which they turned in and marched in regular procession after the carriage, up the main street to the public square. The General alighted at Mr. Mechling's inn, where a sumptuous entertainment was prepared for his accommodation. After dinner he walked out among the people, and was introduced to all, indiscriminately, who requested that honor.

The General appeared highly pleased during the short time he remained, and, being introduced to some old Revolutionary soldiers who had shared the toils and perils of the Brandywine battle with him, it is said that he distinctly recollected their features, and conversed familiarly upon subjects that transpired at the battle. On taking his leave, he bid them an affectionate adieu, and exclaimed, "*Farewell, my friends, this is the last time you will see me.*"

He stayed but a short time, but it is presumed, that during his stay he shook hands with not less than four hundred people. About four o'clock he departed, carrying with him the good wishes of the multitude, and was escorted by the committee of arrangements. He arrived in Mercer about one o'clock next morning.

One of the first taverns was built by William Brown on the site of Miss Sarah McQuistion's residence, South Main street, her house being the rear part of the original building. Brown was granted a license in May, 1804, and ran the business until succeeded by Samuel Marquis and Rudolph Kelker and John Michael Zimmerman. Bennett Dobbs came later, and converted it into a temperance house, the first in the town. His oval sign in front of the tavern bore a hideous hydra-headed serpent, with blood-shot eyes and darting tongues, intended to illustrate the poisonous effects of intoxicants, and the evil tendencies of the toper. The old building was finally purchased by John Negley, and the front portion torn down. The *Herald* was published in the part yet standing from 1855 to 1858, by Joseph P. Patterson, and his successor, John H. Negley.

The site of the Willard Hotel was dedicated to tavern purposes early in the century, when a log building was erected there, and a place of entertainment opened. We have been unable to learn the name of its first landlord, but Jacob Brinker, son of Abraham Brinker, erected the old brick building more than sixty years ago, and carried on the house a long period. He inherited the patriotic spirit of his father, and took a deep interest in military affairs, but was unlike him in personal appearance, being a large, stout man. It was afterwards kept by John Pollock, and in 1848 was purchased by John Michael Zimmerman, and the name changed to Pennsylvania House. The sign was a stage coach drawn by four dashing steeds. The new proprietor conducted it till 1868, when he sold it to Benjamin Jack, and he carried it on till his death, in 1877. Robert Barron then bought the property and ran the house a short time. It finally came into the possession of W. J. Reihing, who remodeled and rebuilt the structure, using a portion of the old building. His widow still owns it.

The Black Horse was a noted hostelry at one time. It stood on the corner of Cunningham and Main streets, and was owned by Patrick Hagerty before 1826. His sons, William and Alexander, were also identified with it. How long they kept it cannot now be determined with accuracy, but in course of time it passed away, and the substantial Reiber block now marks the spot where it stood.

Another of the famous taverns of what might be called the intermediate period, was the Beatty House, founded by William Beatty, also one of the leading men of his day and generation. This house, which stood on the site now occupied by the Troutman Block, was in the full tide of successful operation as early as 1828. The sign was a magnificent American eagle, with extended wings, surrounded by thirteen stars, copied from the device on the silver coins of the period, and emblematic of liberty. In some respects "The Eagle" was the leading public house of its day. The stages stopped there, prominent visitors "put up" there, and it was Democratic headquarters for many years. Count Leon and his retinue of titled dignitaries, when on their way to Economy in 1832, were guests of The Eagle over night. It was a well regulated and well governed house. Mr. Beatty would allow no disorderly characters about. He would stand behind the bar, which was easily seen from the street by all passers by, and wait upon his customers. There were no stained glass windows or doors to hide them from view in those days. He represented the district in Congress, and was noted for his firmness and tenacity of purpose, dignity, and high integrity. He died in 1851.

In 1848 Mr. Beatty sold the hotel to Jacob Reiber, and in 1850 Col. Alexander Lowry became the owner and conducted the house until 1863, when he sold it to Benjamin Jack. Previous to coming here Colonel Lowry had kept the American House, Hollidaysburg, for five years. He is now the oldest living representative of the old time landlords of Butler. It is only within the last few years that this famous hostelry was removed and another landmark swept away by the ever rolling wave of progress.

More than seventy years ago a log building, afterwards clapboarded, stood on Jefferson street, near the corner of Main, which was dedicated to tavern purposes as early as 1820 by Col. Francis McBride, and known as the United States. A frame addition was afterwards erected on the corner. In the earliest days of its existence it is related that occasionally two or three deer, pressed by hunger, would come up the path from the thickets in the hollow below, and peer through the small windows at the guests seated at the table. A few scraps were thrown the shy denizens of the forest, which they greatly relished, when they gracefully glided back to their native fastnesses.* This story serves to illustrate the pristine condition of the town at that day, as well as to show that deer had not then learned that man was their most deadly foe.

Marquis & Kelker then leased or bought the property; Benjamin Niblock was afterward proprietor, and in 1846 Samuel M. Lane became the owner. He was succeeded by Martin Reiber, whose brother Jacob conducted the house until

*Thomas Mechling, born in 1816, in the Mansion House, says that he has seen wild deer, when he was a boy, run across the Diamond.

the lot and improvements were sold to H. Julius Klingler in 1849, and he ran it until 1852, when he tore away the old log and frame building and erected the first three-story brick hotel building in the borough. In 1864 Mr. Klingler sold to Plummer Jack, who, after keeping it a few years, sold to Col. Alexander Lowry, who gave it the name it now bears, and with his son, John F. Lowry, carried it on several years. Other parties also were connected with the house, when Lowry sold to Cross & McOmber. In a short time they resold to Lowry. He then built an addition to the house, and in 1890 sold the property to Thompson & Brown. These parties built another addition and made improvements involving a total expenditure of about $20,000. It is still called the Hotel Lowry, is ample in size and modern in style. Messrs. W. J. McCafferty and D. F. McCrea are the lessees, and took charge of it August 1, 1894.

Much more in the way of reminiscence might be said about the old-time tavern keepers of Butler, but the foregoing must suffice. Since their time great changes have taken place in the method of doing business. The name "tavern," is no longer applied to a public house; such places are now only known as hotels. And in their equipment and style they are far superior to those of fifty and seventy-five years ago, but it is doubtful if there is any more good cheer dispensed to-day, or a guest received with more genuine cordiality, than he was by the innkeepers of old.

In the transition from the tavern to the hotel, Butler has not suffered. Her modern hotels have kept pace with the improvements of the town, and take rank with those of cities of larger and more pretentious conditions and surroundings. They are enumerated as follows: The Lowry, Willard, Arlington, Park, Butler, Waverly, Wick, and last but not least, the Nixon Home.

SUBURBAN GROWTH.

What is known as Springdale, or the First ward, lies in the southeastern part of the borough, and is an attractive district especially for private residences. The Connoquenessing creek separates it from the older portion of the borough. As a suburb it was laid out in 1872 by William S. Boyd, who purchased a farm of 150 acres—which included the greater part of Springdale proper—from Sheriff McBride in 1839. Originally the land was a portion of a large tract owed by John McQuistion, whose primitive log house was built at an early day where Mr. Boyd afterwards erected his residence.

Before laying out Springdale, however, Mr. Boyd purchased of Mrs. Mackey thirty-seven and a half acres lying between his first purchase and the town, and leaving her a piece of land on the Freeport road, between his purchase and the Connoquenessing. It was his intention to lay out a separate village, but the land being included in the borough boundaries in 1871, the allotment became an addition to Butler. Many comfortable dwellings were erected by Mr. Boyd, between 1872 and 1874, and about one-half of them were sold. In 1873 he put up a large building opposite his residence for a temperance hotel, and, in 1874, Springdale Hall. After the subsidence of the first oil excitement it could no longer be carried on profitably as a hotel, and it was used for other purposes, serving in 1880 as a young ladies' seminary. The building is three stories in

height, handsome in design and spacious. For many years it was used by a large and well conducted mission Sunday school and also as the headquarters of the first Y. M. C. A. in Butler Afterwards it was transformed into a private residence and is now occupied by Harvey H. Boyd. Mr. Boyd died on September 8, 1884.

Within recent years Springdale has grown rapidly and now contains some of the handsome homes of Butler. The residents are justly proud of its picturesque and healthful surroundings and pure water supply, and never fail to point out its advantages for the location of quiet homes.

Institute Hill is an eastern suburb, built upon an elevated plateau and deriving its name from the Witherspoon Institute, erected there in 1877–78, though the addition had been platted several years before. The land was owned originally by Archibald McCall and the heirs of Stephen Lowrey. The former built the old part of the Orphan's Home for a summer residence, while opposite were the lands of Mrs. Sarah Collins and her daughter, Mrs. Valeria Evans, who sold it to the parties who laid out the tract in town lots. On the latter is located the old Catholic cemetery, and here was built the first Catholic church in Butler.

Duffytown is a western suburb, and had its inception in June, 1885, when Charles Duffy sold the first lot. Soon after he employed James Dunlap to survey the addition, which finally included 300 lots, nearly all of which have been built upon. Duffytown is a desirable location and bids fair to have a steady and substantial growth.

CHAPTER XXII.

BUTLER BOROUGH (CONTINUED.)

CHURCHES, RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—PRESBYTERIAN—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN—ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC—ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC—ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN—ENGLISH LUTHERAN—GRACE LUTHERAN—METHODIST EPISCOPAL—BAPTIST—ST. PAUL'S REFORMED—BETHANY REFORMED—CHURCH OF GOD—FREE METHODIST—BIBLE AND OTHER SOCIETIES—ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME.

THE Presbyterian church is the oldest congregation in Butler. The records of the church, however, post-date its organization twenty years and the settlement of Presbyterians here by at least thirty-three years. In 1836-37 Rev. Loyal Young, acting on instructions of the Synod of Pittsburg, compiled an historical sketch of the origin and growth of the local church down to 1833. This sketch forms to-day the introduction or preface to the minutes of the session, and, as stated by Mr. Young, is "as accurate as any data, in possession of the writer,

will admit." A few years before the close of the Eighteenth century, there were found among the settlers within the bounds of what are now called Butler and Concord congregations, a few individuals who, though ridiculed by the world, maintained the domestic and social worship of God and were members of the Presbyterian church, though not yet regularly organized as a congregation. Among these were James McCurdy, John Lorimer, Alexander Hamilton and Andrew Christy, who met every Sabbath in the capacity of a prayer-meeting. They met in their own dwellings, the distance between the extremes of their four homes being twelve miles. It is thought that Rev. Mr. Gwinn was the first minister of the gospel who preached to them, in the fall of 1797. Rev. Mr. Moorehead preached here in 1798, and he was followed by Revs. Samuel Tait, William Wylie, Robert Lee, Mr. Cummins, John Boyd, Elisha McCurdy, Joseph Stockton, Mr. McClear, and perhaps some others. These men preached during the season of the "Bodily Exercise," which prevailed throughout the country, and to some extent in this place, particularly in 1803 and 1804. The gospel was now preached, for the most part, at Thorn's tent and Russell's tent—the former within the bounds of Butler congregation, near the house where William Kearns resided (in 1837), and the latter was within the bounds of the Concord congregation.

The church of Harmony was organized in 1805, by Rev. John McPherrin, with William Neyman, Mary Neyman, Alexander and Rachel Hamilton, Robert and Sarah Graham, James and Margaret McCurdy, Robert and Prudence Thorn, James and Catherine Moore, Peter Peterson, James Roy, John Roy, and Richard Miller. The new congregation had been called Thorn Ridge congregation, then Salt Spring congregation; but at organization was called "Harmony," with house of worship five miles north of Butler. When the first sacrament was held Rev. Samuel Porter assisted Mr. McPherrin.

On April 7, 1813, Rev. John McPherrin was installed pastor of the churches of Butler and Concord by the Presbytery of Erie. He began preaching in the court-house at Butler, to the newly organized church of this borough, devoting three-fourths of his time to it and giving one-fourth to the church at Concord. In 1815, a stone meeting-house was erected, on the site of the present building, and in it the pioneer preacher held regular services until his death, February 10, 1822.

In the fall of 1814 the movement to erect a house of worship was inaugurated. On December 12, of that year, Rev. John McPherrin, William and John Neyman, James McCurdy, John Gilmore, Alexander Hamilton, David McJunkin, Robert Thorn, William Beatty, Robert Scott, Andrew Spear, John McQuistion and James Martin, signed a document binding themselves to pay the trustees whatever balance might remain due the contractor. John Neyman, John Potts, and William Campbell were chosen trustees, and to John Neyman the contract was awarded for $1,500.

Rev. John Coulter was ordained and installed pastor of the united churches of Butler, Concord and Muddy Creek September 10, 1823,—giving one-half his time to Butler. In the spring of 1833, he resigned the Butler charge, and in July of that year Rev. Loyal Young commenced preaching at Butler, and was ordained pastor, December 4, 1833. He found on the list the names of 105

members. The elders prior to that time were Robert Graham, Alexander Hamilton and William Neyman; while between 1833 and 1837, Robert Wallace, James McCurdy, John Neyman, David McJunkin and Malachi Richardson were enrolled among the elders.

The list of members in 1833, gives the following names: William Wright, Jane, his wife, Mary, Agnes and Daniel Wright, Joseph Wright and his wife, Margaret, H. and Agnes Cunningham, James and Agnes Mitchell, Mary Cochran, James and Margaret McCurdy, Rebecca Ann McCurdy, Peter, Peggy and Betsy Peterson, Patrick Graham, Rosanna Martin, Rachel Scott, Robert and Prudence Thorn, Jane, Joseph and Sarah Thorn, John and Prudence Campbell, Nancy Spear, Mary Neyman, John Thorn, John and Mary Neyman, William and Priscilla McJunkin, John L. and Polly Maxwell, William and Mary Maxwell, Alexander and Rachel Hamilton, David and Elizabeth McElvaine, John and Mary Pearce, John Pearce, Jr., Polly Black, Job and Mary Pearce, John and Harriett Rowe, Mary Sullivan, Walter Lowrie, Robert and Sarah Carnahan, David and Jane Walker, James H. and Francis Graham, Dr. George Linn, Mary Welsh, Barbara Peterson, William Brown, B. Grennis, Simon Marks, Robert and Sarah Graham, Mary Graham, William and Jane Campbell, Martha Miller, Silas Pearce, Oliver and Anne David, J. and Sarah Plummer, Elizabeth Conrad, Abram Stevenson, Thomas Plummer (son of Nancy), Elizabeth Plummer (daughter of Nancy), Jane Sedwick, John and Mary Smith, Mary Sumney, Margaret J. Moore, John and Sarah Graham, Rachel Scott, Malachi Richardson, George and Polly McCandless, Samuel, Isabel and Jane McCurdy, Priscilla Maxwell, Elizabeth Purviance, Martha McCandless, Catherine and Sarah Ann Peterson—deceased in 1833—Polly Gilky, and Nancy Plummer (who belonged to Plain Grove church), Robert Wallace, Andrew Mitchell and John and Jane Wait.

In 1823 when the second building of worship was suggested, Walter Lowrie, John L. Maxwell, John Gilmore, Robert Scott, William Campbell and John Sheridan were trustees. Ten years after, in 1833, the suggestion was carried out, and $3,200 expended on a house fit to accommodate the large congregation.

A constitution was adopted June 30, 1823, and on the 8th of January, 1824, the congregation was incorporated. The charter members were as follows: Walter Lowrie, John L. Maxwell, John Gilmore, Robert Scott, William Campbell and John Sheridan, trustees. A second charter was obtained in 1854, which is now the law of the church.

On November 29, 1833, John and Juliet Gilchrist and Elizabeth Patterson were admitted members, and the next day Jane Campbell, Mary Campbell, Martha Thorn, Rebecca Maxwell, James Maxwell, Samuel M. Lane and Robert Stevenson were admitted. An incident of this session was the statement of David Walker, "that he feared the cause of religion would suffer" in consequence of having kept several persons at work on his brick-kiln on a Sabbath in September, 1833. He explained the causes and the session was satisfied, provided the explanation would be read to the congregation the following Sabbath. The absence of elder Robert Wallace from several meetings suggested an investigation in January, 1834. This action appearing to him to be too radical, led to his resignation and his demand to be dismissed from membership. In September,

1834, William McJunkin, Robert Thorn and Jonathan Plummer were ordained elders, and they, with Messrs. Hamilton, Graham, McCurdy and Richardson, formed the board when the congregation was divided into seven districts, in September,1834. In December, celebrated resolutions against the theatrical meetings, then held at Butler, were adopted, and the elders exercised the closest supervision over members of the congregation, calling on many of them to confess and reform. In 1836, the question of betting on elections was presented, and one member was suspended because he *would*, "under similar circumstances bet again." Walter Lowrie became a member of the board of elders that year; while on January 20, 1839, David McElvaine and Thomas Welsh were ordained, Samuel M. Lane and Oliver David, elders-elect, declining ordination. Henry M. Boyd, who died August 4, 1845, and William Campbell, Sr., were chosen elders in December, 1841. From that period until April 15, 1846, Elders McCurdy, Thorn, Graham, McElvaine, Welsh, McJunkin and Campbell were the active members of the session, and gave close attention to the affairs of the church. Record book, Number 2, closes on the last date given.

The second book of records begins with the session held October 1, 1845. From that date until September 8, 1849, the style and nature of business vary but little from that of the older record. On the last date given, the death of Robert Graham (the last of the elders ordained when the church of Butler was organized), was recorded. In November, the new elders:—William Maxwell, William S. Boyd, John Campbell and James Mitchell were ordained. In March, 1858, Thomas H. Bracken, Dr. R. L. McCurdy and Samuel Martin were installed elders, they, with James McCurdy, William Maxwell, John Campbell, William Campbell, W. S. Boyd, James Mitchell and Robert Thorn, forming the board of elders. In December, 1858, Elders Boyd, Martin and Graham were appointed a committee to secure a lot for a church building, south or southeast of Butler, for the accommodation of members living distant from the town in the direction indicated. In January, 1859, the committee of elders reported that an acre of land was secured from Joseph Robinson for twenty dollars, the location being five miles southeast, on the Saxonburg road, and that funds for building to the amount of $350 were on hand.

On June 24, 1859, the ruin caused by the great frosts of June 5 and 11 was recorded, and the last day of July was made one of fasting and prayer. In May, 1861, the session discussed temperance work. In October, 1862, the death of Samuel Martin, captain in the One Hundred and Third regiment, was noticed. The years 1862 and 1863 are noted for the erection of a new church building.

April 28, 1868, Mr. Young's relation with the church was dissolved. Of the large number of members, named in 1833, when he became pastor, there were only seventeen on the roll, when he closed his pastorate, namely: Elder McCurdy, Jane Thorn, Robert Thorn, William Maxwell, Mary Maxwell, John Campbell, Betsey Martin, Priscilla McJunkin, John L., Maxwell, John Rowe, Mary Sullivan, Robert Carnahan, Sarah Carnahan, Silas Pearce, Jane Sedwick, John Graham and Sarah Graham. In all, there were 229 members enrolled on the day the pastoral relations were dissolved. During his pastorate of nearly thirty-five years, he preached in the bounds of the congregation 2,920 times,

besides delivering addresses at prayer meetings, funerals and other occasions. He married 203 couples and baptized nearly 700 infants and about seventy adults; and during his ministry nearly 450 persons united with the church and several revivals of marked interest occurred. Witherspoon Institute owed its existence to him more than any other man. The work of calling the convention which brought the school into existence, of preparing the charter, of raising money and of starting the school, devolved principally upon him, and he was its principal for a considerable period.

In May, 1868, Rev. W. I. Brugh was stated supply. He was installed pastor November 2, 1869, and resigned in April, 1871. On January 23, 1872, Rev. C. H. McClellan was installed pastor. Three years later, George A. Black was elected elder, and was appointed vice-superintendent of Sabbath school—J. C. Redick being appointed superintendent. In 1877, Elder Black was clerk of the session, and continued in this position until April, 1881, when W. D. Brandon, the present clerk, signed the minutes for the first time. In 1877, Mr. Brandon, J. C. Redick, James D. Anderson, James Stevenson and George A. Black formed the board of elders; and a year later, when Mr. McClellan resigned the pastoral charge, several of them were active members of the board.

Rev. W. T. Wylie accepted a call from this church in April, and was installed pastor in June, 1879. The death of Elder Black is of record in the minutes of July 9, 1881, and the resignation of Mr. Wylie under date December 25, 1881. In June, 1882, Rev. W. E. Oller was elected pastor; in December, W. D. Brandon was chosen superintendent, and Joseph S. Gray assistant of the Sabbath school.

In September, 1883, Alfred Wick and John F. Anderson were elected elders. The death of Elder Boyd was noticed in February, 1885. Some time in October, 1888, Mr. Anderson, choir leader, resigned, and Mrs. Emma K. Colbert was chosen leader; while in November Messrs. Brandon and Gray were re-elected to the positions in the Sunday school for which they were chosen in 1882. Resolutions on the death of Rev. Loyal Young were adopted in December, 1890, but beyond this the minutes, to the close of Book Number 3, March 3, 1892, deal only with the ordinary affairs of the board of elders.

The fourth book opens with a record of the session of April 8, 1892. Rev. W. E. Oller, pastor, with Elders William Campbell, James Stevenson, J. C. Redick, W. D. Brandon, Alfred Wick and John F. Anderson; and Trustees W. J. McKee, William Campbell, Jr., E. H. Anderson, P. W. Lowry, J. E. Byers and Ira McJunkin. January 1, 1893, the elders-elect were Thomas B. White, Robert A. White, D. L. Cleeland, Clinton B. Conway, Robert M. Anderson and C. N. Boyd.

The list of 1833 shows 105 members. From the coming of Mr. Young to his going, there were about 600 members admitted, the great majority on examination. The roll of members in November, 1890, contained no less than 544 names, being an increase of 269 over the list of 1882.

The church was remodeled in 1863, and dedicated December 9, of that year, when $643.50, were received, the collection being $263.50. R. C. McAboy was then treasurer. The resolution to build was adopted June 14, 1862, when J. S.

Campbell, William Campbell and R. C. McAboy were empowered to enter into a contract with S. G. Purvis for wood work and material at a cost of $2,725, and with William Fowser, for stone and brick work and material, at a cost of $1,700. The extras in the first case brought the sum up to $2,856, and in the second, to $1,895. George Crozier, the painter, received $470, and other sums made the total cost, $6,205.39.

The present church is simply an extension of that erected in 1862-63, the work being accomplished in 1874-75. With the exception of the court-house and Jefferson street school, it occupies the finest site within the borough limits. Its high, symmetrical spire springing from a central tower, gives to the rather plain Gothic building an attractive appearance. The contract for the whole work was awarded to John Martin and Malcolm Graham, on their bid of $11,771, but the extras with repairs and painting brought the total expenditure up to about $16,000 before the close of 1880.

One of the most interesting features of the church is the Bible Class conducted by Col. John M. Sullivan. It was organized under his instruction, February 5, 1888, and now comprises a class of fifty, consisting of professional and business men. The youngest member is twenty-five and the eldest sixty-five years of age. The class meets every Sunday morning in a separate room of the church. The leader, who is a close student of the bible, is noted for his zeal in the work, and his short lectures are always instructive, and exercise a healthy moral influence over the minds of his hearers.

The church is in a prosperous and flourishing condition. The membership in 1894 numbered 650, and there were 457 scholars in the Sunday school. The superintendent, W. D. Brandon, is assisted by thirty-two officers and teachers.

*United Presbyterian Church**.—This is the second oldest church organization in the borough of Butler. At a meeting of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of the Monongahela, held at "Yough Meeting House," June 25, 1804, a petition was presented for "supplies of gospel ordinances" from the congregation of "Butlertown." So far as any records that are extant show, this was the origin of the present United Presbyterian congregation of Butler.

Doubtless the number represented by this petition was not large, for we learn that very few persons had settled within the bounds of Butler county up to 1803, at which time the town of Butler was laid out.

It was during the fall of that year, and only a few months before this petition was presented, that the first houses were built in Butler. While we cannot give the names or tell the number of these early petitioners, we may judge from this one act something of their character. They were men and women who had come from Christian homes — some of them from neighboring counties, as Allegheny and Westmoreland, and some from Ulster and Caledonia across the sea. They were brought up under the influences of the stricter sect of the Presbyterian faith, who sought for themselves and their children not only a home and a fortune in the new land, but the privilege and blessing of the christian religion.

They must have pressed their petition very earnestly, and the Presbytery

*This history of the church was compiled from the Centennial discourse of the Rev. J. S. McKee.

must have regarded Butler town as no unpromising field, for the petition was promptly granted and Rev. Joseph Kerr, a young man who had just been ordained, was appointed to supply on the first Sabbath of August, 1804. It is presumed that he fulfilled this appointment, and on that day ninety years ago the first sermon by a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church was preached in Butler. As to the sermon we can only judge it by the record afterwards made by the man who delivered it. For twenty-one years he served faithfully and successfully as pastor of St. Clair congregation, and at the time of his death he was pastor of the Second church, Pittsburg, and Professor in the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary.

It is evident that the congregation of Butler town was well pleased with the young minister, for we find them three weeks after hearing the first sermon present at a meeting of Presbytery, either by commissioners or petition, asking "for supplies of preaching." Again in the following spring a similar application was made by the congregation of "Butler town."

In the statistical table submitted by the Presbytery on May 15, 1805, we find Deer Creek, Glade Run and Butler town all in Butler county, joined by a bracket and marked by a sign which is explained at the foot of the page to mean, "nearly ripe for a settlement."

The second sermon, so far as the record shows, that was preached to this congregation was by another young man who had just been licensed, Rev. Mungo Dick. He was appointed to preach in Butler on the second Sabbath of July, 1805. At the following meeting of Presbytery Mr. Dick reported that he had filled his appointment. September 3, 1805, the Presbytery "received a petition from the congregations of Butler town and Deer Creek praying to be united and have as frequent supplies of sermons as can be afforded." This petition was granted and these two congregations declared "one united congregation."

On April 9th of the following year a call was presented from Butler and Deer Creek addressed to Rev. Mungo Dick, the young licentiate who had preached for them during the previous summer. It was to the disadvantage of Butler congregation that Mr. Dick had received other calls. For after due consideration he decided to accept the call to another charge. Although disappointed in securing a pastor the congregation of Butler did not become discouraged. They continued to ask and to receive "supplies of gospel ordinances." The statistical table of 1806 has Butler and Deer Creek marked, "ripe for settlement."

On March 27, 1811, a call was laid on the table of Presbytery for Rev. James McConnell from the congregations of Butler and Deer Creek; but for some reason the Butler branch of the charge did not prosecute this call, and it was returned to the congregations without being presented. At this meeting a paper was read "from the society of Butler praying for the dissolution of their connection with Deer Creek and the establishment of a connection with Slippery Rock." The Butler congregation with its new partner at once put forth an effort to obtain a pastoral settlement, and on April 10, 1811, a call was presented from Butler and Slippery Rock addressed to Rev. George Buchanan. But again the expectations

of this persevering society were doomed to dissapointment, for on presenting the call to the candidate, "he would not accept."

Although the Butler society had been referred to from the beginning of its history as a congregation, yet so far the records show it was not a fully organized congregation until March, 1812, when Rev. David Proudfit, by appointment of Presbytery, installed Thomas Dodds, and ordained and installed Hugh McKee, as ruling elders in Butler congregation.

On June 25, 1815, a call was presented from Butler and White Oak Springs for Rev. Robert Reed, then settled at Erie. At a meeting of Presbytery held on the 27th of the following September, after hearing Messrs. Hugh McKee and Samuel Findley in support of the call, it was resolved by a unanimous vote that it was inexpedient to translate him from Erie and Waterford toButler and White Oak Springs. Again this persistent congregation was disappointed and made dependent on supplies.

At length the prayers of this people were answered, and their persistent seeking rewarded. On May 17, 1819, Rev. Isaiah Niblock, a licentiate from the Presbytery of Monaghan, Ireland, presented credentials, on the credit of which he was received as a probationer under the direction of Presbytery. He was at once given appointments in the vacant congregations, and preached at Pigeon Creek, Mifflin, Harmony, Shenango, White Oak Springs, Brush Creek, and other places. No record is given of a Presbyterial appointment to preach in Butler, but it is learned from another source that he arrived in Butler two days before Christmas, and preached in the court-house on the last Sabbath in the year. It was a very boyish looking young man, with a slender form, a large head, and intellectual face, that stood before the Butler congregation. But the sermon made such an impression on the minds of the hearers, that on May 5, 1819, a call from the united congregations of Butler and White Oak Springs for Rev. Niblock was presented and accepted.

June 16, 1819, at Robinson Run church, Mr. Niblock delivered his trial discourse for ordination, which was well received. The next meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be held in Butler on the third Wednesday of November, at which time it was agreed that Mr. Niblock should be ordained and installed. It was the 17th of November, 1819, when for the first time the Associate Reformed Presbytery met in Butler. It was a meeting long to be remembered, marking, as it did, an importaut epoch in the history of this congregation. There were present: Revs. Matthew Henderson, John Riddell, Mungo Dick, James McConnell, Joseph Kerr, Moses Kerr, George Buchanan, Allan B. Campbell, A. Craig, ministers, and John Drenman, John Orr, Hugh McKee and John Findley, ruling elders. Mr. Niblock was solemnly ordained and installed pastor of the Butler and White Oak Springs congregations.

The congregation was small, two elders and nine or ten members, with a few adherents, and Butler was a village of perhaps twenty houses; the country around was thinly settled and only a small portion cleared for farming purposes. There was no church building. Services were held in the groves, private houses, and the court house.

The first communion service was held in the valley just south of the North

cemetery. It was the first service of the kind conducted by the young minister, and the first time the congregation of Butler was permitted to receive the sacrament at the hands of their own pastor. The occasion was a memorable event.

The young pastor entered at once upon the active work of his ministry. The first couple he united in marriage was Mr. James Phillips and Miss Margaret Allison, whose son, Zachariah Phillips, is still living. His labors, which involved missionary tours, were arduous. Many interesting incidents in his ministerial career might be related if space permitted. He organized a Sunday school, but the exact date is unknown; but it was evidently the *first* held in Butler, for while conducted by the Associate Reformed congregation, members of other denominations were among its officers and teachers. In an old minute book is the record of "a meeting of the congregation of the Reformed Associate church held at the court house on Sabbath, the 11th of May, 1823, for the purpose of appointing officers and teachers to superintend the Sabbath school. William Ayres, Esq., was appointed president, and Jacob Mechling recording secretary."

For some years after the advent of Mr. Niblock the congregation labored under the disadvangtage of having no church building. For a time services were held in the court house, but as other denominations met there, appointments often conflicted. Arrangements were then made to hold services in the ravine below the cemetery, where the first communion was held. Hugh McKee obtained permission and the congregation hauled logs and put blocks under them, and on these rough hewn pews they sat for hours listening to the word of life.

In 1824, a deed was given by Robert Campbell and Jane his wife to John Potts in trust for the Associate Reformed church of Butler, for lot 138 on which the church now stands. It cost fifty dollars. May 14, 1825, proposals were solicited, by advertisement, for "building a brick meeting-house." The contract was secured by the Bryson Brothers; the brick were made at the old race ground; the lumber was sawed at Moses Sullivan's mill; and most of the stone for the foundation was quarried by Mr. Warmcastle out of his father's lot. The glass and nails were a donation from friends in Pittsburg, and the pine lumber for sash and pulpit was obtained in the same way from Freeport. Thus was the building erected. While it was wanting in architectural beauty, it was among the best and largest church buildings in its time. It was an oblong square-cornered brick building costing four or five thousand dollars. The ladies of the church came nobly to the help of the pastor and building committee. They spun large quantities of woolen yarn and flax which the pastor carried to Pittsburg and converted to cash, with which he purchased necessary hardware and other finishing material.

"The old church," says Rev. Mr. Niblock, "forms a distinct picture in my mind. High up on the wall was the little old-fashioned red box pulpit with its closed doors. The pews were large with doors to each; and every seat was occupied by one or more families. The gallery ran around the three sides of the church, and was comfortably seated. The church was generally filled with worshipers, and on communion Sabbaths, which were always high days, a large audience crowded the building to over-flowing."

In addition to the onerous duties of the pastorate, Mr. Niblock was appointed

J. J. McCandless

county treasurer by the commissioners in 1826. At the close of the year we find published a full report of his receipts and expenditures amounting to $5,785.23.

March 27, 1828, Mr. Niblock was married to Miss Rachel Alexander, and she proved a helpmeet indeed to the young pastor, not only sharing his joys and sorrows, his comforts and privations, but by her wise counsel, and hopeful, joyous spirit opening the way out of many a difficulty, and lightening many a burden. She was his almost constant companion in his pastoral visits, and her memory is affectionately cherished by the older members of the congregation and community.

After eighteen years of arduous service Mr. Niblock was, at his own request, released from White Oak Springs branch of his charge, October 23, 1835. This was due to ill health and inability to perform the duties of so laborious a charge. In 1839 additional seating accommodations were required, and pews were placed in the gallery of the Butler church at a cost of $153. In 1845 an arrangement was entered into between the Butler and Union congregations by which a portion of Mr. Niblock's time was given to them. This arrangement continued until 1853, after which this congregation became a separate pastoral charge. In 1849 the charter of the congregation was amended by reducing the number of trustees from nine to three. Some time in 1851 a portion of ground south of the borough, containing one and a half acres or more, was given by John McQuistion to the trustees in trust for the congregation, to be used as a burying ground.

In 1858, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on Rev. Niblock by Westminster College. That this honor was worthily bestowed is evident from the estimate in which he was held in the community and throughout the church. At the opening of the year 1864, Dr. Niblock, who had never been a very strong man, began to show signs of failing health, being afflicted with a disease of the throat. His last sermon was preached January 31, from I. Corinthians, 15 : 57. On Wednesday afternoon, June 29, 1864, be peacefully entered into heavenly rest.

It is difficult to form a proper estimate of such a ministry, extending over a period of more than forty-five years. During that time there was added to the church at Butler, White Oak Springs and Union—the field of his pastoral labors —about 1,100 members. The fifty-five families and 150 members which constituted the congregation of Butler at the time of his death by no means indicates the ingathering to this congregation alone during his ministry ; for many families had gone out to form neighboring congregations, and many more whose influence has been felt extensively in building up flourishing congregations in the great west.

Dr. Isaiah Niblock, who was always noted for great zeal and earnestness in his profession, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1794 ; studied theology at Glasgow, was licensed to preach in 1817, and came to the United States the same year. Greatly honored and respected through life, his memory will ever remain green in the hearts of those who knew him.

The congregation remained without a pastor for nearly two years, when Mr. John Gailey, a licentiate under the care of Monongahela Presbytery, was called. He was ordained and installed April 24, 1866. Soon after his installation the question of either erecting a new church or enlarging the old one, was agitated. It was finally decided to enlarge the building, and July 25, 1867, the contract

was given to S. G. and J. L. Purvis for $5,800. The work was completed during the winter following. In 1871 an addition of twenty feet was made to the east end of the church at a cost of about $3,000.

After a pastorate of nearly six years Rev. Gailey was released at his own request, December 26, 1871, to accept a call to the Fourth United Presbyterian church, Pittsburg. The congregation only remained without a pastor a few months. Mr. George McCormick, of the Allegheny Presbytery, received a call on March 27, 1872, the day of his graduation from the Seminary, and he was ordained and installed October 22nd following. This pastorate was of short duration. He resigned to enter upon missionary work in the far west, and was released April 22, 1873.

A vacancy of one year followed, when the congregation was fortunate in securing the services of Rev. R. G. Ferguson. He commenced his work July 1st and was installed January 18, 1875. On July 8, 1884, he was released to accept the presidency of Westminster College. During his pastorate of exactly ten years, the congregation increased in membership from 195 to 231.

The present pastor, Rev. John S. McKee, was called July 29, 1884, just three weeks from the date of Dr. Ferguson's release. He began his work here October 1st, and was installed January 20, 1885.

As the church increased in strength from year to year, the old house became too small to accommodate the worshippers. As far back as 1878 the project of building a lecture room had been discussed, but owing to depression in business and other causes it had been postponed from time to time. A building fund, however, had been started in the meantime and money collected with the view of future improvement. As time wore on the old church edifice became greatly dilapidated. To repair it would cost heavily and in the end it would be unsatisfactory. Finally, on March 8, 1891, the matter was brought before the congregation, and on the following Sabbath, after an interchange of views, it was unanimously voted to build a new church. A committee, composed of C. G. Christie, J. F. Armstrong and J. L. Purvis, was appointed to prepare plans and specifications and look after the matter. A piece of ground fronting fifteen feet on McKean street and extending one hundred feet back, was purchased for $1,200, in order to give more room. The plan as finally settled on was for a stone and brick building in the Romanesque style of architecture, comprising an audience room sixty-nine by seventy-six feet, with a lecture room forty-nine by fifty-four feet. On July 9, 1891, contracts were made for the construction of a building to cost a little over $20,000. Sunday, July 12, 1891, the last service was held in the old building, and on the following Monday the pews were removed to Reiber's Hall, and on the 20th the work of demolition was commenced and such progress made that on August 12th the corner-stone was formally laid. December 27, 1891, the lecture room was occupied for the first time, the congregation having worshipped twenty-three Sabbaths in Reiber's Hall. The building was completed January 8, 1894, and on the 22d of February of the same year it was dedicated. It presents a fine appearance both externally and internally, the acoustics are good, and the total seating capacity of both rooms is about 1,200. The cost, including fixtures, was $26,153.28.

The membership of the congregation has increased from 231 on October 1, 1884, to 449 in 1894. During this time 195 persons have been added to the church on profession of faith, and 253 on certificate. In the Sunday school there are twenty-two officers and teachers, and 220 scholars. The Ladies' Missionary Society has thirty-eight members, and the Young Peoples' Christian Union an enrollment of eighty-five.

St. Peter's Catholic Church.—The first Catholic church in Butler was erected by the English-speaking Catholics in 1822. It was the old St. Peter's, was built of stone, and stood upon the hill in the eastern part of the borough, where the old Catholic burial ground is now located. The building committee were John Duffy, Norbert Foltz and William Hagerty, the last mentioned being also the contractor. Prior to the construction of the church, Rev. Charles Ferry came here in 1821, and organized the congregation. The first bishop to visit the church was Francis Patrick Kenrick, of Philadelphia, in 1834, when it was dedicated. It was superseded by the present German church, which was erected in 1849, on Franklin street. On the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone, Hon. James Buchanan was among the strangers present. He was on a visit to Butler at the time as the guest of Hon. William Beatty. The church was dedicated October 14, 1849, by Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg. The old stone chapel was taken down in 1853, and the English-speaking Catholics erected St. Paul's church in 1866.

As early as January 15, 1829, Mrs. Sarah Collins deeded to the Right Rev. Henry Conwell, D. D., bishop of Philadelphia, in trust for the members of the old St. Peter's Catholic church, one acre and seven perches, together with right of way from this land to the Butler and Kittanning turnpike. This deed was granted for a valuable consideration and for the encouragement of the congregation in Butler to the trustee named and his successors in trust for St. Peter's Catholic church. It was part of a tract called "Newry," patented by the State, April 22, 1807, to Stephen Lowrey and bequeathed by him, November 29, 1821, to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Collins. The only reservation in the deed of 1829, was that which preserved to her and to her heirs the right of burying, in the Collin's tomb, deceased relatives by blood or marriage.

The instrument made May 2, 1834 by E. R. Evans, of Butler, and the Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, of Philadelphia, sets forth the following interesting facts relating to this church:

Whereas, Sarah Collins did grant to the members of the Holy Catholic church of St. Peter, of Butler, a lot of ground near the borough of Butler, and whereas, on a survey made, the ground so granted to the members of said church was not large enough and the said Sarah Collins had by deed dated the 2nd day of May, A. D., 1830, conveyed the whole of the balance of the tract of land, to which said grant belonged, to her daughter, Valeria Evans, and whereas the said Valeria Evans and her husband, E. R. Evans, in order to carry into effect the intentions of said Sarah Collins in making said grant, did on the first day of September, 1830, enter into a parol contract with the members of said church and give to said members a piece of ground adjoining said grant on the south and east on condition that the members would finish the chapel, already built on the said grant of Sarah Collins, and should clear out and fence the whole of said land given by Sarah Collins as well as that given by Valeria and E. R. Evans, and whereas

such conditions were observed and that Valeria Evans died before a deed was made out for said tract, I, E. R. Evans, on my own right, etc., etc., forever quit claim to Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, all rights, etc., all title, etc., the whole tract within the fence, adjoining lands of said Valeria Evans on the east and south, lands of Brinker and Bredin on the west, and an alley on the north, containing two acres and 100 perches, and including what was granted by Sarah Collins as well as what was granted by E. R. Evans and his wife, Valeria Evans.

Rev. Charles Ferry was pastor of St. Peters from 1821 to 1825; Rev. P. P. O'Neil from 1826 to 1834. He was succeeded by Rev. P. Rafferty, who served until 1837; then Revs. Gallagher and Joseph Cody up to 1840. Rev. John Mitchell followed and was pastor until 1846. After him came Rev. Joseph Creedon, who served as pastor until 1848. For several years after this the Benedictine Fathers had charge of the church and furnished pastors from time to time. They were succeeded by the Carmelite Fathers, who remained in control until the fall of 1880 when Rev. Jacob Rummelfanger became pastor. He has served the congregation for the past fourteen years. In 1889 the church was enlarged at a cost of $3,000, and is now ample in size for the needs of the congregation, which numbers about one thousand souls, and embraces a flourishing Sunday school.

St. Paul's Catholic Church.—On January 1, 1866, lot Number 147, in the borough of Butler, was deeded to the Right Rev. Bishop of Pittsburg, by Ellen McKeown, Alice Schoonmaker, Mary Gillespie, Bridget Torbett, Anne Duffy and Peter Duffy, the consideration being $450. This is the same lot which, under legislative act of March 16, 1848, was conveyed by Bishop O'Connor to John Duffy, August 7, 1848, and bequeathed by said John Duffy in his last will, dated February 18, 1862, to the grantees of January 1, 1866.

The erection of the church, which fronts on McKean street, was begun in April, 1866, and in the month of February, in the following year, it was dedicated by Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburg, assisted by a large number of the diocesan clergy.

The original members of this church were among the first Catholic settlers of the county, and before the present church was built worshiped in St. Peter's, which they in no small degree helped to erect. A strong tide of German Catholic immigration to this place set in, and in a few years after, the original members of St. Peter's found themselves largely outnumbered by the German element. It was not long before a German priest was placed in charge of the church, and ultimately it came about that nearly all the sermons and instructions were given in the German language.

Urged by this condition of things the English-speaking members determined to build a church for themselves. The initiative in this work was taken by Peter Duffy. He not only contributed largely to the erection of the church, but gave the building of it his personal supervision. The other members likewise contributed according to their means.

The membership of St. Paul's, although at first small, has been gradually increasing. The first priest who assumed pastoral charge of the parish, was the Rev. Stephen M. A. Barrett. He came in February, 1867, when the church was dedicated, and remained about one year. Rev. Daniel Devlin, who succeeded

him, only remained thirteen months, when he resigned on account of illness, and died soon after. Rev. Joseph Coffey, who followed in October, 1868, left the following December. The next pastor was the Rev. James Nolan, who began his labors in January, 1869, and was transferred in June of the same year to McKeesport. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis J. O'Shea, who took charge of the parish in June, 1869, and continued until March, 1872. His successor was Rev. Francis McCarthy, who remained only three months. Rev. Columba McSweeney was the next in succession. He became pastor in July, 1872, and remained till November, 1876, when he resigned on account of physical infirmities. Rev. William Ambrose Nolan succeeded him, as missionary rector, and assumed the pastoral charge November 10, 1876, and continued in that relation until his death March 27, 1891. Father Nolan was born in Ireland July 18, 1834. He was an active, public-spirited man, very zealous in his church work, and greatly respected by the community. It was largely through his efforts that St. Paul's Catholic Parochial school was established, and the new cemetery incorporated.

Father Nolan was succeeded immediately after his death by Rev. Daniel Walsh, the present pastor. The church, which is neat and attractive, occupies a convenient position on McKean street, opposite the old graveyard, where repose the ashes of the first settlers of Butler. Its membership embraces about 1,000 souls, and its prosperity evinces harmony and zeal in the cause of religion. Several societies and a prosperous Sunday school are connected with the church.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Some time in 1818 the Rev. Jackson Kemper (afterwards bishop) visited Butler as agent for the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, and held Episcopal services in the parlor of Hon. John Gilmore, after which a number of children were baptized. But it was not until 1824 that the Protestant Episcopal church of Butler was organized. The first officiating minister was the Rev. Robert Ayres, and the membership at that time consisted of but few families. When the first meeting was held to organize and take steps toward the erection of a church building, the members present in the court house were Hon. John Gilmore and wife, Hon. John Bredin, Maurice Bredin, John B. McGlaughlin, James Bredin and wife, Benjamin Wallace, Moses Hanlen, Samuel R. Williams, Campbell E. Purviance, William Dixon, Samuel A. Gilmore, John N. Purviance and wife, Mrs. Ann Anderson, Miss Susan Bredin, Mrs. Hugh McGlaughlin, Mrs. Thomas Collins and others. The Right Reverend John H. Hopkins, then rector of Trinity church, Pittsburg, and afterwards bishop of the diocese of Vermont, presided. The first matter of consideration after divine services was the procuring of a suitable lot of ground on which to erect a church. Judge Bredin proposed and did donate a lot located on East Jefferson street, on which the building was finally erected, and there the congregation have worshiped to the present time.

When subscriptions were solicited Bishop Hopkins contributed $100, and others followed according to their means, when it was found that $1,000 had been secured. This sum was deemed sufficient with which to begin the erection of the building. It was at once put under contract. Prior to its completion services were held in the court house, Rev. Ayres officiating as rector.

The first pastor of the new church was the Rev. M. P. Bonnell. He began

his work in 1824, holding services for a time in the court house, and served about three years. He was succeeded by the Rev. William G. Hilton, who remained about six years, when he resigned. Rev. Thomas Crumpton followed and served about six months, when he was succeeded by the Rev. B. B. Killikelly in 1833, who remained until 1837, when the Rev. William White, D. D., began his labors, and continued until 1877, a period of forty years. He then resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, who took charge January 8, 1878. The latter remained until the 13th of April, 1880, when he tendered his resignation to take effect June 1st, following. An interregnum of a few months followed, when a call was extended to the Rev. Edmund Burke, who accepted, and took charge as rector December 1, 1880. He remained until August 8, 1882, when he was succeeded by the Rev. S. H. S. Gallaudet. He served as pastor until 1884, when the Rev. John Landon came, and remained until August 30, 1891. On the 15th of September, 1892, he was succeeded by the Rev. Miles S. Hemenway, the present rector.

The total number of actual communicants, as shown by the report of 1894, is 177; entitled to the communion as recorded in parish register, 198. During the past year there was a total gain of fifty-one. The Sunday school has a membership of ninety, with ten teachers, and there are 100 volumes in the library. The church property, including the rectory, is valued at $9,000. It is contemplated to erect a new church on the site of the old building at an early date, and as the location is commanding, the improvement will add much to the appearance of this part of East Jefferson street. It is a source of some pride to the communicants of St. Peter's that their church is the fourth oldest in the diocese of Pittsburg.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church is one of the oldest church organizations in Butler. Official records of ministerial acts among German Lutherans date from 1813. The first entry in the church book is the baptism of Samuel Bernhard, son of Philip and Mary Margaret Bernhard, August 29, 1813, by Rev. Jacob Schnee. This minister continued his missionary visits, preaching occasionally in a carpenter shop, to the close of 1817, baptizing in the meantime a large number of German residents.

Early in November, 1821, Bishop J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, a scholarly divine hailing from Stuttgart, Germany, took charge of the interests of Lutheranism in this place, attending for a series of years from his headquarters in Zelienople to eleven stations in Butler and adjoining counties. He invariably wore a clerical robe when on his ministerial journeys about the country. He preached every four weeks in the old court-house, whilst for communion services he availed himself of the courtesy of the United Presbyterian church. When he came here he found but six members. June 3, 1821, he first administered communion to the congregation, having the day previous confirmed his first class of catechumens and effected a preliminary organization. The officials chosen were Jacob Mechling, John McCollough and John Henshew. In addition to these, the first communicants were: Joseph Moser, Henry Young, Isaac Yetter, Jacob Baht, Henry Steinmann, A. Buechle, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaner, M. McCollough, Magdalena Henshew, Catherine Moser, Louise Brinker, Anna Young,

Mary Yetter, Elizabeth Traushu, Elizabeth Beselit and Miss Helen Henshew. The catechumens were: Jacob Shaner, Philip Grub, Peter Pflueger, David and Abraham Henshew, Catherine Grub, Elizabeth Braun, Sarah Baht, Mary Buechle, Elizabeth Henshew, Elizabeth McCollough and Magdalena Young.

Such was the beginning of semi-organized existence. Ten years later, says Rev. E. Cronenwett, from whom these facts are gathered, steps were taken to draft a permanent constitution, to secure a charter, and build a church. The application to the legislature for an act of incorporation was signed November 25, 1837, by the following council: J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, pastor; Jacob Mechling, Jacob Shaner, Jacob Walter, Isaac Yetter, Peter Nicholas, John Sarver, David Henshew, Dr. Carl Eichholtz, John Dull, John Oesterling and John Michael Zimmerman.

The charter became a law April 13, 1841, and according to its provisions the foregoing council, or their successors in office, are constituted a corporate and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance forever by the name, style and title, "The Ministers, Trustees, Elders and Deacons of the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Marcus Church in Butler."

In the meantime preparations for building the new church had steadily been going on. It was to be of brick, forty by sixty, with an annex of twenty-two feet, with a basement of eight feet for school purposes, the whole surmounted by a belfry. The site was on the corner of Wayne and McKean streets, and the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies July 8, 1840. It was dedicated September 26, 1841, by the Revs. J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, D. Rothacker, and H. Melsheimer, respectively the president, secretary and treasurer of the "Eastern Districts of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other States," of its sixth convention, then being held in Butler.

As the cost of the building was about $4,000, the members, then numbering 200 communicants, discovered that they had overestimated their financial strength, and the church council got themselves individually into sore straits. To redeem their personal property from attachment, as well as to save the church from the hammer, they severally, after exhausting their own resources, made journeys elsewhere to solicit aid. Sufficient success attended their efforts to tide the congregation over the sorest need, and the church was saved. Prosperity began again to smile upon the congregation. In 1847 a small organ was bought, and soon after a burial ground was purchased.

The congregation originally had among its numbers a sprinkling of American born people. Some of these, together with others, were, through Rev. G. Bassler, organized into an English Lutheran congregation on the 16th of January, 1843, and for a few years they held service in the German church. This drew off the English element, and in consequence St. Mark's congregation remained purely German. Bishop Schweitzerbarth's pastoral relation with the congregation continued till April, 1849, a period of nearly twenty-eight years. During the latter part of this time Rev. Frederick Illiger was called, but after serving a few months, he died March 23, 1848.

On the 8th of April, 1849, Rev. William A. Fetter became the first resident pastor. He remained till the summer of 1863, when he removed to Millerstown,

and died July 10, 1805. During the interval which ensued the congregation was temporarily supplied by Rev. J. N. Wolf, and others, till January, 1864, when Rev. G. F. H. Meiser was secured as pastor. During the time of his service a comfortable parsonage on Wayne street was secured, and a large pipe organ for the church purchased. Having received a call from another church Rev. Meiser resigned and was succeeded in January, 1869, by Rev. C. H. W. Luebkert. He retired in 1876, when the congregation extended a call to Rev. E. Cronenwett, which was accepted in January, 1877, and he has remained as pastor to the present time, a period of over seventeen years.

The prosperity of the congregation as to its future development called for the introduction of the English language in the public services; this was accordingly done on Sunday evenings with gratifying results. The movement was timely and marked the dawn of a new era in the congregation.

The debt of the church had gradually been increasing, while the building erected in 1841 was becoming too small, as well as time worn. An effort was made to cancel the debt, which proved successful, when the members made bold to express their preference for a new building in a more desirable locality. Accordingly, in the spring of 1878, a spacious lot was secured on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets for $3,000. Preparations to build were at once set on foot and the work progressed so rapidly that the corner stone was laid August 15, 1878, and the dedication of the new building took place September 7, 1879. Rev. Meiser delivered the farewell address at the old church, and Revs. Cronenwett, Feldman, and Tranger, spoke in the new. The pastor led the dedicatory exercises.

The style of architecture is mediæval-Gothic, with corner tower and strong buttresses. The material is brick with stone trimmings. The exterior dimensions are fifty-eight feet across the front; extreme length, 100 feet. The basement story, used for lectures and school room, is twelve feet high; the auditorium above has a height of eighteen feet at the sides and thirty-four feet in the middle angle, exposing to view the ceiling timbers. The interior dimensions, including the gallery, and arched recess, are forty-seven by eighty-eight feet. Although becoming time worn, the building presents a stately appearence and attracts attention. The inscription stone of the old church has been preserved as a relic, and is inserted in the inner front of the new. The cost of the entire property, site, structure, sheds, fencing, pavements, etc., amounting to about $18,000, has all been successfully met.

During the past sixty years St. Mark's Congregation, in addition to the usual loss of members by death and removal, has suffered several more extensive drains through branch organization of its membership. Out of it grew, in some measure, the English Lutheran church, of Butler; then, largely, the so-called "White Church," some four miles west; next an effort at an Evangelical church in town, which turned out German Reformed, and then became extinct; and lastly, at the close of 1876, the German Lutheran church of Summit township, some four miles east. The territory of the congregation still extends in its extreme limits from five to seven miles in all directions from Butler. At this writing (September 1, 1894) it numbers 550 communicants. The German Sabbath school, which

S. D. Bell. M.D.

meets in the morning, has a membership of seventy-five, with George Schenck as superintendent; the English Sabbath school, which convenes in the afternoon, has 175 members, with J. H. Troutman as superintendent, assisted by the requisite number of officers and teachers. During the eighty years of its existence the pastors of St. Mark's have baptized 1,875 persons; confirmed 1,162 members; married, 405 couples, and buried, 552 persons. In addition to his pastoral duties in Butler, Mr. Cronenwett has charge of two chapels in the country—one east, the other west—where he fills appointments, alternately, Sunday evenings.

First English Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first meeting of those favorable to the organization of an English Lutheran church was held in the German church of the same denomination on the 16th of January, 1843. At this meeting Jacob Mechling served as secretary and Rev. Gottlieb Bassler as treasurer, and the proposition was very fully discussed pro and con. It was finally decided to enter into the movement, a church constitution was adopted for the guidance of the organization, and at a subsequent meeting the first church council was elected, consisting of Jacob Walter, Sr., and John Negley, Sr., elders, and John Dull, Jr., and Daniel Kreidler, deacons. Mr. Negley subsequently resigned and John McCollough was chosen in his place. The officers were installed February 11, 1843, and Rev. Bassler, who served as pastor, conducted the first sacramental services June 18, following.

From a sermon preached by Rev. Enoch Smith, January 15, 1893, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church, it is learned that the constitution was signed by forty-five individuals, twenty-two males and twenty-three females.

In 1848 the question of building a church was revived. Two offers of a location were made—one by John Negley and one by Michael Emerick. After a full and fraternal exchange of views relative to the advantages of the respective sites, it was resolved to accept the offer of Mr. Emerick. He gave the lot in fee simple upon which the church still stands (though now owned by the Reformed congregation) and assisted largely in its construction. The building was begun in 1849 and completed and dedicated in September, 1850. For twenty-seven years it served the congregation as a place of worship. In 1852 a charter was obtained for the association and the future outlook was flattering. The labors of Rev. Bassler covered a period of about eleven years, from 1843 to 1854, with a brief interregnum.

Early in 1876 negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the property of the Witherspoon Institute building, which is still owned and used by the church. The changes and improvements made cost about $1,700, and the total cost of remodeling and purchase was about $7,700.

During the period of the Rev. Bassler's ministry the ordinance of baptism was administered to fifty children and upwards of seventy adults. Among the adult baptisms was that of an Indian who had been convicted of murdering a woman and several of her children. He was known as Samuel Mohawk, and was confined in the jail awaiting execution. During this time he was converted by Mr. Bassler, his spiritual adviser, and the baptism was solemnized at the prison February 28, 1844.

It was while Rev. Bassler was pastor, about a year after the organization of the church, that the Pittsburg Synod was organized, and it was in Butler that the preliminary conference was held for the purpose of making arrangements for the organization of the Synod. The place of meeting was in a little building on Washington street, which had originally been the jail, but which was at that time a private dwelling.

Those who followed the Rev. Bassler as pastors of the church are sketched by Mr. Smith in his sermon as follows: Rev. A. H. Waters labored here from sometime in the year 1855 until 1861, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Fritz, who remained a little over eight years. He resigned in 1869, when the congregation was without a pastor for about ten months. On the 14th of August, 1870, the Rev. L. H. Geshwind, who had been called, entered upon his work.

Steps were taken during this pastorate to secure a better church, and some subscriptions were made, but upon Rev. Geshwind's resignation in 1874, the work was temporarily dropped. Again the congregation was without a minister for almost a year, when the Rev. J. Q. Waters was called. He began his work in July, 1875, and continued it till August, 1884. Soon after taking charge the question of securing a better and more desirably located church was again agitated, and the result was the purchase of the plat of ground and buildings now owned by the church.

In November, 1884, Rev. Waters was succeeded by the Rev. D. L. Roth, and he continued his work until October, 1888. Under his ministrations the church became quite prosperous, but in the height of his usefulness he resigned to accept a call to Albany, New York. He was at once succeeded by the Rev. G. E. Titzel, who came the same month Rev. Roth departed, October, 1888. Rev. Titzel served until November, 1891, and his labors were blessed with adding to the congregation 140 members. When the latter retired he was succeeded by the Rev. Enoch Smith, who served as pastor until his death May 22, 1894. On November 18, 1894, Rev. D. L. Roth was again chosen pastor, and is the present incumbent.

Grace Lutheran Church is a branch sanctioned by the General Synod, and was established here in 1892. The Rev. Eli Miller is the pastor in charge. Services are regularly held in a hall on West Jefferson street. Recently the congregation purchased a lot on Mifflin street for $1,400, on which they propose erecting a house of worship soon.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As nearly as can be ascertained the first society or class of the Methodist church in Butler was organized about 1825. Among the first members were Andrew Sproul and wife, Bennett Dobbs and wife, David Albright and wife, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. John Negley, Elijah Burkhart, and Caleb Brown, the first class leader.

In 1826, Rev. John Chandler was appointed as preacher in charge, at which time Rev. William Swarzie appears to have been presiding elder of the district. In 1827, Caleb Brown, the class leader of the preceding year, by the vote and recommendation of the society, was licensed as an exhorter, and in the fall of

the same year was placed in charge of Meadville circuit as a supply, in place of Rev. J. Leach, whose health had failed.

From 1828 to 1830 the records are missing. But from the organization it was one of the regular appointments of the Butler circuit up to August 9, 1851, when, by a vote of the quarterly conference, it was set off as a station, having sixty-two members. George C. Roessing, John Millinger, Daniel Moser and William Derrimore were elected stewards. It remained a station for only one year, when it was again united with Butler circuit.

The first church building was a plain, but substantial, brick edifice of one story, erected, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 1827, in the southwest part of the town, on lot Number 67, purchased from John Negley, Sr. The consideration was $125, and the deed was executed July 12, 1837, to William Stewart, Andrew Sproul, Henry Carsner, James McNair, John Wagley, Joshua J. Sedwick, Andrew Carns, John Howe, and James Miller, trustees.

January 26, 1833, James McNair and William Stewart were class leaders. April 24, 1841, the membership was reported at seventy-nine. The Sunday school in 1842 consisted of seven teachers and fifty scholars, and there were 306 volumes in the library. In 1843 the circuit was composed of eighteen appointments, with a total membership of 522.

The society had its misfortunes as well as its drawbacks. During the prevalence of a terrible storm April 19, 1856, a considerable portion of the brick walls of the church were blown down, and about $1,000 was required to repair the damage.

On the 15th of December, 1860, the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler was incorporated, George C. Roessing, Joshua J. Sedwick, Isaiah E. Thompson, C. E. Anderson, and Lewis Z. Mitchell, being the trustees named in the articles of association. From this time there has been a gradual increase in membership,

In 1865 Butler circuit was composed of four appointments, viz: Butler. Brownsdale, Petersville and the Temple, which imposed much hard work on the pastor in charge. To reduce the labor Butler appointment was set off as a circuit in the spring of 1867, with Rev. J. D. Legget as preacher in charge; James McNair, local deacon; Thomas Huselton, S. R. Dieffenbacher, C. E. Anderson, S. E. W. Thompson, and Jesse M. Jones as stewards, and S. R. Dieffenbacher and C. E. Anderson as class leaders.

On the 5th of November, 1868, the church decided to erect a new house of worship, as the congregation had become too large for the old building, and Rev. Legget, Theodore Huselton, and C. E. Anderson were appointed a committee to seleet a suitable site. After looking around for some time the present location, on the corner of McKean and North streets, was purchased April 1, 1873, for $3,500, and the old church property was sold for $2,500. Preparations were at once made to erect the present brick church building, which was completed in the spring of 1874, at a cost of $16,000. The furnishings cost $2,000. In 1882 the church had a membership of 250 and a flourishing Sunday school of 300 scholars.

Owing to the loss of some of the early records it is impossible to make up a complete list of the ministers from the beginning, but from 1831 to 1894, the appended statement is believed to be as nearly complete as it is possible to make

it. The conference period does not date from the beginning of the years, but takes in or includes parts of two years. The list of ministers is as follows:

From 1831 to 1832, James Gilmore; 1832-34, William Carroll and Harry Bradshaw; 1834–35, Abner Jackson; 1835–36, Abner Jackson, E. J. Remey, and D. K. Hawkins; 1836–37, William C. Henderson and L. Whipple; 1837–38, J. McClean; 1839–40, Peter M. McGowan; 1840–41, Peter M. McGowan and William Cooper; 1841, Joseph Ray and James Patterson; 1842, Joseph Ray and Jacob S. Patterson; 1842–43, Peter M. McGowan and Jeremiah Phillips; 1843–44, C. C. Best and G. M. Maurice (from 1844 to 1847 the records are missing); 1848, J. K. Miller and R. Hamilton; 1850–51, Alfred G. Williams and Samuel Baird; 1851–52, A. G. Williams and John Gilliland; 1852, A. G. Williams, stationed as pastor; 1852–53, A. Huston and W. A. Locke; 1853–54, A. Huston and J. D. Knox; 1854–55, James Borbridge and R. Morrow; 1855–56, the same; 1856–57, J. Ansley, and Henry Neff; 1857, the same, with D. Baker as assistant; 1858–59, Samuel Crouse and Levi J. Keagle; 1859, H. Mansell; 1860, Thomas Storer and H. Mansell, with R. G. Heaton as supply; 1861, Thomas Storer and E. H. Baird; 1862, A. J. Rich and A. Baker; 1863, A. B. Leonard; 1864–65, W. H. Tibbles; 1865–67, J. D. Leggett; 1868–69, W. D. Stevens; 1870, J. F. Core; 1871, A. P. Leonard; 1872–73, D. M. Hollister; 1874, James M. Swan; 1875–77, J. J. McIlyar; 1878–79, M. J. Montgomery; 1879–81, W. P. Turner; 1882–83, Homer J. Smith. He was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Nesbit, who served until 1889; then came Rev. S. M. Bell, who remained until 1893, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Jones, who died December 27, 1894. November 18, 1894, Rev. E. M. Wood became pastor and is the present incumbent.

The congregation embraces about 650 members, and the Sunday school 350 scholars, with William Walker as superintendent.

The First Baptist Church was organized April 29, 1876, at Boyd's Hall, Springdale, with about six members. A number of persons who afterward joined the church participated in the exercises of organization, but as they did not have their letters could not unite at that time. Meetings were held every Sunday, and led by B. H. Osborn until a council was called to recognize the church, November 8, 1876, and by its act the association was recognized as a regular Baptist church. From that time the Rev. T. H. Jones preached for the society about half the time, and Mr. Osborn conducted the alternate meetings.

Application was made, and a charter granted, March 13, 1877, on petition of B. H. Osborn, W. M. Farnsworth, William Watson, C. Morse and Adolphus Haberlin, as directors and trustees. The object of the association, as expressed in its constitution, is "the spread of scriptural holiness throughout the world."

On the 16th of June, 1877, the society purchased the German Reformed meeting house for $1,500, which they immediately occupied, and had services and preaching every Sunday. After a thorough renovation and material improvement the church was dedicated November 4, of that year, the Rev. J. P. Jones officiating. His pastoral charge continued until April or May, 1878, when he retired and the church was without a pastor until April, 1882, when Rev. W. H. McKinney took charge. He remained until 1884 when he retired, and the church

was without a regular pastor for about four years, having to depend on supplies. In 1888 Rev. Rowe became the pastor, but he only remained one year. Again the little congregation had to depend on supplies until 1892. This year Rev. Miller took charge as pastor, but he only remained one year. In 1894 Rev. Henry Collins was assigned to the charge as pastor. The church has a membership of fifty-eight, and the Sunday school numbers seventy-five pupils.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.—In 1877 the Rev. T. F. Stauffer commenced preaching to a few members of the Reformed church residing in the borough of Butler, and meeting with success a church was organized on the evening of August 22, 1878, the following male members being present: Abraham Moyer, Henry W. Nicholas, Henry Biehl, Conrad Biehl, Oscar L. Schultz, G. L. Dufford, C. M Rodgers and Henry Blough. An election for officers resulted in the choice of the following: Elders, Abraham Moyer and Henry W. Nicholas; deacons, Henry Biehl and G. L. Dufford. The old Evangelical Lutheran church was purchased, refitted and dedicated to the service of God on the 25th of August, 1878. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas. J. Barkley, of Grace Reformed church, Pittsburg; the pastor performed the dedicatory service, and was assisted in the other attending services by Rev. W. F. Lichliter, of Woodstock, Virginia; Rev. J. W. Alspach, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Hannabery and W. B. Landoe, of Butler county. The organization was effected in connection with and by the permission of Allegheny Classis of the Pittsburg Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States. The congregation remained under the pastoral care of Rev. Stauffer until September 1, 1882, when he was succeeded by the Rev. D. N. Harnish. In the meantime a movement was inaugurated to build a new church in Springdale and remove thither. This culminated in the erection of a fine brick edifice on Walker avenue, which was dedicated in June, 1890. The Rev. Harnish still officiates as pastor. The membership numbers 175, and the Sunday school has 300 pupils. Prof. E. Mackey is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Bethany Reformed Church was formed of members of St. Paul's congregation who were unwilling to remove to Springdale with the parent congregation. It was organized in 1890 by Rev. H. E. Snyder, the pastor now in charge. He is gradually building up a good congregation and the future outlook is promising.

The Church of God is located on Second street, Institute Hill. It is a frame structure, forty by fifty feet in size. On the west corner a tower surmounts the building, seventy feet in height. The total cost of the house was $3,000. The audience room will seat about 400 people, and is nicely furnished, making a pleasant room for worship. The history of the church is necessarily brief. In October, 1892, Elder J. W. Davis and his son, George W. Davis, rented the Institute building on First street, and began a series of meetings. Much success attended their labors, and as new converts demanded a church home, an organization was effected January 1, 1893. The rapid growth demanded a church house. In March a building committee was selected to plan and build. The names of the committee are: F. M. Hewit, T. N. Gahagan, A. J. Avey, T. Dickey, R. M. Thompson, H. Greenawalt, J. Q. Bailey, Theodore Leibert, John Starr, H. V. Winterstein, J. W. Davis, Richard Boles and Breaden Gil-

christ. A board of trustees was chosen, resulting in the election of J. W. Davis, F. M. Hewit and A. J. Avey. The building committee gave the building into the hands of trustees and it was dedicated September 17, 1893. Rev. George W. Davis has been pastor up to the present. The official board consists of the elders, F. M. Hewit, A. J. Avey and H. V. Winterstein; the deacons, R. M. Thompson, H. Greenawalt, T. N. Gahagan, Theodore Leibert, J. Q. Bailey, and the trustees. The membership is now 125, with a large congregation and an interesting Sabbath school.

The Free Methodist is one of the youngest church organizations in the borough. It was founded in 1893, and the Rev. R. H. Freshwater is the pastor in charge. Their place of worship is on Spring avenue. Good progress is being made in building up a congregation.

BIBLE AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Bible Society of Butler county was organized August 12, 1828, by Rev. Mr. Joice, agent of the Philadelphia society. John Potts and Rev. Reid Bracken were elected presidents; Revs. Isaiah Niblock, John France, Robert Greer, S. Stoughton, John Coulter, J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, Thomas McClintock and Robert Brown, vice-presidents; John Bredin, secretary, and Robert Scott, treasurer. The board of managers comprised John Sullivan, Hugh McKee, Hugh Gilliland, Robert Martin, Barnet Gilliland, Henry Muntz, David McJunkin, William McMichael, John Christy and James McCurdy. In each of the thirteen townships, two agents were appointed and two also for Butler borough, who were to assist in the circulation of the Bible without note or comment. Walter Lowrie presided over the meeting, while John Bredin acted as secretary.

The Butler County Sabbath School Association adopted a constitution May 7, 1867, and elected Rev. Loyal Young, president; Rev. J. H. Fritz and William R. Hutchison, vice-presidents; C. E. Anderson, secretary; H. J. Klingler, treasurer; Dr. A. M. Neyman, George A. Black, I. J. Cummings, George Vogeley and Theo. Huselton, executive committee.

The Christian Endeavor Union of this county was organized in 1892 with Rev. Mr. Miller, president. The second annual convention was held at Centreville in September, 1893, when thefollowing officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. W. Lowry, Butler; vice-president, Prof. M. A. Sutton, Evans City; recording secretary, Miss Vina McCollough, Millerstown; corresponding secretary, Miss Lotta B. White, Butler; treasurer, C. H. Maybury, Centreville. Reports were given by the local societies which showed advancement had been made during the year. Miss White, district secretary, gave a retrospective and prospective view of county work, showing twenty-eight societies with a membership of about, 1,000, representing seven denominations.

The Butler County Sabbath Association was organized in February, 1893, with Rev. S. M. Bell, president; Revs. P. C. Prugh, N. B. Tannehill, W. E. Oller, J. R. Coulter and Mrs. D. B. Campbell, vide-presidents; Rev. D. N. Harnish, secretary; Rev. John S. McKee, corresponding secretary, and J. A. Clark, treasurer. The object was to oppose the publication of Sunday papers and Sunday work in general. This is practically a continuation of the "Lord's Day Union,"

organized in December, 1891, of which D. N. Harnish was president, W. E. Oller, secretary, W. D. Brandon, J. M. Galbreath and E. Mackey, vice-presidents.

The Butler County Children's Aid Society was organized in November, 1886, as an auxiliary society of the western branch, formed at Pittsburg in November, 1885. The president of the new branch was Mrs. J. N. Bolard; vice-presidents, Miss Mary E. Sullivan and Mrs. S. M. McKee; secretary, Mrs. M. S. Templeton, and treasurer, Miss Etta Prugh. The board of managers comprised—Madams Dr. Neyman, B. C. Huselton, J. L. Purvis, C. D. Greenlee, John Lowry, A. E. Cratty, M. H. Negley, J. F. Balph, C. G. Christie, John M. Greer, W. A. Stein, Dr. Johnston, M. E. Nicholls, Belle Purvis and Levi O. Purvis. The ladies named were assigned to a committee on decision of cases, home relief and finance. It is a charitable organization to take charge of children from the ages of two to sixteen years, who were removed from the almshouses under the law of 1883. In 1887 the president and secretary were re-elected, with Mrs. B. C. Huselton, assistant secretary and Miss Belle Purvis, treasurer, Madams J. L. Purvis and C. D. Greenlee being chosen vice-presidents. These ladies were re-elected in 1888, and in June, 1889, Mrs. J. D. McJunkin was elected secretary, *vice* Mrs. Templeton, resigned. In December, 1889, the officers were re-elected; but Mrs. Templeton was subsequently chosen secretary *vice* Mrs. McJunkin, transferred to the advisory board. The elections since 1889 have generally resulted in the choice of the officers named in 1887. The work of the society is carried on zealously and many children have been cared for.

Y. M. C. A. of Butler.—At a meeting held in the Presbyterian church in June, 1886, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. T. U., for the purpose of considering the most effective means for doing Christian work, W. D. McJunkin suggested the plan of instituting a special line of work for young men. The suggestion was at once taken up by the speakers as an excellent one, and a time was set to hold a meeting for the consideration of the proposition. In the meantime announcements were made from the pulpits, and when the meeting assembled it was found that there was a good attendance, and that much interest was manifested. It was conducted by Col. George Woodford, and a committee, consisting of A. J. Henny, W. D. McJunkin, Gilbert Walker, W. H. Miller, and Ira McJunkin, was appointed to take steps looking towards permanent organization. After due consideration a constitution was adopted under the title of the "Y. M. C. A. of Butler," and a board of fifteen directors chosen, when the following temporary officers were elected: Dr. E. W. Leake, president; Ira McJunkin, secretary; Prof. E. Mackey, treasurer.

At a subsequent meeting, held August 16, 1886, the directors resigned, and the following board was elected: Capt. Jacob Ziegler, Col. John M. Sullivan, H. C. Heineman, John H. Negley, Joseph L. Purvis, William Campbell, Jr., Dr. E. W. Leake, W. D. Brandon, Charles S. Bailey, James M. Gallreath, Eli D. Robinson, Prof. E. Mackey, Fred J. Klingler, Aaron E. Reiber and William J. Krug. The directors then chose the following officers from among their number: Dr. E. W. Leake, president; Capt. Jacob Ziegler and John H. Negley, first and second vice-presidents, respectively; Ira McJunkin, general and recording secre-

tary. An organization having been effected, the association was incorporated in November, 1886, and effective work has been steadily going on up to this time. Many changes in officers have taken place during the eight years of its existence, but there has been no abatement of zeal. While a lot has been purchased on the northeast corner of the Diamond, and means are being raised to erect a permanent building thereon, the association occupies temporary rooms in the Reiber block. The officers for 1894 are: Prof. E. Mackey, president; William Cooper, first vice-president; A. E. Reiber, second vice-president; C. N. Boyd, treasurer; W. J. Heineman, secretary; J. B. Carruthers, general secretary. The active membership is about 150.

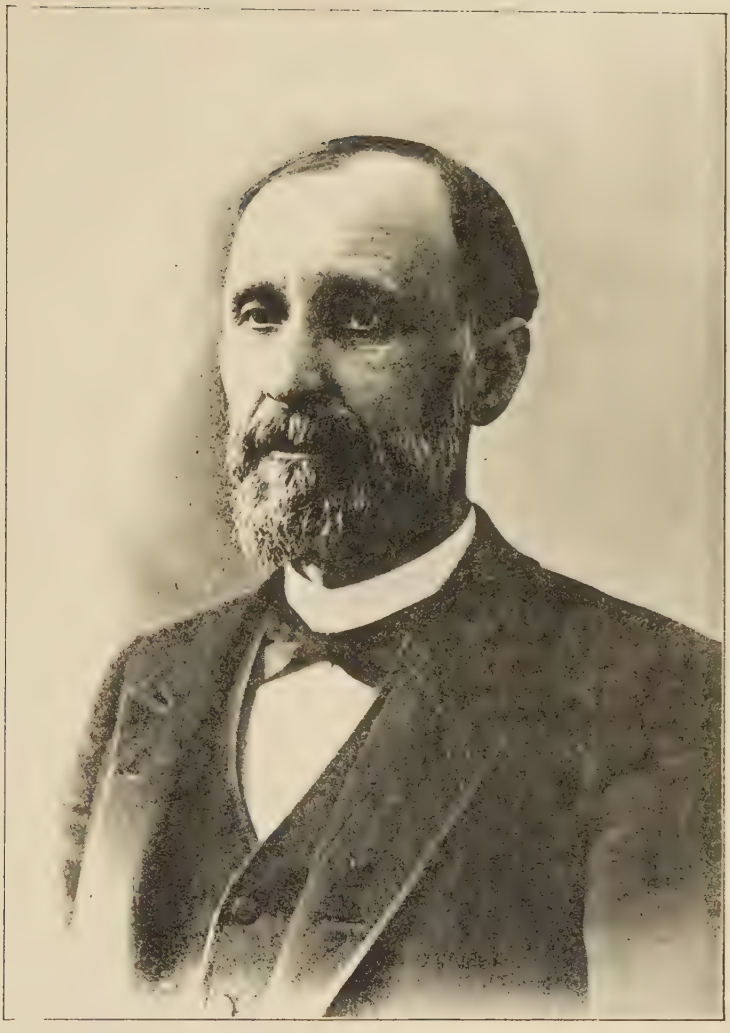
ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME.

This Home is situated on a beautiful hill, on the east side of Butler, and within the borough limits. The main building, three stories high, is large, and contains parlors, library, boys and girls' reading rooms, rooms for superintendent and other officers, teachers and help, rooms for the girls, sleeping apartments and bath rooms, dining rooms and kitchen. The other buildings are: Boys' play room and dormitories, printing office and a large school house, with three well-furnished school rooms. With but two exceptions, these buildings are substantially built of brick, well arranged, and stand in the midst of a beautiful lawn, surrounded by thirty acres of land, with a capacity to accommodate well 165 children. The home was dedicated December 10, 1867. Rev. George B. Russell, D. D., presided, and performed the act of dedication. The addresses were delivered by Rev. T. J. Barkley, F. K. Levan and William M. Landis.

It was chartered by the State March 23, 1868. This charter grants the privilege of receiving orphan children of all denominations of christians, and also the children of deceased soldiers and sailors who were citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and served in the war of the Rebellion. The Home was founded by St. Paul's Classis of the Reformed church, but the purchased title was subsequently transferred to the Pittsburg Synod of the Reformed church in the United States, and is under the general management of a board of sixteen directors, four of which are elected annually by said Synod.

The Rev. C. A. Limburg was elected its first superintendent, and held the position until 1871, when he resigned. During his term of office, the entire purchase indebtedness was paid and the institution brought to a good degree of usefulness and prosperity. After his resignation Rev. J. B. Thompson was elected superintendent, and entered upon the duties of his office June 1, 1871, continuing therein until the year 1876, when he resigned, his resignation taking effect April 1, 1877. At a meeting of the board of directors, held Nobember 21, 1876, Rev. T. F. Stauffer was elected to the office of superintendent and entered upon his duties April 5, 1877. During his term of office a new north wing was added to the main building so as to make it sufficient for the accommodation of a larger number of children. He resigned his position at the annual meeting of the board in June, which resignation was to take effect September 5, 1882.

At the same meeting of the board, Rev. P. C. Prugh, D. D., of Xenia, Ohio, was elected superintendent, and took charge of the Home September 5, 1882, and



Truly Yours
H. G. Goucher

remains in office at the present time. During his term, large additions and improvements have been made. A full third story was placed upon the main building, additional dining rooms, dormitories, store houses, bath rooms, and a large brick chapel and school house were erected, and all at a cost of $13,000. The present value of the Home is $50,000. The largest number of children at any one time during this period was 190, 165 of which were soldiers' orphans. During this time the school became noted for its efficiency, having received the highest commendation by the State Board of Soldiers and Sailors Orphan Schools.

The object of the founders of this institution was to provide for the maintenance and christian training of orphan children, principally of the Reformed church; and also for others for whose support payment is made by guardians and friends. Applications for admittance are made through the superintendent to the board of directors, and children are received by indenture. This enables the authority of the Home to again indenture them, when suitable christian homes can be found, and retain the guardianship over them until of age. The government of the Home is mild and parental. The importance of self-government is earnestly impressed upon the minds of the children, with encouraging success. One leading thought is to help the children build up for themselves a true manly and womanly character. The Home is in a most prosperous condition, and will long continue to bring comfort to many fatherless and motherless children.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BUTLER BOROUGH (CONTINUED).

THE BUTLER ACADEMY—WITHERSPOON INSTITUTE—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—BANKING INSTITUTIONS—BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—INSURANCE COMPANIES—MANUFACTURERS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT—RAILROADS—TELEGRAPH OFFICES—WATER SUPPLY—FIRE DEPARTMENT—LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANIES—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES—OLD AND NEW BUTLER.

THE beginnings of education in Butler go back to the first decade of its history. The Butler Academy was founded under the act of February 6, 1811, which provided for the election of six trustees and appropriated $2,000 toward sustaining such an institution, $1,000 of the amount to be expended on the building and apparatus, and $1,000 to be invested, the interest on which was to be applied toward the payment of teachers and the education of five poor children.

The organization of the trustees of the Academy was effected May 27, 1811, when lots were cast for terms of service. Jacob Mechling and Walter Lowrie were to serve one year, Samuel Williamson and John Gilmore for two years, and

John McQuistion and Robert Graham for three years. John Gilmore was chosen secretary and signed an order on the State treasurer for $1,000 in favor of William Purviance, for the purpose of erecting a building and purchasing books for the use of the Academy. Two days later, the board loaned to John Negley, $1,000, from the " productive fund," secured by his house and lot in Butler and his mill near the town. Mr. Negley paid a heavy interest and also donated $150 to the Academy fund. On July 5, 1811, John Purviance was awarded the contract for building the Academy, the price being $798. Jacob Mechling was chosen treasurer and Walter Lowrie, librarian. In August, 1812, the building was completed, Mr. Purviance being paid, in additon to his contract, fifty dollars for extras, and Williamson fifty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents for carpenter work. William Campbell was then a member of the board. In May, 1813, donation lot Number 13, consisting of 500 acres, patented to the Academy, March 25, 1813, was sold to Arthur and George Frazier for $750, to be paid in three installments.

In the meantime the Academy had been opened and Samuel Glass employed as teacher, in 1812, at a salary of sixty dollars per annum, besides which he charged each pupil an extra fee for tuition. Mr. Williamson taught about the same period, and later came Adam Kuhn who conducted an English and Latin school. Hamon Smith and and Olney Davidson taught in the Academy in 1821–22, and in 1823 Joseph Sterrett was the teacher. In 1824 Alexander S. Sherran was employed at a salary of $100 per annum, and the trustees reserved the right to have him instruct five poor children free, in harmony with that provision in the charter. Rev. Moses P. Bennett taught for a short period in 1827, and was succeeded by I. W. Scott, of Jefferson College, who was paid $100 a year, together with whatever amounts he might collect from his patrons. In 1828 Andrew D. Livingstone taught here, and then came Samuel Douthett, then David O. Walker, in 1830, and later Alexander S. Sherran, who resigned in October, 1831.

Rev. Isaiah Niblock and Dr. James Graham were next appointed teachers for the first and second floors of the Academy, respectively, the latter appointment being urged by the people of the borough. The board discussed the qualifications of a classical teacher in October, 1832, and resolved that, " no one should be received as such, who cannot teach, at least, the Latin and Greek languages, and algebra and surveying." Thomas Mehard, who appeared to possess such knowledge, was appointed teacher. In 1834 Rev. Loyal Young was chosen to teach in the Academy, and filled the position several years in a very satisfactory manner and to the lasting benefit of the community. Calvin C. Sackett was an assistant in 1836-37.

In August, 1838, W. G. Candor was engaged at a salary of $400 a year, for teaching twenty-five scholars, and twelve dollars for each additional pupil. Later the annual tuition fee was reduced to eight dollars for the classical department and two dollars for the English department. In 1840 Mr. Hays taught here, and later came John B. Perkins, Ross Stevenson and a Mr. Lewis. In September, 1843, DeParke Taylor was hired as principal, and a year later his annual salary was placed at $1,000. In 1847 L. F. Leake and John Chambers were employed as teachers, and the price of tuition fixed at four dollars for the course in classics and mathematics, and three dollars for the common English course. Rev. Will-

iam White and A. M. Neyman were employed to teach in 1848, and the former served as principal down to April 23, 1860, when he resigned and Rev. A. H. Waters was appointed teacher and librarian. In February, 1862, Dr. Hamilton was in charge, and next came Asa Waters and Rev. J. Q. Waters, which closes the list of teachers who presided in the "Old Stone Academy."

During the existence of the Academy the board of trustees embraced many of the leading pioneers of Butler. As already told, the first trustees were Walter Lowrie, Jacob Mechling, John Gilmore, Samuel Williamson, John McQuistion and Robert Graham, all well remembered names of pioneer days. William Campbell, Sr., Hugh McKee, Dr. George Miller and John Bredin were on the board during the War of 1812, and later William Ayres and John Galbraith. In 1817 Mr. Galbraith was librarian, the library then containing seventy-nine volumes. From this time down to 1866 the names of the trustees chosen are as follows: John Potts, 1818; Robert Scott and Moses Sullivan, 1820; Dr. Henry C. De Wolf, 1821; John Neyman and William Gibson, 1824; John Coulter and Joseph Buffington, 1825; Alexander Hagerty, 1827; John Sullivan and Dr. George Linn, 1828. In 1833 the board was composed of Rev. Isaiah Niblock, Jacob Brinker, M. S. Lowrie, George W. Smith, S. A. Gilmore and Dr. Henry C. De Wolf. Then came De Wolf, Ayres and Brinker, again; R. Cunningham, David Dougal, Joseph Neygant, Jacob Ziegler and Dr. Haseltine, all prior to 1840; Dr. James Graham, 1843; Dr. Agnew, Rev. T. W. Kerr, David Walker, and Jacob Mechling, 1845-46. Samuel G. Purvis and William Balph were serving on the board in 1850, and took an active part in renovating the building that year. Dr. Josiah McCandless, E. McJunkin, W. S. Boyd, and the Revs. Niblock, Singer, Fritz and Hutchison were the most prominent and active members of the board from 1860 to 1866.

The question of consolidating the Butler Academy and the Witherspoon Institute was suggested to the board, March 8, 1865, and a committee was appointed to consult with the Presbytery of Allegheny. Among the members were W. S. Boyd and E. McJunkin, who signed the articles of consolidation in June, 1865, and in November the conditions presented by the Allegheny Presbytery were accepted; and on August 20, 1866, the last act of the Academy trustees was recorded, viz.: The conveyance of the real-estate, buildings and funds of the Academy to the common school directors of the borough of Butler, subject to the restrictions given in the act of April 11, 1862.

From reminiscences of the "Old Stone Academy," contained in a letter, dated July 15, 1887, addressed to Rev. William White, D. D., by J. D. McJunkin, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate, references are made to his fellow students of 1856, and the following names given: Isaac Ash, of Oil City; John Berg, Elliott, Stewart, Vanhorn and O'Neil; Foster McBride, George M. Bredin, deceased; Rev. Robert Edwards, of Philadelphia; Dr. George Purviance, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. James Duffy, of Albany, New York, and Hon. John H. Mitchell, of Portland, Oregon. Many of the leading men of Butler to-day were educated at this old school, and many who honor the professions and trades outside this county received liberal instruction within its walls.

The Academy stood on the site of the High School building, and faced Jef-

ferson street. It was built of dressed stone, was two stories high, and had one room on each floor. The door to the lower room was in the center of the building, and two windows on each side of the door lighted the interior. The upper floor was reached from the north side by a wide, massive stone stairway on the outside of the building, leading to a broad landing at the entrance to the school room. This room was well lighted by five windows on the south and four on the north. The broad, substantial steps and landing were favorite resorts for teachers and pupils during the warmer months of the school period. This old, historic pile was removed to make way for a more commodious and modern building, but the memories of many of the older inhabitants of Butler still linger around it, as its history takes them back to childhood's happy days.

WITHERSPOON INSTITUTE.

A convention of Presbyterians assembled at Butler February 6, 1849, to consider the project of establishing an academy within the bounds of the congregation of Butler. Rev. J. M. Smith presided, with Rev. Newton Bracken, secretary. A resolution in favor of the project was adopted, and the following named appointed a central committee to raise a fund of $5,000: Charles C. Sullivan, William Campbell, Jr., Thomas Campbell, James Campbell and Samuel M. Lane. Township, borough and church committees were also appointed at the same time. The project was successful, and December 14, 1849, a literary and religious institution was incorporated by the following named persons: John Coulter, Loyal Young, James M. Smith, L. F. Leake, Robert B. Walker, Newton Bracken, Ebenezer Henry, Ephraim Ogden, John Redick, William F. Kean, Lewis L. Conrad, William Morrison, Joseph Glenn, Thomas Mifflin, Samuel Jack, Robert Thorn and John Martin.

Other meetings were held at intervals until April 10, 1850, when the Presbytery of Allegheny established the school at Butler, and gave it the name of "Witherspoon Institute." Rev. Loyal Young was appointed principal, and David Hall assistant. The school was opened May 13, 1850, in the basement of the Presbyterian church. The terms for tuition were one dollar per month for the common English branches and two dollars for the classical branches.

In July, 1851, Rev. Martin Ryerson succeeded Mr. Young as principal; but in the fall of 1852 Mr. Ryerson resigned because of failing health, and Mr. Young was again elected principal, with J. R. Coulter assistant. The latter succeeded to the principalship in 1853, and filled the position until the autumn of 1855, when Rev. John Smalley became his successor and served until the following year. From 1856 to 1858 Rev. Loyal Young was principal, with Rev. J. S. Boyd and Thomas Balph assistants. Mr. Boyd became principal in April, 1859, with Mrs. Lida S. Boyd assistant; while Mr. Balph presided over the normal department. Mr. Boyd filled the principalship six years. In the fall of 1865 Rev. William I. Brugh was appointed principal, and served as such until 1877, except for the short period Rev. J. W. Hamilton filled the position. Professor Creighton followed Mr. Brugh, and he was succeeded in 1878 by Rev. H. Q. Waters, with Prof. H. K. Shanor assistant. The previous year the old

Institute property was sold, and the new building on Institute Hill was erected and dedicated to the cause of education.

In April, 1879, Witherspoon Institute was opened as a non-sectarian school, by Prof. P. S. Bancroft, and the following September, J. C. Tinstman became associated with him. Under Prof. Bancroft's direction the school flourished, until in 1882 it boasted of 172 students and a corps of seven teachers. Prof. Bancroft conducted the Institute until the fall of 1887, when a lack of patronage induced him to close it and open a private school. During the time he had charge the winter terms were held in a leased building nearer the center of the borough, because of the difficulty experienced in properly heating the Institute, and complaints of students of its distance from their homes in town. Its loss of patronage, however, was principally due to the higher prices charged students for board in Butler than in other towns where academies were conducted.

The first Institute building was erected in 1851, on Main street, to which north and south wings were added in 1864, the Commonwealth granting $2,500 toward the expense of the improvement. This property was sold, in 1877, by the trustees of the Institute to the English Lutheran church for $6,000. Rev. Mr. Brugh was the leading spirit in the project to found a college on Institute Hill. Four acres were purchased on that commanding site, and a building erected and occupied. The Presbytery, however, finally withdrew its support from the enterprise, the property was sold to W. H. H. Riddle, and passed from the ownership of the Presbyterian church. In March, 1889, it was purchased by Charles Duffy, who still owns it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the first quarter century the Butler Academy supplied the principal school facilities for the youth of the town, though an occasional spasmodic effort was made to carry on a common school on the subscription plan. Nearly all of the pioneer schools were supported in this way; but little is remembered about them, as no records were kept from which to obtain information. In the winter of 1834 Joseph Sterrett taught such a school in a room of the old Academy building, which was liberally patronized. A reference to the transactions of the borough council, will show a special levy of $250, in addition to the ordinary school tax of 1836, to have been authorized in aid of this school district.

In 1838 John Gilmore and John Bredin, a committee of the school directors of Butler borough, applied for a lease of part of the Academy grounds, for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon. The application was granted and a lot fronting sixty feet on Jefferson street, and 180 feet in depth, running to the alley near the old Academy, was leased for ninety-nine years. In 1841 the girls department of the common schools was located in the Academy building; for we find the board of trustees of that institution urging its removal that year. The public schools, however, continued to occupy a part of the Academy until 1850.

Thomas Berry was employed as teacher, in 1838, for school Number 1. Eugene Ferrero came later, and took charge of the common schools. Extraordinary efforts were taken in 1854 to build up the system, but for twenty years not much progress was made, though the teachers employed were generally compe-

tent. A. J. Rebstock was one of the early educators, and was re-appointed in September, 1859, while James A. Balph, also an old teacher, was re-appointed to take charge of the medium school and Mrs. H. N. Butler of the primary department. The latter had conducted a private school on South Main street as early as 1850. Mr. Balph resigned the office of county superintendent in 1859, and Mr. Ferrero succeeded him. R. P. Scott, George R. White, John H. Cratty, A. J. McCafferty, James B. Matthews, J. J. Sharp, J. B. Mechling and E. Mackey may be placed among early teachers of the public schools.

The first school buildings were primitive affairs, and prior to the completion of the Jefferson street building, there were only two small school houses in the borough—one where the Methodist church stands, and the other the small brick building immediately east of the High School on Jefferson street. In 1866 the trustees conveyed the real estate, buildings, funds, etc., belonging to the Academy, to the directors of the public schools.

The large and imposing school building on Jefferson street was completed in 1874, at a cost of $33,000. It was the index to modern Butler, telling the resident and visitor that times had changed and that ideas had expanded. The plan pursued for raising the sum named and the additional sum of $11,000, necessary in purchasing more land and in furnishing the new building, was well laid and well carried out. The act, approved May 6, 1871, authorizing the survey of the "Quarry Reserve" (that part of the commons between Washington and McKean streets, south of the laid out lots to the old southern limits of the borough) into lots, the sale of lots and the appropriation of part of the proceeds toward school building purposes, was only one point. The sale of one of the old school-houses and lots, was another; while a special tax levy and the State appropriation of $15,000 formed a third. The building was designed by Levi O. Purvis, of Butler, and Barr & Moser, of Pittsburg, and erected by Valentine Feigel & Son, under the superintendence of Jacob Keck, on the original lot, leased from the Academy trustees, in 1838, for ninety-nine years. There are two annexes to this building, one a two-story frame of two rooms, on McKean street, and the little old brick school-house immediately east of the main building. One principal and four teachers are employed in the High School department, and one principal and eleven grammar school teachers in the main building and annexes.

The substantial brick school building on McKean street, begun in June, 1885, was completed early in November of the same year. It was constructed by William Feigel at a total cost of $10,088, and contains eight school rooms, and a large recitation room on the the second floor, with two additional rooms in the mansard attic. Eight teachers and a principal are employed in this building.

The well located Springdale school is another evidence of modern progress. It was erected in 1889 by the Schenck Brothers, and the rooms on the first floor finished that year. In 1890 the upper floor was completed. It contains eight school rooms, with two large recitation rooms and a room for the principal, in all eleven rooms. It is heated and ventilated by the Smead system, and the total cost of building, grounds and heating apparatus was about $22,400. One principal and eight teachers are employed in this school.

The Mifflin street school is a frame building of four rooms. It is contemp-

lated to erect a new brick building in the near future to better accommodate the children in that part of the town. Four teachers have charge of this school.

The High School had its inception in 1885, when the first class was graduated; but it was not until 1888 that it was formally organized, by Prof. E. Mackey, under whose efficient management the school has attained gratifying success. The people of Butler exhibit a justifiable pride in its growth and development. In his report for 1892 Prof. Mackey says:

> Sixty pupils completed the grammar school course, and sixteen the high school, the largest classes yet graduated from each department. Our programme for commencement week was the most varied and attractive we have ever had, and helped to make our schools prominent in the thought and interest of the community for at least one week in the year.

In the same report he refers to the Alumni Association in the following words:

> Our Alumni Association is somewhat unique in its aims. Its object is not merely to revive happy school day associations, but to promote the educational interests of the community. It is the nucleus of a rapidly growing, thoroughly organized body of men and women who love our schools, and will make zealous efforts to promote their welfare and increase their efficiency. It is a loyal effort on the part of graduates to stimulate undergraduates to more and better work, to welcome each class of graduates to the after-school world, to bring the public schools and higher institutions of learning into a union as close in sentiment as it is in theory. Even in the brief period of the first year of its existence it has accomplished much good. More pupils complete the course of study. The value of the diploma is enhanced. The pupils are more anxious to make a record, they are more loyal and appreciative. These are occasions and incentives for our graduates for literary work.

The new school book law came into effect in August, 1893, and on the 9th of that month the board of directors accepted the report of their committee on text books and appropriated $4,200 for books and supplies. Between five and six thousand text books were purchased for use in the schools. Labels were printed and one pasted in each book by the teachers and scholars on the first day of school. The expense incident to the innovation cost Butler about $4,000. Probably quite as large a sum would have been expended for books by parents and guardians during the term had not the law been passed; besides it popularizes education by making it absolutely free.

The total value of the school property of Butler is estimated at $75,000, and the number of pupils enrolled is about 1,800. Thirty-nine teachers are employed in imparting instruction to this youthful army and training them for the duties of life. Superintendent Mackey, a zealous, progressive and able educator, took charge of the schools in 1881, and under his guidance and direction they have had a prosperous career.

The school directors of the borough from 1854 to 1894, are as follows: William Balph, 1854-56; Charles Cochran, 1854-55; Andrew Carns, 1854-56; William Henry, 1854-55; S. C. Stewart, 1854; Samuel G. Purvis, 1854; G. W. Crozier, 1855-64; J. G. Muntz, 1855-56; Isaiah Niblock, 1856-59; John Graham, 1857-1860; Jacob Walter, 1856-59; A. C. Martin, 1857; Charles Prosser, 1858-60; G. C. Roessing, 1858 and 1864-67; William A. Fetter, 1859-1863; William

Balph, 1860-62; I. J. Cummings, 1860-67; James Bredin, 1861 to 1870; Louis Stein, 1861-67; Lewis Z. Mitchell, 1863 to 1880; W. S. Ziegler, 1865-66; H. J. Klingler, 1867-69; Alexander Lowry, 1867, resigned 1871; Charles Duffy, 1868-70; Jacob Ziegler, 1868-70; Harvey Colbert, 1871; James A. Negley, 1871, resigned 1873; J. Q. A. Sullivan, 1869, resigned 1871; George Walter, 1871-75; Jacob Keck, 1871-73; Ferd Reiber, 1871; James Dunlap, 1871-77; S. Bredin, 1871-1881; H. C. Heineman, 1872-75; J. C. Redick, 1873 (resigned); Adam Troutman, 1873-1884; William Campbell, 1874-76; S. P. Irvine, 1875-78; Eugene Ferrero, 1876-78; George Webber, 1878, resigned 1880; J. G. Muntz, 1878-79; Joseph L. Purvis, 1879-81; Frank M. Eastman, 1880-86; S. Graham, 1880-1892; Livingston McQuistion, 1881-84; Joseph L. Purvis, 1882-88; Philip Weisner, 1882-85; J. Q. Waters, 1883; G. M. Zimmerman, 1887; J. M. Galbreath, 1887-90; R. H. Pillow, 1888-1891; John W. Brown, 1888-92; J. S. Miller, 1888; John Findley, 1888; J. E Campbell, 1889; George Ketterer, 1889-90; C. M. Heineman, 1889-92; John H. Negley, 1889; W. E. Reed, 1889; L. O. Purvis, 1889-92; E. N. Leake, 1889; George W. Shiever, 1889-91; S. F. Bowser, 1889-92; Thomas Robinson, 1890; H. J. Klingler, 1890; Alexander Mitchell, 1890; Ira McJunkin, 1890-93; John Findley, 1891; J. F. McCandless, 1891; H. H. Goucher, 1891; James H. Pringle, 1893; Joseph H. Harvey, 1893; Thomas F. Niggel, 1893; J. A. Bonner, 1893, and Edward M. Bredin, 1893. The directors elected in February, 1894, were C. M. Heineman, S. D. Purvis, John Findley, R. H. Pillow and George W. Shiever.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

St. Peter's Parochial school was opened in 1858, in the present convent residence north of the church. During the late war a one-story brick building was erected south of the church, to which the school was removed. It was taught by lay teachers for several years, and was then placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, who have since been succeeded by the Sisters of Mercy. The present school building, east of the church, was erected in 1889, at a total expense of about $7,000. It is a substantial two-story brick structure, with basement, contains four school rooms, and was opened in the fall of 1889. The attendance is about 125.

St. Paul's Parochial school owes its origin to the munificent bequest of Mrs. Margaret Dougherty, of Butler, who donated the sum of $15,000 towards its establishment. Father Nolan then took the project in hand, purchased from Herman J. Berg a site of four acres on the corner of Monroe and Locust streets, and on May 27, 1888, laid the corner stone of the building. It was completed the same year, and is one of the finest school properties in the county. The building is a handsome brick structure, two stories high, with basement, contains eight rooms, and is finished and furnished in the most approved style of modern school architecture. The convent was erected close by, the same year, and is the home of the several Sisters of Mercy who have charge of the school. The total cost of ground, buildings, etc., was about $30,000. The average attendance is about 200. The curriculum of the parochial schools is the same as in the public

schools, besides which the children are daily taught the fundamental principles of religion and Christian doctrine.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

This county was without a banking institution until 1854. Prior to that year the merchants gave extensive credits, and several men were engaged in loaning moneys on judgment notes or mortgages. The scrip of Pittsburg banks would be purchased at a large discount and turned in to the bank of issue as cash, in the shortest possible time. A good deal of uncertainty surrounded dealings with outside banking concerns; so that, in 1854, James Campbell, James Bredin, Samuel M. Lane, Dr. Isaiah McJunkin and A. N. Meylert determined to found a bank here. James Bredin was selected as president or manager, and Isaac J. Cummings as cashier. A year later, Mr. Cummings became sole owner, and continued so down to 1864, when the First National Bank was organized. Together with attending to his duties, he was financial editor of the Butler newspapers and corrected the bank-note list weekly.

The First National Bank of Butler was chartered January 27, and organized February 2, 1864, with James Campbell president; I. J. Cummings, cashier; John Berg, Jr., Louis Stein, John N. Purviance, H. Julius Klingler, James Bredin, E. McJunkin, John M. Thompson, R. C. McAboy and James Campbell, directors. Charles McCandless, Thomas Stehle, Charles Duffy, Jacob Ziegler, Mary A. Reed, John Michael Zimmerman, John A. Graham, Christian Seibert, Jacob Walter, and William Campbell were unofficial stockholders. The directors named carried on the institution with marked ability, in the old building, later the property of Thomas Stehle, until 1875, when the bank was removed to their new building, which they had erected on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets. Some years prior to this event Charles McCandless succeeded James Campbell as president, and filled that position until 1878, when he was appointed chief justice of New Mexico, and Charles Duffy was elected president. He was succeeded by W. H. H. Riddle, who filled the office when the bank closed its doors. Several years before the new bank building was occupied, Edwin Lyon succeeded I. J. Cummings as cashier, and he in turn gave place to John Berg, Jr. In 1870 Alexander Mitchell, who had been teller of the bank for six months previous, was elected cashier, and served in that capacity when the bank was closed by Examiner Hugh Young, July 18, 1879. Henry C. Cullom was appointed receiver, and served until January, 1880, when John N. Purviance succeeded him. Notwithstanding depreciation of securities, Mr. Purviance won for the depositors a large percentage of their money.

The Producers' Bank of Butler County was established here in May, 1873, and a branch opened at Greece City about the same time. J. W. Irwin was president; J. E. Ray, cashier, at Butler; H. Howe, assistant cashier; J. Stambaugh, James Adams, William Miller, Samuel A. Woods, H. McWalters, Lewis P. Walker and the president and cashiers were the directors. In 1875, J. W. Irwin appears to have purchased the stock and to have entered the Butler Savings Bank as a stockholder.

John Berg & Company's Banking House was established in 1870, by John

Berg, Sr., and John Berg, Jr., and was carried on by them until 1884, when the senior partner died. By the terms of the will the title and system of business were to be observed for five years, or until 1889. In that year the company was reorganized, with John Berg, Henry A. Berg, and Louis Berg partners, under the style and title of John Berg & Company. Their first banking office was at the corner of Main and Cunningham streets. In 1883 the firm purchased the First National Bank building, on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, where, for the past eleven years, they have transacted a large and always increasing business. The personnel of this firm of bankers adhere closely to the business principles of the founder of the bank, observing all the laws of conservatism which render banking safe and profitable.

The Butler Savings Bank was formed January 29, 1868, and organized February 3, that year, with James Bredin, president; Edwin Lyon, cashier; Adam Troutman, J. C. Redick, Eugene Ferrero, William Dick, E. A. Helmbold, Gabriel Etzel, R. A. Mifflin, David Kelley and Samuel Marshall, trustees. The stockholders embraced the officers named, with William Campbell, Herman J. Berg, W. O. Breckenridge, Theodore Huselton, Milton Henry, George Reiber, James A. Negley, J. B. Clark, Allen Wilson, Harvey Osborn, Benjamin Jack, Hugh Morrison, Charles A. Sullivan, Susan C. Sullivan, James B. Story, George Weber, H. L. Westermann, John M. Thompson, L. Z. Mitchell, H. J. Klingler, Nancy Bredin, Joseph Bredin, H. E. Wick, W. G. Stoughton, H. C. Heineman, William Vogeley, George Vogeley, Martin Reiber, John Carson, and Josiah McCandless. This banking company received a State charter by special act, May 20, 1871, and, under that charter, John M. Thompson was elected president, October 30, 1871, to serve until the election of his successor, which took place, February 21, 1877, when William Campbell, Sr., was chosen president. He served until February, 1880, when J. W. Irwin was elected.

William Campbell, Sr., was again chosen president January 12, 1886, but resigned December 27, 1887, when Joseph L. Purvis was elected to fill the vacancy. Since that time Mr. Purvis has filled the position. Edwin Lyon resigned the office of cashier February 6, 1871, and William Campbell, Jr., was chosen cashier. The fact that he has held that responsible office for almost a quarter of a century, is the highest testimony to his ability as a financier. The bank was rechartered, January 19, 1891, for twenty years, to date from May 20, 1891. The officers in 1894, were Joseph L. Purvis, president; J. H. Troutman, vice-president; William Campbell, Jr., cashier; Joseph L. Purvis, W. D. Brandon, W. A. Stein, J. H. Troutman and John S. Campbell, directors. Louis B. Stein has been teller of the bank since February, 1885.

The bank statement published November 30, 1894, gives the following statistics:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash	$ 64,353.15	Capital	$ 60,000.00
Due from banks	163,297.82	Surplus and profits	77,496.90
Loans and discounts	588,098.45	Deposits	694,711.28
Real estate	16,458.76		
	$832,208.18		$832,208.18

For several years past semi-annual dividends of six per cent have been paid to the stockholders, and the business has been conducted on a safe, conservative basis. The bank building is neat and attractive, and the interior architecture reflects credit on the builder's and decorator's art.

The Butler County National Bank.—Believing that the banking facilities were not adequate for the rapidly increasing business of Butler, several bankers and capitalists proposed from time to time the organization of a national bank. No definite action was taken, however, until early in 1890, when J. V. Ritts, a banker well known in western Pennsylvania, representing a number of prominent business men, joined R. B. Taylor, E. E. Abrams, C. D. Greenlee, I. G. Smith and O. M. Russell, who promoted the enterprise and held a formal meeting in the office of Mr. Abrams, on April 1, 1890. The title selected was "The Butler County National Bank," and upon application to the comptroller of the currency, a charter was granted July 19, 1890. The substantial three-story brick building on the southwest corner of the Diamond and Main street, having been purchased by the bank, was improved and tastefully fitted up for banking and office purposes.

On August 18, 1890, the bank was opened for business under the following organization: R. B. Taylor, president; J. V. Ritts, vice-president; David Osborne, cashier, and Charles A. Bailey, assistant cashier. Including the president and vice-president, the directory was composed of W. S. Waldron, Leslie P. Hazlett, E. E. Abrams, O. M. Russell, C. D. Greenlee, I. G. Smith, C. P. Collins and Henry McSweeney. Mr. Taylor having resigned the presidency on September 3, 1890, Mr. Ritts assumed that position until the election of Hon. Joseph Hartman on September 30 following. Since that time there have been few changes in the officers, the most important being the promotion of Mr. Bailey to the cashiership and John G. McMarlin to the position of assistant cashier. The present board of directors is: Joseph Hartman, J. V. Ritts, W. S. Waldron, E. E. Abrams, I. G. Smith, Leslie P. Hazlett, John Humphrey, Dr. N. M. Hoover, Henry McSweeney, C. P. Collins, M. Finegan and W. Henry Wilson.

With a paid-up capital stock of $100,000 and a list of stockholders comprising capitalists having wide business influence, and men prominent in public affairs, the success of the institution was soon established; while the steady growth of the business shows the continued confidence of the people. In addition to the several dividends paid to the stockholders, the sum of over $50,000 has been accumulated as surplus and profits. The report made to the comptroller of the currency on July 18, 1894, is as follows:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$428,507 27	Capital	$100,000 00
U. S. bonds and premiums	28,000 00	Surplus	40,000 00
Banking House, F. & F	16,795 94	Profits	12,117 79
U. S. Treasurer	1,125 00	Circulation	22,500 00
Cash and due from banks	132,547 03	Deposits	432,357 45
	$606,975 24		$606,975 24

State of Pennsylvania, County of Butler, ss.:

I, C. A. Bailey, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. BAILEY, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighteenth day of July, 1894.

Alex. Mitchell, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JOSEPH HARTMAN, N. M. HOOVER, J. V. RITTS, } DIRECTORS.

The following complete list of the stockholders, embraces well-known business men, farmers, oil producers, bankers, merchants and professional men: Hon. George A. Jenks, Capt. J. J. Vandergrift, Hon. Joseph Hartman, Hon. Thomas W. Phillips, Hon. S. S. Mehard, James M. Galbreath, J. V. Ritts, Noah F. Clark, John Humphrey, David E. Dale, C. F. Blakslee, E. E. Abrams, Thomas B. Simpson, Hon. W. S. Waldron, Dr. N. M. Hoover, J. B. Henderson, John W. Brown, Leslie P. Hazlett, Jacob Boos, O. M. Russell, Casper Fehl, William Walker, J. I. Buchanan, J. B. McJunkin, C. A. Bailey, Henry McSweeney, Hon. G. W. Fleeger, B. Masseth, Dr. S. D. Bell, M. Finegan, W. Henry Wilson, N. C. McCollough, James Wm. Thompson, Samuel A. Beam, J. E. Russell, Thomas L. Templeton, Herman Frankel, James Tonks, Glenn T. Braden, J. J. Leidecker, E. W. Bingham, C. A. Hite, I. G. Smith, Albert Loebman, Morgan Davis, W. H. Larkin, John G. McMarlin, C. P. Collins, W. A. Ashbaugh, J. D. Downing and E. J. Blakslee.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Building and Loan Association of Butler, organized March 4, 1876, and incorporated March 31, 1876, received bids as high as forty per cent for loans. When the panic of that period was over, the association began buying stock, and continued this policy until November, 1881, when some dissatisfied stock-holders applied to the attorney general to have the legal status of the institution defined. The stated number of shares at the beginning was 2,500, valued at $200 each. The first officers were G. C. Roessing, president; G. Etzel, vice-president; J. S. Campbell, secretary; Louis Roessing, treasurer, and John M. Miller, solicitor. The directory comprised H. C. Heineman, J. M. Miller, Jacob Ziegler, Jacob Boos, Dr. Stephen Bredin, Casper Rockenstein, Joseph L. Purvis and William Ensminger. The effect of the petition of 1881 was simply to hasten the dissolution of the association.

The Peoples' Building and Loan Association was organized April 6, 1886, with G. Wilson Miller, president; Charles M. Heinemen, secretary; Joseph S. Gray, treasurer, and Williams & Mitchell, solicitors. The directors were Charles Rehbun, A. Park McKee, S. D. Purvis, Dr. G. M. Zimmerman, Jacob Boos, Peter Schenck and Frank Shephard.

The Eureka Building and Loan Association was incorporated in May, 1886, with W. G. Hays, Jacob Ziegler, Dr. George M. Zimmerman, A. Frank, J. W. Ziegler and R. C. McCurdy, directors.

The Citizens' Building and Loan Association was organized in 1890, with G. Wilson Miller, president; L. S. McJunkin, vice-president, and C. M. Heine-

man, secretary. The directory comprised J. D. Jackson, S. D. Purvis, Frank Shephard, L. F. Ganter, Jacob Boos and Peter Schenck. Ira McJunkin was treasurer, and Williams & Mitchell, solicitors.

The Mechanics' Building and Loan Association was organized in February, 1889, when 1,000 shares were subscribed. The officers were Dr. Samuel Graham, president; O. M. Russell, vice-president; C. A. Abrams, secretary, and L. W. Zuver, treasurer. David E. Dale succeeded Dr. Graham as president in 1892, and J. N. Moore succeeded Mr. Abrams as secretary in 1893, when the last named was elected treasurer.

The Workingmens' Building and Loan Association was organized, as successor to the Workingmens' Equitable Association, in February, 1892, with F. M. Renno, president; Jacob Keck, secretary; Joseph Rockenstein, treasurer, and A. T. Black, solicitor.

Chautauqua National Building and Loan Association was organized October 25, 1893, with D. Carmody, president; G. M. Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer; John West, Joseph Niggel and J. W. McDowell, appraisers, who formed the board of directors, with William Kesselman, Jr., William Harkless, Joseph Low and J. F. Jewell. W. C. Findley was chosen solicitor.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Butler County Mutual Insurance Company was organized September 5, 1853, with Samuel A. Purviance, president; John T. Bard, S. M. Lane, J. T. McJunkin, J. G. Campbell, Francis McBride, Emil Maurhoff, William Haslett, A. N. Meylert, Herman J. Berg, Ebenezer McJunkin, Andrew Carns and John M. Sullivan, managers; Ebenezer McJunkin, secretary; Andrew Carns, treasurer, and Emil Maurhoff, general agent. The company ceased work prior to 1859.

The Butler County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated by the legislature in April, 1859. In May, Samuel G. Purvis was elected president; I. J. Cummings, treasurer; Edwin Lyon, secretary; William Campbell, E. McJunkin, Dr. W. R. Cowden, James Campbell, Abraham Ziegler, Jacob Walter, E. Kingsbury, E. Maurhoff, W. S. Boyd, and John Murrin, directors. Henry C. Heineman was elected secretary in 1860, and has held the position down to the present time. After the death of Samuel G. Purvis, George C. Roessing was elected president, and served until his death, when James Stephenson was elected to fill the vacancy and re-elected annually since that time.

The Farmers' and Breeders' Mutual Live Stock Insurance Association was organized in 1883, with A. D. Weir, of Buffalo township, president; Thomas Hays, of Fairview, vice-president; R. D. Stephenson, of Butler, treasurer; Dr. J. E. Byers, of Butler, secretary; James Stephenson of Bonny Brook, James S. Hays of Butler, John A. Clark of Prospect, Isaac Lefevre of Saxonburg, and Bartholomew Nebel of Herman, unofficial members. This association dissolved within six or seven years without loss to stockholders, although a large sum of money was paid out for injury to cattle.

MANUFACTURERS.

The first manufactory in the borough of Butler is what is now known as the "Walter Mill." The original mill was a log building erected in 1802 by the Cunningham brothers, and it may be mentioned as a historical fact that the title can be traced back to Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame. The Cunninghams sold it in 1806 to John Negley, one of the Butler pioneers, who came here to take charge of the mill. John H. Negley, in his "Recollections of Butler Fifty Years Ago," published in the *Citizen* in 1891, says that his father owned and carried it on for nearly thirty years. During this time he added to it a large woolen mill, which was operated by his brother-in-law, Malachi Richardson; also a cabinet making shop. At this time the mill was the center of business for the town. Settlers in different parts of the county, miles away, came here to get their small grists of wheat and corn ground. Between 1816 and 1826, Mr. Negley lived in the house which had been built by the Cunninghams. The primitive mill was rudely equipped, but it served the settlers well in its time. In 1833 Mr. Negley sold the mill and three acres of ground to Robert McNair and brothers, who carried it on for twelve or fifteen years. It was torn down and the first steam mill built in 1840. In 1842 it was destroyed by fire, but the flouring part was immediately rebuilt, which is part of the present structure. In 1848 it became the property of William Beatty, who in turn sold it to John McCarnes, who carried it on between 1850 and 1856. In 1857 the interests of McCarnes and Beatty were conveyed to Jacob Walter and John C. Grohman, who carried it on until the death of Mr. Walter, in 1865. It then had a capacity of about forty barrels per day. Mr. Walter was succeeded by his son, George Walter, and the firm became Grohman & Walter. In 1872 Grohman sold his interest to Jacob Boos, and the firm was changed to Walter & Boos, and in 1890 Mr. Walter became the sole owner of this noted mill, which is now operated by George Walter & Sons. The present building is forty-four by sixty-six feet, four stories in height, and steam and water are used, the engine being sixty-five horse power. The roller system is used, and the mill has a capacity of fifty barrels of wheat flour per day, 300 bushels of buckwheat and 300 of chop.

The Reiber Grist Mill was built in 1842 by Archibald McCall, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and land agent. He sold it to Thomas Frazier, who ran it a short period, and the property then passed into the hands of Clymer & Meylert. In 1856 it was purchased by George Reiber, who has since owned it. He has remodeled and improved it three times, and besides the buhr system, it contains the full roller process, and has a daily capacity of 100 barrels of flour. The mill is now operated by George Reiber & Sons. Mr. Reiber also carried on a distillery near the mill a few years, and later erected a distillery closer to the railroad, which he operated until 1873.

The Oriental Mills are the successors of the mill erected on Mifflin street in 1867, by H. J. Klingler, and known as Klingler's Mills until remodeled in 1883–84, when the present title was adopted. The capacity of the first mill was sixty barrels per day. Since that time the mills have been rebuilt and remodeled several times, and in 1884 the entire roller system was introduced. The present

building is forty by forty-five feet, three stories, with cupola and iron roof, and an annex twenty-eight by eighty feet. An engine of 125 horse-power drives the machinery, and the capacity of the mill is 150 barrels per day. In 1886 the firm became H. J. Klingler & Company, Harry S. and Fred J. Klingler becoming partners. The same firm built the Specialty Roller Mills in 1889, near the West Penn depot, and have since carried on both mills very successfully.

The tanning business was one of the early and leading industries of Butler. The pioneer tannery was located on the corner of East Jefferson and Franklin, and was started soon after the town was laid out. The second tannery was established by Hugh McKee on the site of Berg's bank. It was quite an extensive plant for those days, and the largest manufacturing institution in the town for many years. Conrad Roessing opened a tanyard on North Washington street in 1841, which he conducted forty-five years. William McQuistion operated a tannery for many years on the same street near the corner of Jefferson. About the same period Abdiel Martin carried on the tanning business, and continued it up to the Civil war; while William Mardorf commenced the same business in the seventies, on Cunningham street, where he ran a large tanyard for several years.

More than sixty years ago O. G. Croy and George W. Smith operated a woolen, fulling and carding mill on the north side of Jefferson street between Main and McKean. It was the first of the kind in the borough, and the power was furnished by a horse treadmill.

In 1842 William John Ayres erected what was long known as the Union Woolen Mill. After conducting it a few years he sold it to William P. Mackey who utilized a part of the building for a grist mill. John H. Thompson was the next owner. In 1861 the plant was purchased by Hugh Fullerton, and the business was carried on by him until his death in 1892. His son continued to operate the mill for about a year after Mr. Fullerton's death, and finally sold the building to J. B. Sherman in the summer of 1894. The latter converted it into a machine shop.

The pioneer foundery was established by John and Alfred McCarnes, as early as 1840-41, who carried it on until 1847, when J. G. & W. Campbell purchased an interest, and five years later became sole owners of the plant. It is still owned and operated by the Campbells, and is located on the Connoquenessing, near the foot of Main street.

Carns & McJunkin started a foundry some years later, which was purchased in 1859 by H. J. Klingler and Martin Reiber. It passed through several ownerships until it finally ceased operations early in the seventies.

A white lead factory was established by Campbell E. Purviance, prior to 1840, at the foot of West Diamond street, on the bank of the Connoquenessing. He afterwards became associated with his uncle, William Purviance, in the manufacture of powder in Connoquenessing township.

The manufacture of wagons was commenced in 1848 by John Lawall, Sr., on West Cunningham street. In later years he removed to the corner of Washington and Cunningham, and in 1872, began the manufacture of carriages and buggies on quite a large scale. He died in 1877. His sons succeeded him in the business, which they conducted until 1883. The Thompson Brothers were also

pioneers in the same line, opening a factory on West Cunningham street in 1857. The plant was purchased by George C. Roessing, in 1860, who continued the manufacture of all kinds of buggies, etc., for many years. The growth of great carriage factories, supplied with the most improved machinery, rendered the manufacture of wagons and carriages by the old process an unprofitable business, and destroyed the industry in the smaller towns.

The manufacture of brick was a pioneer industry and at one time a very important one. As early as 1823 William Borland established a brickyard on the site of the present Stamm yard, and made the brick used in the erection of the first brick houses in Butler.

The second yard was opened by the Brackneys on the property of Moses Sullivan. The brick used in the old United Presbyterian church, erected in 1827, as well as in several other early buildings, was made in this yard.

The third yard was opened by John Graham, on the corner of North Main and Fulton streets, and finally superseded the Borland and Brackney yards. It was carried on quite extensively for many years, and supplied the necessary brick material for Butler and vicinity.

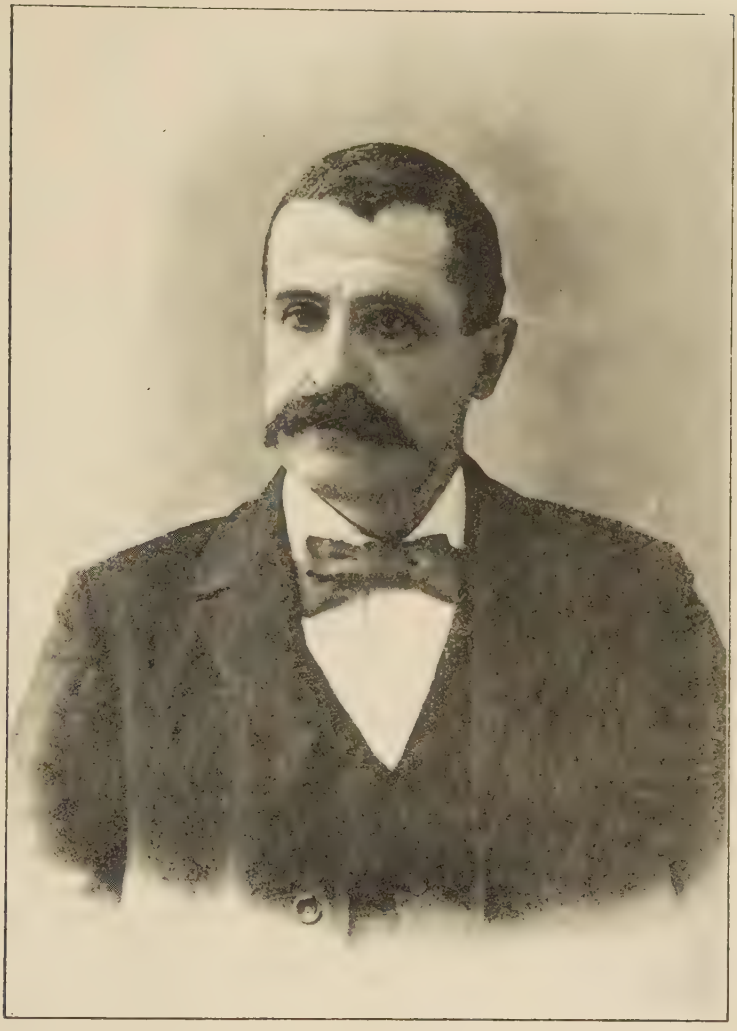
David Walker was the next to embark in the buisness. His yard was on Mifflin street, and was a very large and successful one. Mr. Walker conducted the business for a long period, and was succeeded by his brother, Nathaniel Walker, in 1847, who continued the industry down to recent times. The Walker yard was the most extensive one in Butler county.

The Fishers carried on brick-making, first on Cunningham street and later on Penn, for some years, and was the next in order of time.

J. George Stamm began the manufacture of brick in 1881, on the site of the old Borland yard, at the corner of Pillow and Willow streets. His yard covers seven and three-fourths acres of ground, and four kilns are operated. One brick machine, with a capacity of 30,000 brick per day, is in use; two dry houses with a daily capacity of 20,000, and the heat is furnished by natural gas. The machinery is driven by a forty-horse power engine; the pits are connected with the building by a railway run by steam. Eighteen men are employed.

S. G. Purvis & Company operate one of the largest manufacturing industries in Butler. The planing mill was established in 1867, and two years later the lumber business was added. In 1879 they commenced the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, since which time they have gradually increased their business to its present capacity. The plant is located on the corner of Franklin and North streets, and the buildings are in harmony with the large business carried on. The machinery is of the latest and most improved kind, while 125 hands are furnished employment.

The Hamilton Bottle Works had their beginning in the fall of 1882, when Dominick Ihmsen established an eight-pot furnace on the site of the present plant. About a year later the Butler Flint Bottle Company, Limited, was organized, embracing ten glass workers, and the Ihmsen plant purchased. The company was composed of the following persons: O. Ihmsen, president; W. J. McKee, secretary and treasurer; Conrad Smith, John Smith, John Farrel, James J. Hayes, John W. Vogel and A. P. McKee. In June, 1888, the works were



J. Geo. Stanton

burned, and on August 30 following, the Butler Glass Company, Limited, was organized. Charles Duffy was president and Thomas H. Gallagher, secretary. They, with John W. Vogel, James J. Hayes, Peter Vogel, John F. Lowry, Jacob Faller, Michael Buechle, Mrs. E. Grieb, William Aland, Albert Hannen, Frank Zimper, John Kiehn, Peter Kiehn, John Kappler and J. H. Troutman, were the stockholders. A building was erected on the original site and the works were carried on about one year and then sold to the Hamilton Brothers, who have since operated the plant very successfully. In October, 1893, the buildings were partially burned, but they have since been rebuilt and equipped in first class order. The works contain one twelve and one eight-pot furnace, and all kinds of flint prescription bottles are manufactured. The fuel used is natural gas, supplied by the firm's wells in Centre township, whence the fluid is piped to the works.

The Standard Plate Glass Works were opened July 30, 1887, when the first pot was taken from the furnace and cast into the molds. Ten plates, each nine-sixteenths of an inch thick, twelve feet long and six feet wide, were cast and tempered; and, within the ensuing week, twenty pots were rolled and tempered daily, a force of 140 men being then employed. The first large plate produced here was purchased by D. H. Wuller, for the window of his store.

The local stockholders and originators of this great industry were J. H. Shields, H. J. Klingler, Rev. William A. Nolan, W. A. Stein, J. H. Troutman, William Campbell, Jr., and John Kirkpatrick; while R. C. Schmertz, W. A. Schmertz, A. F. Chandler, James A. Chambers, H. S. McKee, Simon Cameron, Morton McMichael, and B. K. Jamison, were the non-resident stockholders in April, 1889. J. H. Shields, who introduced the industry to the notice of the Butler people, and A. C. Boyd, the former manager, were also stockholders. The officers were H. J. Klingler, president; R. C. Schmertz, vice-president, and Dr. A. F. Chandler, secretary and treasurer. R. Brockman, whose father introduced glass grinding machinery in France, was manager, and under his direction there were 400 workers from France, Belgium and Germany.

Since the inauguration of this industry many changes have been made in the official board. James A. Chambers succeeded Mr. Klingler as president, within a year, while J. T. Hamilton was elected in January, 1893, and re-elected in 1894. One change has been effected in the secretary's office, E. J. Howard, the present secretary, succeeding A. F. Chandler in 1890. Mr. Chandler was the first treasurer, and served until succeeded by W. A. Schmertz, the latter being succeeded by J. H. Troutman. Prior to the division of the dual office of secretary and treasurer, in 1888, Mr. Chandler filled both positions. The office of manager was, at first, filled by A. C. Boyd, next by R. Brockman, and subsequently by D. E. Wheeler, Edmund Brown and H. A. Tilton in succession, the last mentioned being the present general manager. In 1891 the office of superintendent was abolished, being merged into that of general manager.

The machinery includes twenty-six polishers, fourteen grinders, thirty-six brick ovens, between 300 and 400 pots, three furnaces, one 1,700 horse power engine, used in running eighteen English polishers, fourteen engines for the grinders, and a complete electric light plant, with a capacity of 300 incandescent, four arc, and 200 mogul incandescent lights. In addition, the company

operates eight pumping engines, having a capacity of 800,000 gallons of water a day, and two engines at the works near Hilliard's station. At Hilliard's are two sand plants, known as the Beatty & Holland, where the sand rock is ground suitable for grinding the glass. About thirty-five men are employed there, and the sand thus obtained is shipped to the works to take its part in the process of glass manufacture.

The railroad privileges enjoyed by the company are all that can be desired. Tracks lead to every large building, where machinery for handling and delivery of raw material and loading the finished product is of the most modern design. Fourteen gas wells are owned by the company, some of which were drilled by themselves, and some purchased. One of the deep explorations in the neighborhood of Butler was drilled under the company's direction. Some of their wells show a pressure of 800 pounds. All of the wells are piped to the works, insuring an abundance of fuel, all of which is natural gas, except where slack is required for the bottom of pots.

At the beginning of the industry the fire clay for the manufacture of the pots was obtained from Missouri, while the melting sand was taken from Mapleton, Pennsylvania. To-day all the melting sand is procured in this State. The pot clay, brought from near St. Louis, averages about 600 tons annually; emery brought from Turkey, about forty tons; gypsum or plaster, from Ohio and Michigan, 4,000 tons; while soda ash, salt cake or sulphate of soda, are principally procured at Syracuse, New York, and seventy-two tons of arsenic are annually imported from England. When the works were first operated the buildings covered three and one-half acres. To-day the plant covers a much larger area. The number of men employed ranges from 400 to 500. The expert glass workers are three-quarters foreigners, from Belgium, France, England and Germany. The importance of this great industry in the development and prosperity of Butler cannot be overestimated.

A large distillery was built on the site of the bottle works in the seventies, and during its existence it was one of the most extensive distilleries in Western Pennsylvania.

William Kesselman & Company, established business here in 1881, for the manufacture of drilling and fishing tools, heavy forging and the repairing of engines. Their main building is thirty-one by eighty-seven feet, with a machine shop twenty-eight by forty-eight feet. An engine of fifteen horse power is used, and twenty-two men are employed. The pay roll aggregates $300 per week.

Larkin & Company.—This establishment, now grown to be one of the leading industries of Butler, was founded in 1885 by Thomas and W. G. Hays. Their business consisted of the manufacture of drilling and fishing tools, as well as dealing in oil well supplies. In 1887 the Hays Brothers sold their interest to Larkin, Warhus & Company. Mr. Warhus disposed of his interest to his partners in 1890. The firm of Larkin & Company is now composed of W. H. Larkin and John Feigle. A general manufacturing business is carried on. The capital invested is $30,000, and twenty-two men are employed. The manufactory is located in Springdale, has excellent rallroad facilities, and is a valuable industrial acquisition to that ward.

The Butler Boiler Works, situated on Etna street, were first established by a Mr. Kane several years ago and were afterwards operated by James Meehan. In 1891 they were purchased by the Hughes Brothers, and their plant is now one of the most valuable industries of the borough. It is supplied with the requisite machinery for the work in which they are engaged. They manufacture boilers, stills, and oil tanks. About twenty-six men are employed.

The Butler Manufacturing Company, Limited, was established in June, 1888. The capital stock was placed at $20,000. The plant is located on Lookout avenue, and the present officers are: J. W. McKee, president; H. S. Gibson, secretary and treasurer; directors, D. W. Younkins and J. E. Russell. They manufacture engines and boilers, and do general machine and foundry work. Their buildings are ample in size, and two steam engines furnish power to drive the machinery. The blacksmith shop is equipped with steam hammers. Some years ago the plant was removed here from Bradford. Its capacity is two engines per day.

Masseth & Black, manufactures of oil well supply tools of all kinds, commenced business here in 1889. Their shops are located on West Wayne street, and are provided with all necessary machinery in their line of business. They are also the sole owners and manufacturers of the Gordon and Masseth gas well packers; also fishing tools, steam and gas pumps. They employ twenty men. Benjamin Masseth, the senior member of the firm, has followed the fortunes of the oil fields from Pithole in 1862, to Butler in 1889. D. W. Black, the junior member, is a practical machinist and inventor, and bids fair to become a leader in mechanical pursuits.

F. H. Bole, established in 1884, corner of McKean and Quarry streets, manufactures drilling and fishing tools, and does all kinds of repairing. Mr. Bole, besides being an expert machinist, is a pattern and model maker, and personally looks carefully after the quality of work turned out of his shop.

The Star Iron Works are carried on by Sherman & Johnson, who purchased the old woolen mill building in 1894, moved their machinery from Karns City and placed it in position therein. They have three floors, sixty-six by thirty-five feet, with an addition of forty by thirty-five feet. An elevator capable of lifting four tons is one of the equipments of their shops. They manufacture brass goods, engines, pumps, casing cutters, fishing tools and engine fittings of all kinds, and employ from five to ten men as occasion demands.

John Goetz erected a planing mill on Spring avenue in 1883, and has since carried on a general contracting and building business.

RAILROADS.

The railroad system of the county will be found fully described in the chapter on internal improvements. The first railroad to enter the borough was the branch from Freeport, which was built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and formally opened for travel January 12, 1871, by an excursion to Pittsburg. The occasion was a memorable one for Butler, as it placed the town in quick communication with the outer world. Some 300 persons participated in the excursion. At the Union Station, in Pittsburg, a repast was served and a number

of speeches made in response to toasts. Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin responded to the toast—"Railways; the bonds of civilization"; Gen. John N. Purviance to "Old Butler awakened to new life, and made a citizen of the world"; Thomas M. Marshall to "The old stage coach—it could not long survive Arthur McGill"; Samuel A. Purviance to "The old circuit court—Butler, Clarion and Armstrong. The court now travels by rail, but justice prefers the mud road." Other toasts were drunk and responded to.

Early in the afternoon the excursionists started on their return to Butler, accompanied by a number of Pittsburgers. The people turned out at the various stations to greet them; at some places cannon were fired, and the joy evinced amounted almost to an ovation. When the party arrived at Butler station it was met by a great throng, which was present to welcome the incoming train. Here again a substantial repast was served, toasts were drunk, responses made, and everybody shouted and rejoiced.

During the evening occurred the mock funeral of the old stage coach, which had so long rattled in and out of Butler, but which had now been superseded by the iron horse. One of these cumbrous vehicles was draped in black and hauled by horses decorated with crape to the cemetery, where a travesty of the funeral service was gone through with, for the purpose of illustrating that its days of usefulness had ended. When the ceremony was over the jovial throng, accompanied by D. S. Walker, the old stage proprietor, and a number of Pittsburgers, returned to town, and further evinced their joy by marching through the streets blowing trumpets and whistles, and shouting. It was a great evening in Butler, and marked the beginning of an era of improvement which is still going on.

In the course of a few years other railroads came. The first to follow was the Pittsburg and Western, and next the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

In 1861 the first telegraph office was opened in Butler. It was a crude affair. The line ran from Pittsburg to Franklin, and a box was fixed on one of the poles in Butler, and a repair man—Henry Zimmerman—tested the current daily. The first regular office was opened in 1862, in the Lowry House, and David Potts was placed in charge of it. This was not only the first office in the town, but also in the county. Since that time the development in the telegraph business has been great. The Western Union now employs four operators, three in day time and one at night, with W. A. Hauck, manager, and the receipts have reached as high as $6,000 in a year. The office is a repeating station between New York, Chicago and St. Louis, which adds greatly to its importance. Dynamos are used to keep up the electrical current on the wires.

An office of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company was established here in 1884, and is still in successful operation. The line is worked in connection with the Mackay-Bennett cable, and messages are forwarded direct to Europe. Two operators are employed.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Butler Water Company was chartered November 1, 1877, with a capital stock of $49,000 divided into 980 shares of fifty dollars each. Charles Duffy and Samuel G. Purvis were the prime movers in the project, the former taking 892 shares of the stock. The company contracted with James McCullough, Jr., of Kittanning, to construct the plant for the sum of $49,000, payable partly in cash and balance in bonds and stock of the company. He thus became the principal stockholder, and the stock is now owned by Kittanning and Butler citizens. A dam was built on the Connoquenessing above the Reiber mill, from which the water is pumped to a reservoir constructed on the hill north of the Orphan's Home, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. The town was piped in 1877-78, and in the fall of the latter year the water was turned on for the first time. The plant embraces twenty-five miles of pipe, and seventy fire plugs give ample protection to the borough. The officers are W. D. Brandon, president; W. B. Meredith, general superintendent, and J. H. Conard, manager, the last of whom has filled his present position since May, 1882.

Springdale has its own water water works and is independent in that respect. In 1891 a company called the Butler Mutual Water Association was organized for the purpose of sinking wells and building a reservoir. The capital stock is $12,000, and the board consists of three trustees and nine directors. There are two wells, and pure water was struck at a depth of 250 feet. The reservoir has a capacity of 3,000 barrels. Two hot air pumps are used for raising the water, and the cost of running them is about three dollars each per month. The company now have in use about two miles of six and four-inch iron pipes, and have sixty-five water takers. The cost for ordinary family use is one dollar per month. A metre is used for registering. It is contemplated to erect plugs soon for use in case of danger from fire. The present officers are: President, Prof. E. Mackey; secretary, John Findley.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

As early as February 19, 1825, the council considered plans for fire protection, by appointing John Potts, Jacob Mechling, Maurice Bredin, William Beatty, Abraham Maxwell and William Hagerty, a committee to obtain subscriptions for buying a fire apparatus. At the same meeting, John Gilmore, John Bredin and Robert Scott were appointed as a committee to draft a constitution for a fire company. All arrangements having been completed, a fire engine was bought by the council from the Allegheny Fire Company in 1827, for $400, and an engine house was built the following year. This was the beginning of the fire system of Butler. The old engine did service until worn out. In 1842 a small engine was in use for a short time. Then came a period when the citizens had to depend on the "bucket brigade" in case of fire. In 1870 a Hook and Ladder Company was organized, and H. C. Heineman and J. J. Elliott, per instruction of the council, purchased a truck of the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company, of Allegheny, for $400. Of this sum $300 was appropriated by the council, and the balance was raised by subscription. This apparatus met the needs of the times until better

means were provided. Mr. Heineman, who is regarded as "the father of the fire department," was ever alive to the importance of having a good service, and never relaxed in his efforts to have it provided.

The first regular organization was effected August 31, 1878, when the First Ward Hose Company was founded, largely through the efforts of Henry C. Heineman. Thirty-three members signed the article of agreement and they chose the following officers: Henry C. Heineman, president; Jacob Boos, vice-president; A. T. Black, secretary; C. W. Coulter, treasurer. Although still bearing the original name, the company is now located in the Second ward, and has a membership of forty. Since that time the following companies have come into existence:

Good Will Hose Company, the second organization, is located in the Second ward. Of the original and active members of this company, W. H. Ensminger is the only one now remaining.

John S. Campbell Hose Company is accredited to the Fourth ward, and was organized in 1889. John S. Campbell was the first president.

The Springdale Hose Company, First ward, was established in 1891.

Markham Hook and Ladder Company was formed in 1890. It also belongs to the First ward.

Sypher Hook and Ladder Company is the sixth fire organization. It was established in 1893, and is accredited to the Third ward.

These companies have an aggregate of 2,250 feet of hose. No engines are needed, as the pressure is sufficient to throw water over the highest buildings.

Another feature of the fire department is what is known as the Running Team, an association of seventeen young men belonging to the First Ward Hose Company. They are agile in their movements and are quick to run at tournaments and make hose connections. The test of quickness is to run 200 yards, connect and lay fifty yards of hose, break couplings, and attach the nozzle. In a competitive test in Corry in 1893, they made a record of thirty-five and two fifths seconds and won the honors. In a test at home in September, 1894, they broke the record by executing the movement in thirty-two seconds, the lowest ever made by a professional or amateur team. They are classed among the champion runners of the country. The people of Butler are justly proud of their fire department. It is composed of excellent citizens, and they are ever on the alert to discharge the onerous duties which they have voluntarily assumed, and by their conduct they have made themselves worthy of the high esteem in which they are held.

LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANIES.

The Butler Electric Light and Power Company was first chartered July 21, 1885. The applicants were: R. H. McBride, John S. Campbell, Charles H. Taylor, W. C. McCandless and A. H. Daniels. They organized by electing the following officers: President, R. H. McBride; secretary and treasurer, John S. Campbell; superintendent, W. C. McCandless. The power house, located on Washington street, was started running October 4, 1885. Capital stock, $10,000.

The original plant was operated a number of years, when it was sold to the

present company, which was chartered March 7, 1890, under the title of the Butler Light, Heat and Motor Company. The charter members were: John S. Campbell, J. H. Troutman, W. D. Brandon, William Campbell, Jr., L. R. McAboy and B. H. Jack; capital stock, $50,000. The plant is located in a brick building on the corner of Cunningham and Monroe streets, and the machinery is driven by two engines of 300-horse power. There are 1,000 Edison, 1,300 Thomson and Houston, and fifty arc lights, of 2,000 candle-power, in use. There are thirty miles of Edison and Thomson and Houston wires and fifteen miles of arc light wires in use

Home Natural Gas Company.—This company was first organized by A. Kirk and was called the Home Mutual Gas and Fuel Company. It was purchased by H. J. Klingler, in 1890, who obtained a charter under the present name, and had for its officers: H. J. Klingler, president; H. Troutman, William Campbell, F. Reiber, H. H. Clark, directors. In 1892 they sold to the present company, composed as follows: George B. Foreman, president; Mr. Barse, vice-president; H. T. O'Neil, secretary; David Sypher, superintendent. Capital stock, $153,753.

The Independent Natural Gas Company was organized on February 1, 1888, with Henry Reiber, president; George L. Reiber, treasurer, and Edward Reiber, secretary. It was the first natural gas company incorporated in Butler, and the gentlemen named have owned it up to the present. This company has about fifty miles of pipe, supplied by seventeen gas wells located within a radius of ten miles of Butler. It has a fair share of the local patronage, and claims to have furnished gas at a lower rate than any other home company.

The Peoples' Gas Company had its inception in the fall of 1890, when Blair Hook purchased a gas well from the Standard Plate Glass Company, located on a lot in Springdale which he had previously bought, and obtained a permit from the council to pipe that part of the borough. In the winter of 1890-91 he supplied some forty families with fuel and light. He subsequently drilled another well, and, in 1892, organized the present company, composed of Blair Hook, Otto Limburg and William Larkin. The company continued to put down more wells and extend their plant, and now supply over 400 stoves, besides several manufacturing plants.

The Citizens' Gas Company was organized at a meeting held on December 14, 1892, by the election of the following officers: Peter Schenck, president; H. H. Goucher, vice-president; Joseph Rockenstein, treasurer, and F. M. Baker, secretary. The board of directors consists of five persons, including the president and the capital stock is $10,000.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Connoquenessing Lodge, Number 278, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 11, 1847, the charter having been granted on November 8. The charter members were Jacob Ziegler, Alfred Gilmore, John Graham and Dunlap McLaughlin. The first members admitted at the same meeting were John H. Negley, William Balph, Cornelius Coll and Thomas W. Wallace; while the first officers elected were, Alfred Gilmore, N. G.; Jacob Ziegler, V. G.; John Graham, secretary, and Dun-

lap McLaughlin, treasurer. The second meeting was held on December 23, 1847, in the court house. This old lodge has been quite prosperous during its existence of nearly half a century, and has embraced in its membership many of the leading citizens of Butler. Its present membership is 165.

Ziegler Lodge, Number 1039, I. O. O. F., is an offshoot of the parent society. It was instituted April 23, 1892, with twenty-four charter members. The first officers were: Dr. G. J. Peters, N. G.; J. H. Conrad, V. G.; S. M. Swartzlander, secretary; A. M. Borland, assistant secretary, and Dr. N. M. Hoover, treasurer. The lodge prospered from the start, and has now a membership of 190. The lodge room is on Center avenue in Springdale.

Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M., was granted a charter March 7, 1853, and instituted August 3 following. The charter members and first officers were: James Bredin, W. M.; David A. Agnew, S. W.; Felix C. Negley, J. W.; William Criswell, treasurer; George W. Crozier, secretary; Joseph P. Patterson, John McCarnes, J. J. Sedwick, Hugh McKee and Andrew Fitzsimmons. From this lodge were organized several other prosperous lodges in Butler county. Its long list of officers from 1853 to 1894 contains the names of many well-known pioneers, as well as others prominent in the business and professional life of the borough. The hall is in the Reiber block, and the present membership is 113.

Butler Chapter, Number 273, R. A. M., was chartered December 27, 1890, and constituted March 24, 1891. The first officers were as follows: William C. Thompson, M. E. H. P.; Charles N. Boyd, K.; Francis M. Cole, S.; Josiah B. Black, treasurer, and Newton Black, secretary. The membership is sixty-seven.

Butler Lodge, Number 94, A. O. U. W., was instituted January 18, 1876, with the following charter members: L. P. Walker, S. R. Diffenbacher, T. A. Templeton, A. L. Reiber, T. B. White, D. Cupps, A. Mitchell, H. Gemper, E. Robb, T. S. Green, D. A. Heck, C. Rehbun, Samuel Walker and John F. Lowry. The lodge embraces in its membership some of the best citizens of the borough and can boast of a fine library of carefully selected books.

A. L. Reiber Lodge, Number 679, K. of H., was instituted June 22, 1877, with twenty-nine charter members, embracing many well known citizens of the borough. It has a steady, substantial growth and is now fairly prosperous.

Butler Council, Number 219, R. A., was instituted May 3, 1880, with sixteen charter members. This is largely a benevolent and insurance society, and has accomplished a great deal of good in every town where it has been established.

Butler Lodge, Number 732, A. L. of H., was instituted September 30, 1881, with twenty-five charter members, including several leading business men of the community. This society has held its own among the fraternal associations of Butler and has had a fairly prosperous career.

Butler Tent, No. 34, K. O. T. M., was first organized in 1887, and disbanded in 1889. It was reorganized on December 19, 1890, with a large membership. The first officers were: D. L. Aiken, P. C.; David E. Dale, C.; J. C. Snow, L. C.; A. E. Gable, R. K.; William Cromm, F. K.; A. O. Eberhart, C.; Dr. Samuel Graham, P.; George Kerstetter, S.; T. W. Crawford, M. at A.; Robert Turner, M. F. of G.; H. W. F. Graham, S. M. of G.; G. A. Billingsley,

Lysander Black M.D.

S.; W. Martin, P. For the first two years the membership averaged about eighty, but at present some 180 names are on the rolls and the tent is in a prosperous condition.

Butler Lodge, Number 170, B. P. O. E., is one of the later but most flourishing societies in Butler. It was chartered and organized July 10, 1890, by J. B. Black, W. T. Mechling, F. M. Cole, J. D. Northrup, E. W. Tibbals, William H. Reihing, E. E. Kelly, I. G. Smith, and Dr. Lysander Black. The first officers were: J. B. Black, E. R.; W. T. Mechling, E. L. K.; F. M. Cole, E. L. K.; J. D. Northrup, E. L. K.; E. W. Tibbals, secretary, and I. G. Smith, treasurer. The lodge grew rapidly and within two years had fifty members. By the close of its fourth year 125 members answered the roll call. This society prides itself on the fact that its lodges usually contain a large per cent of the leading young men of every community in which it finds a home. It is purely a social and benevolent order, the underlying principle being charity. The lodge room is in the third story of the Butler County National Bank building.

Branch Number 56, C. M. B. A., was organized March 16, 1889, with the following charter members: Joseph Rockenstein, Bernard Kemper, Jr., A. Rockenstein, Joseph Niggel, Henry Grieb, Norbert T. Weser, Ed McShane, Albert Frank, Andrew Liebler, John Kappler, John Garber, Casper Eyth, Thomas H. Gallagher, Henry C. Plohr, J. N. Harvey, Thomas J. Moran, Charles McCarthy, J. C. Wagner, Fred J. Morall, Theo. D. Pape and W. J. McCafferty. The successive presidents of the branch have been as follows: Joseph Rockenstein, Bernard Kemper, Jr., Henry Grieb, John Kappler, John W. Vogel, Joseph Manny and Bernard Kemper, Jr. The organization was effected through the efforts of Bernard Kemper and W. H. O'Brien, the latter having previously belonged to the branch at Oil City. The present membership is over ninety, and the hall is above Joseph Rockenstein's store on North Main street.

Branch Number 92, L. C. B. A., was organized September 17, 1891, by supreme deputy, Mrs. J. A. Royer, of Erie, Pennsylvania, with seventeen charter members. The presiding officers have been Lena Grieb, M. C. Rockenstein and Amelia Schaffner. The present membership is over thirty.

Among other secret organizations of the borough are Butler Council, Number 242, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Lodge Number 211, K. of P.; Circle Number 22, P. H. C., and Keystone Camp, Number 8, W. of W.

A. G. Reed Post, Number 105, G. A. R., was organized on May 12, 1881, and named in honor of the brave and gallant Alfred G. Reed, one of Butler's patriotic sons, who fell on the bloody field of Fredericksburg. The charter members were as follows: George W. Fleeger, Wilson E. Reed, James R. Story, Joseph Kelly, William A. Wright, C. E. Anderson, A. B. Richey, Henry Korn, George W. Johnston, H. A. Ayres, Daniel Beighley, Casper Sherman, S. G. Hughes, Alexander Russell, Ferd Weigand, A. G. Williams, D. S. McCulloch, John L. Jones, John K. Fleming, James Graham, Samuel P. Shryock and John Kennedy. The successive commanders of the Post since its organization have been as follows: George W. Fleeger, W. A. Wright, Newton Black, A. G. Williams, John T. Kelly, John M. Greer, C. E. Anderson, Alexander Russell,

R. P. Scott, W. A. Lowry, Joseph Criswell, I. J. McCandless and A. B. Richey. The I. O. O. F hall on the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets has been the meeting place since the beginning. The present membership is 192, a gain of forty-three since January, 1894, which is an indication of its prosperous condition. Connected with the Post is the Woman's Relief Corps, Number 97, which contains some twenty members.

Butler Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L., was chartered on June 20, 1889, with nearly seventy members, who were mustered in on June 27 and 29, following. The first officers were as follows: Robert J. Phipps, colonel; O. C. Redic, lieutenant-colonel; W. A. Clark, major; Jefferson Burtner, chaplain; D. M. Ward, adjutant; H. Z. Wing, quartermaster; R. S. Nicholls, officer of the day, and Casper Sherman, officer of the guard. In July, 1889, another muster in took place when nearly eighty additional names were placed on the rolls. Every member must have seen active service and veteranized, for, as the title indicates, it is a "Veteran Legion," and admits none but veterans to its ranks. The hall is decorated with stirring battle scenes, intended to keep green the memories of war times, reminders of the trials and sufferings of bygone days.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The fine court house is one of the public buildings of Butler to which its citizens point with pride as an evidence of the county's prosperity. Its history is given in a previous chapter. The many fine church buildings of the borough are also described; while in the preceding pages of this chapter the several substantial school buildings find generous mention. The Armory Building, also known as the Park Theater, on the south side of the Diamond, is the only one of a public character remaining to be spoken of. It had its inception on March 11, 1891, when the Armory Building Association was incorporated by the following gentlemen: John W. Brown, president; John L. Black, vice-president; W. T. Mechling, secretary; S. H. Huselton, treasurer, and Ira McJunkin. The building was erected the same year, but ere the interior was commenced the old opera house on McKean street was burned, and the company was solicited by many leading citizens to convert a part of the Armory Building into a theatre. This was accomplished by the erection of an addition to the rear, and thus it serves the double purpose of an Armory and opera house. The latter is on the first floor; the second floor is devoted to offices, and the third floor is occupied as an armory by Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. P. The total cost of the building and theatre was about $50,000. On July 30, 1894, the "Park Theatre Company of Butler" was granted a charter with a capital stock of $45,000, with the following officers: John W. Brown, president; George Schenck, vice-president; W. T. Mechling, secretary; Peter Schenck, treasurer; Ira McJunkin, George Ketterer and W. H. O'Brien, directors.

In addition to the public buildings, the handsome monument on the Diamond, dedicated on July 4, 1894, to the memory of "Our Silent Defenders," deserves mention here, though its history is given in the chapter on the War of the Rebellion. It is one of the most attractive and beautiful objects in the borough

—a substantial evidence of the patriotic spirit which animates the people of Butler county—and a fitting memorial to the brave men who defended the flag in the dark days of civil strife.

GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES.

The first burial place in Butler was the old graveyard north of the imposing Jefferson street school building. It will be remembered that at the public sale of lots, August 15, 1803, lot Number 150 was sold to "John Cunningham, Abraham Brinker and others, for the use of a graveyard," for ten dollars. On the 16th lot Number 151 was sold to the same parties at the same price, for the same purpose. Lot 152 was purchased in 1828 from Norbert Foltz, for fifty dollars, and added to the cemetery, which made it complete. In this lot John Cunningham, who died in 1805, was buried, and years ago it was said "no man knew his grave." Charles McGinniss, who died in 1806, at the age of eighty-six years, was the second one to find a resting place in "God's acre."

When it was set apart for a burial place it was far removed from the center of business, and likely its founders never dreamed that the sacred spot would ever be surrounded by dwellings. Native oaks grew there then as they do to-day and spread their branches as protecting arms over the graves of the dead. In course of time a massive stone wall was built around the enclosure, in accordance with the custom of a hundred years ago. It remained as a protection for many years, when more modern and advanced ideas demanded its removal, and it was taken down more than thirty years ago. The plot now serves as a park and is in good repair, but the tombstones of about 120 dead still dot its grassy surface. Hundreds of the early settlers and their descendants were buried there. It was finally abandoned as a burial place more than forty years ago, and other cemeteries further from the center of population selected, whither the remains of many were removed

The effort to condemn the old graveyard and appropriate it to school purposes, aroused opposition and developed litigation. Col. John M. Sullivan in referring to the difficulty of removing the remains of the earliest buried there says:

> The location of the graves of whole families are unknown. The dust of one of the founders of Butler has laid there for nearly ninety years. There lie the remains of a venerable Revolutionary soldier, the ancestral head of the McKee family. He served his country bravely and faithfully, and after fighting his last battle, laid down in Butler to rest. There lie the remains of the first christian minister who ever preached in Butler county, buried there over seventy years ago. There is the grave of the wife of the Hon. Walter Lowrie, one of Butler county's most highly honored sons, who reached the exalted position of a seat in the Senate of the United States. His wife has been buried there for over sixty-one years. There one of the earliest Methodist ministers has a grave to be cared for by those who have followed him in the ministry in Butler, and there it has been undisturbed for two-thirds of a century. Those venerable pioneers of Butler county, the father and mother of Hon. John Bredin and grandparents of Hon. James Bredin, sleep in this old graveyard. A few years since an attempt was made with loving hands to disinter the remains of these loved ones, but it was found to be impossible, and so it would be with regard to several hundred others.

St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery, the second burial place in Butler, was laid out in 1830, on ground deeded for the purpose by Sarah Collins, a daughter of Stephen Lowrey. An addition was made to it in 1834, of ground deeded to the Catholic church by Valeria Evans, a daughter of Mrs. Collins, and her husband, E. R. Evans. It is located on East Jefferson street, and was used for burial purposes until within a few years, when interments were discontinued. Many of the Catholic pioneers are buried in this old graveyard.

The South Cemetery is owned in common by the German and English Lutheran and the United Presbyterian congregations. In 1850 John Negley deeded land to the German Lutherans, and subsequently to the English Lutherans, and still later the McQuistion heirs made a deed of a small tract of land adjoining upon the south, to the United Presbyterian church. The enclosure, which occupies a commanding position, now comprises nearly seven acres. In this cemetery lie the remains of many of the pioneer settlers of Butler. Jacob Mechling, Sr., who died in 1860, aged ninety years, is buried here, together with his wife, Magdalena, and others members of his family. John Negley, who succeeded the Cunninghams as owner of the old mill property, is also an occupant, and on a substantial monument is given a short record of his life. An inscription on a marble slab tells in brief the story of the life of Rev. Isaiah Niblock, D. D., the venerated United Presbyterian minister who for forty-six years faithfully served his people. Inscriptions tell that members of the Walter family are here interred; and another stone informs the visitor that beneath it repose the ashes of John H. Agnew, who died near the middle of of the year 1851, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. He had scarcely emerged from the infantile state when the thunders of the Revolution shook the land, and he was a small lad when the American Nation was born. Here too are the graves of John McQuistion and wife, and several members of this pioneer family; whilst all around are obelisks and granite tablets telling of those who not only preceded, but followed him. The Reiber family have here a beautiful lot and fine monuments. John Michael Zimmerman, John Oesterling, George Lutz, John Lawall, the Vogeleys, McCandless, and members of many other well-known families are buried in this cemetery.

The Butler Cemetery Association was chartered by act of March 24, 1851, the incorporators being as follows: Rev. William White, D. D., Rev. Loyal Young, D. D., Rev. Isaiah Niblock, D. D., Rev. William A. Fetter, Charles C. Sullivan, William Beatty, Samuel A. Purviance, John Bredin, George W. Smith, William Campbell, William S. Boyd, Dunlap McLaughlin, William Timblin, James Campbell, George W. Reed, Robert Carnahan, David Walker, Dr. Henry C. De Wolf, James T. McJunkin, Andrew Carns, Samuel M. Lane, John Gilchrist, John Negley, Jacob Mechling, Jr., John L. Maxwell, James Mitchell, John Graham and William B. Lemmon. Seven acres were purchased from Ebenezer Graham, lying on the north line of the borough, overlooking the town, and immediately after the association was incorporated steps were taken towards laying out the ground in lots. The borough council also passed an ordinance forbidding any more interments in the old graveyard, and since that time it has been one of the principal burial places of the borough, though it is being gradually filled up, and finally a new cemetery became a necessity. The present

officers are: Col. John M. Sullivan, president; Maj. Cyrus E. Anderson, secretary; R. C. McAboy, superintendent and treasurer; and Dr. A. M. Neyman, Dr. Samuel Graham, Hon. John M. Greer, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Cyrus E. Anderson and R. C. McAboy directors. Many prominent and well-known early settlers are buried in this cemetery, and scores of graves are marked by handsome monuments.

North Side Cemetery Association was chartered July 2, 1887, and thirty acres were purchased of Charles Duffy adjoining the old cemetery on the north. John S. Campbell was the leading spirit in the enterprise and worked hard to carry the project through. The first officers were as follows: John S. Campbell, president; Harvey Colbert, secretary and treasurer; Joseph L. Purvis, W. D. Brandon, E. D. Robinson, Alfred Wick, E. Mackey, C. G. Christie, A. G. Williams, Clarence Walker and John S. Campbell, directors. W. H. H. Riddle and L. S. McJunkin succeeded Messrs. Mackey and Walker in 1893, but no other changes have occurred since the organization. Many substantial and costly monuments have been erected during the past seven years, and several of the pioneers have found their last earthly home in this cemetery. D. S. McCollough, who has filled the position of sexton of the old cemetery since 1856, succeeding his father, John McCollough, is also sexton of North Side cemetery. Though there are two separate and distinct associations, the old and new graveyards are virtually one, and are so regarded by the people of Butler.

Calvary Cemetery Association was incorporated July 9, 1887, by Rev. William A. Nolan, Charles Duffy, George Schaffner, William H. Reihing, David and Thomas F. Niggel, Willliam G. Vinroe, Patrick Kelly, Daniel McLaughlin, N. J. Criley, D. H. Wuller, John McCune, P. A. Golden, Hugh D. McCrea, Jacob Faller, Joseph J. Lavery and Charles F. Kane. Thirty-five acres were purchased from Charles Duffy, immediately north of North Side cemetery, twenty of which belong to St. Paul's congregation and fifteen to St. Peter's. The grounds are rapidly assuming shape, and in a few years will be a beautiful burial place. The monument marking the grave of Father Nolan is a fine tribute to him as a man and servant of the Master. Those erected over W. H. Reihing and Francis X. Grieb, are also fine specimens of the sculptor's art. The burial plot of the Duffy family contains the remains of its members who first settled in Butler county, as well as those who died in more recent years, and the monuments are solid, substantial and striking in their simplicity.

This combination of cemeteries, in one enclosure, and dedicated to the uses of all denominations, embraces seventy-two acres. The location is admirably adapted for the purpose to which it has been consecrated, and in time must become a beautiful city of the dead.

OLD AND NEW BUTLER.

We have traced the history of Butler through its various stages down to the present time. From an obscure hamlet of less than fifty inhabitants more than ninety years ago, it has grown into a thriving, substantial and modernized borough of 9,000 population. Since the Butler *Palladium* appeared in 1818, under the guiding hand of John Galbraith, no backward step has been taken. To-day there

are five weekly papers and one daily published in the town*, which is now recognized as the social, commercial, and educational center of a rich and populous county.

It is true that for many years the borough languished and gave but feeble signs of life. The streets were unpaved, sidewalks poor, and the buildings typical of the backwoods period. But a better day dawned upon the town and people when nature developed her vast stores of wealth which had been so long concealed beneath the rugged surface. The discovery of oil and gas soon made the county an inviting field for investment and speculation, and the town profited immensely from these sources of wealth.

An era of improvement and building set in. Fine business blocks took the place of "tumble-down shanties," the boundaries of the borough were enlarged, new streets were opened, stone sidewalks, both natural and artificial, took the place of dilapidated board walks, and comfortable houses, constructed in the modern style of architecture, beautified the streets and avenues. This was the result of the activities of the seventies. But as extremes often followed each other, a period of depression came, only to be followed by renewed activity in the eighties. This movement begat a greater spirit of enterprise, which cluminated in 1891–92 in a complete sewerage system and the laying of brick pavements as follows: Main street, 4,600 feet; Jefferson, 3,800; Pearl, 2,200; Central avenue, 2,000; making a total of 12,600 feet, or within a fraction of two and one-half miles. These splendid improvements gave the town new life and vigor. The electric light, both incandescent and arc, make the streets and dwellings all that could be desired at night, whilst natural gas, cheaper than coal, warms the homes of all. A drive over the undulating hills which surround the town on nearly all sides, reveals many charming and picturesque views, which never fail to impress one with the beauty and grandeur nature has so lavishly displayed here.

The Butler gas and oil fields are among the best in the State and a boon of incalcuable wealth to the people. Appreciating the value of the blessing, excelsior has become the watchword of the people of the borough. Improvements are still being made, streets opened and attractive dwellings erected on the many eligible sites found on the slopes and plateaus. Industries are constantly springing up and the hum of machinery increases with the demands of trade. In a short time an electric railroad to Pittsburg will be built, and as the surveyed route is only thirty-two miles, the Iron City will be brought into closer communion with the *new* Butler on the Connoquenessing.

* For a history of the newspapers of Butler see chapter on The Press.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—CHANGES OF BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—PIONEERS—AN OLD CEMETERY—EARLY MILLS—POPULATION—JUSTICES—CHURCHES.

BUTLER township originally occupied an area of about eight miles square, and was organized in 1804, when the county was divided into thirteen townships. Some years later it was subdivided into North and South Butler, by a line running from the center of the western boundary to the Connoquenessing creek, and thence northeasterly along that stream to the eastern boundary line of the township. This subdivision continued in force until 1854, when the township was established within its present limits, which embrace an area of about five miles square. The Connoquenessing creek, which, with its tributaries, drain and diversify the surface of the township, is fed, near the northeastern corner, by the Kearns and Bonny Brook branches. It flows centrally through the township in a southwesterly direction, receiving the waters of Smith's branch, Butcher's run, Sullivan's run, Rock Lick run, and other smaller streams. The Little Connoquenessing flows through and drains a small area in the northwestern part of the township. The general surface of the township is hilly, the numerous streams breaking it into valleys. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light sand. The township, notwithstanding its hilly surface, has a fair proportion of tillable land, which is not only well cultivated but highly productive. The Upper Freeport coal, which underlies the eastern part of the township, was mined at an early day on the William Kearns farm. During more recent years, it has been extensively and profitably developed, especially in the neighborhood of Butler and along Butcher's run and its tributaries.

PIONEERS.

The honor of being the first actual settler in the township is said to belong to William Kearns, a native of Ireland, who came here from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1795. He entered a large body of land, nearly 1,000 acres, in what is now Butler and Summit townships, building his home within the limits of the former township, a short distance northeast of the town of Butler. His sister, Jane Kearns, who came here with him, exercised her settler's right by selecting 100 acres of land in her own name. She married John Potts, who came to the township in 1799, and who afterwards engaged in business in Butler as a merchant. The first graveyard in the township was located on the land selected by her. It became the resting place of many of the old pioneers, among the first of whom was a Mr. McCurdy, who was cof-

fined in a hollow log, as were many other early settlers, for lack of lumber to make coffins. Harmon Neyman, the great grandfather of Doctor Neyman of Butler, was buried here, as were also Jacob Rudolph and a Mr. Thorn. The site of the cemetery is now overgrown with woods, the only things left to mark it being the rough uninscribed headstones above its well-nigh forgotten graves.

James McKee, eldest son of Thomas McKee, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Butler township, from Ligonier, Westmoreland county, in 1795, and settled on a tract of land three miles west of Butler. His father, Thomas McKee, with the remainder of the family, came a year later and settled on an adjoining tract, now occupied by the William Barnhart farm. Thomas McKee died in June, 1815. John Pierce, another Revolutionary soldier, came here in 1796, and settled on land near the center of the township. He built a cabin, and leaving his young wife, whose maiden name was Jane Venate, alone in the wilderness, returned to his former home at Turtle Creek for supplies. He died in 1846.

John McQuistion, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, came to Butler county, from Philadelphia, in 1796, and purchased 500 acres of land southeast of Butler. He erected a large tannery, which he operated for a number of years. He was a man of energy and enterprise and became a prominent and influential personage among the early settlers. Among others who came in 1796, or earlier, were James and Andrew Moore, who located on land west of Butler.

Robert Graham, a native of of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, came here in 1797, and purchased a tract of 100 acres of land. This he afterward sold to the commissioners, who laid out a portion of the town of Butler thereon. He then purchased 400 acres of land outside the town limits on which he resided until his death. William Wilson came in 1797 or 1798, but removed to Indiana in the early part of the present century. John Morrow located in the western part of the township in 1798. About the same time came Peter Peterson, who, as a member of the Colonial forces sent against the French at Fort Duquense, participated in that ill-fated battle known as "Braddock's defeat." He was in the hottest of the fight, and was one of six survivors out of a company of eighty. He afterwards served in the Revolutionary war.

In 1800, John Burkhart came from Allegheny county and settled on a tract of land in the southeastern part of the township. He was noted as a hunter and for his general knowledge of woodcraft. He died in 1855, in the ninetieth year of his age. Robert Maxwell and his son, Abraham, came here from Maryland, in 1800, and settled on a tract of land just west of the village of Butler. Abraham Maxwell, about 1814, leased his land for three years to Samuel Robb, who came into the township in 1800, and settled in Butler. In the fall of 1815, while an attempt at the instigation of Stephen Lowrey was being made to evict Robb, Abraham Maxwell was shot and seriously wounded by some one unknown. He recovered, however, and afterwards became one of the early sheriffs of the county. He died in 1841. Adam Fryer, another noted hunter, settled in the western part of the township about 1800 or 1801. He died in 1840. John Bailes, known as "Little John" to distinguish him from the John Bailes of Connoquenessing township, settled about 1800, in the western part of the township. In 1801, Lawrence King settled four miles west of Butler, coming here

George Reiber

from Eastern Pennsylvania. Alexander Bryson came about 1800 and settled on the Little Connoquenessing creek near the northwestern part of the township. He afterwards removed to Ohio where he died. His sons Richard and Joseph remained upon the old homestead, which is still the property of their descendants.

Paul Bratton, a hatter by trade, came soon after 1800 and settled on 400 acres of land south of Butler, where he afterwards set up a shop. He married Hannah Pierce, their marriage being the first solemnized in the township. In 1805 Alexander Hamilton settled on a tract of land in the northwestern part of the township. Among the settlers in the township at this time, besides those already named, were James Borland, William Brown, William Burbridge, William Boyce, James Boyd, John Cratty, Samuel Dunbar, Josiah Crawford, John Dougal, William Freeman, Joseph and Henry Evans, Thomas Fletcher, Charles McGinnis, William Flowers, George McGuffy, William Martin, Matthew Skeer, and others. Of these, John Cratty ran a distillery, while William Freeman owned a saw-mill.

Col. Robert Lemmon, a native of Ireland, came to the county in 1796, and located in the village of Butler soon after it was laid out. During the War of 1812 he served as a sergeant. After its close he settled on a farm southwest of Butler, afterwards the home of his son Andrew. In 1815 Leslie Maxwell, who married a daughter of Alexander Hamilton, located in the western part of the township. Jacob and Henry Dufford came in 1817. The latter soon afterward moved to Indiana. Henry Young came from Luzerne county in 1824. David McIlvaine settled here in 1825. Joseph Bernhart Sliker and wife came here from Baltimore in 1830. Francis Criley, another German, came direct from the "Fatherland" to Butler county in 1831, and settled on Three Mile run. He bought his land from John Negley at four dollars an acre. The Cunninghams, Mechlings, Negleys, Brinkers and other pioneers who settled in Butler are mentioned in the chapters devoted to that borough.

Among the earlier enterprises in the township, in addition to those already noticed, were the two saw-mills erected by Moses Sullivan, on his home place, known as "Solitude," a short distance northwest of Butler, on Sullivan's run. These he operated for a number of years. In 1857, George, Jacob and Martin Reiber erected a distillery on the site of the upper mill, and carried on the manufacture of whiskey there until a recent date. About 1850, William Ralston, Sr., built a grist mill on the Little Connoquenessing creek, just south of the Butler and Prospect road, in the northwest corner of the township. It is now owned and operated by John Cranmer.

The population of the township, in 1810, was 453; in 1820, 472; in 1830, 768; in 1840, 1,389; in 1850, 2,622; in 1860, after the division of the township, 1,198; in 1870, 984; in 1880, 1,007, and in 1890, 1,297.

The justices of the peace elected in the township for North and South Butler previous to 1854 are as follows: North Butler—David Walker, 1840; Hugh Stephenson, 1843; William Jamison, 1845; Hugh Stephenson, 1848; Robert K. Hunter, 1849, and Robert McKee, 1854. South Butler—Robert McNair, 1840; Anthony Faller, 1843; Henry Rishaberger, 1845; John Kennedy, 1847; James

McKinney, 1848; Elijah Burkhart, 1849, and Joseph Patterson, 1853. The following have been elected since 1854: Peterson Pierce, 1856; Nathaniel Walker, 1858; John Huselton, 1861–66–71; Robert McKee, 1863–68–73–78–83–88; Anthony Hoon, 1872; Samuel Schaffner, 1877; William C. Kelly, 1883; John C. Kelly, 1888 and 1893; S. L. Rasely, 1889, vice Robert McKee, who removed into the borough, and Sebastian Beck, 1894.

CHURCHES.

The Zion Reformed Church, whose house of worship is located in the western part of the township, near the junction of the Meridian and Harmony roads, was organized in 1845, at the Henshaw school house, by Rev. Samuel Miller of Westmoreland county. Among the original members were Frederick Barickman, Henry, Jacob and Samuel Dufford, Abram, Eli and John Henshaw, George Sleppy, Henry and Gideon Schlegle and Henry Sarver. The elders were Frederick Barickman and Henry Dufford. The deacons, Abram Henshaw and Philip Dufford. In 1846 the congregation, having increased in number until the membership in October of that year numbered eighty-two, determined to build a house of worship. Committees to solicit subscriptions, purchase a building lot and superintend the erection of the edifice were appointed. The work was prosecuted with such vigor that on May 28, 1847, the corner stone was laid, and the building was dedicated in the following December, the ceremonies being conducted by Rev. Samuel Miller, assisted by Rev. L. D. Leberman and Rev. M. Hoffman of Westmoreland county. It was named Zion Reformed Church.

In 1848 the pulpit was supplied by Revs. Leberman and Hoffman. In 1849 Mr. Miller returned and continued as pastor until 1852, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Miller, who remained until 1854. From 1854 to 1859 the pulpit was supplied. In 1859 Rev. F. W. Deehand became pastor, remaining until 1863. The pulpit was vacant until 1866, when Rev. W. M. Landis was installed. He continued until the fall of 1870, in June of which year he organized an English society under the name of St. John's Congregation, both societies using the same building. From the fall of 1870 until January, 1874, Rev. F. A. Edmonds served both congregations. In May, 1873, the German congregation, which, with the church at Harmony, had constituted one pastoral charge, was united with those of Butler and Prospect, the three being known as the Butler charge. The Harmony congregation was then made an independent charge. In January, 1874, Rev. C. A. Limburg was called as pastor. He remained until 1877, when both congregations united in calling Rev. Mr. Sandoe. In November, 1877, the German congregation was constituted an independent charge, known as the Henshaw charge. November 20, 1880, Rev. Josiah May became pastor, serving both congregations.

After this the German congregation dwindled in numbers, while the English congregation increased. The former being too weak to maintain a pastor and hold regular services, the latter undertook to gain possession of the church property. This resulted in both congregations becoming incorporated in 1887. The German congregation retained possession of the property. In 1889, their pulpit being vacant, they requested Rev. E. Cronenwett of St. Mark's Evangelical

Lutheran church, Butler, to preach for them at stated periods. He consented, holding service every fourth Sunday. This led to the members—to the number of nineteen—uniting themselves with St. Mark's church, and to the Reformed Zion church passing out of existence. Rev. Mr. Cronenwett still preaches in the old church every fourth Sunday.

St. John's Congregation of Zion Reformed Church was organized June 19, 1870, by Rev. Mr. Landis, at that time pastor of Zion Reformed church. The original members were John J. Dufford, Eli Henshaw, Michael Dufford, Samuel Dersheimer, John Fry, Peter Gruver, and Francis Heckart. The elders were Eli Henshaw and Francis Heckart; the deacons, Samuel Dersheimer and John J. Dufford. In the fall of 1870 the congregation united with that of Zion Reformed church in calling Rev. F. A. Edmonds as pastor. He remained until January, 1874, when Rev. J. B. Thompson, superintendent of the Orphan's Home, at Butler, became pastor of the new church, which in 1876 numbered eighty-two members. In 1877, both congregations—Mr. Thompson having left the charge—united in calling Rev. W. B. Sandoe, who resigned September 1, 1880. On November 20 following Rev. Josiah May became pastor. In December, 1886, Rev. D. N. Harnish, who has also charge of St. Paul's Reformed church, Butler, was installed. The legal title to the old building remaining in the German congregation, the new society concluded to erect a house of worship for its own use. A lot was secured near the old church and a frame building erected upon it, at a cost of $1,500. It was dedicated in February, 1889.

CHAPTER XXV.

CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—ORIGINAL AND PRESENT AREA—DRAINAGE—PHYSICAL FEATURES—COAL AND LIMESTONE—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—EARLY ELECTIONS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—MILLS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—VILLAGES—SOCIETIES.

THIS township takes its name from the Indian word Connoquenessing, meaning "For a long way straight," applied to the creek by the Indians. It was one of the four original townships of the county, and embraced the present divisions known as Cranberry, Jackson, Lancaster, and Muddy Creek, and parts of Worth, Brady, Franklin, Connoquenessing, Forward and Adams, all within the Depreciation lands district, in Jones', Nicholson's and Alexander's surveys. In 1804, the township was reduced to nine miles square; in 1842, it was divided into East and West Connoquenessing, and in 1854 reduced to its present area.

Connoquenessing township is drained in its southeast corner by a half dozen

little feeders of the main stream. Crab run rises above Whitestown, flows along the west line and enters the Little Connoquenessing just west of the township line. This last named stream receives the Semiconon almost in the center of the township, and the two creeks drain the northeast quarter, the center of the south half, and the southwest quarter. West of the Butler and Petersville road, the township is hilly, its inclines being very decisive. For this reason, it is easier to drive from Butler to Whitestown via Prospect, or from the White Springs neighborhood via Petersville and the old pike road, than cross the hills, which in some places rise 450 feet above the creek bottoms. Withal it is a fine farming country and possesses many first class agriculturists. Near the Lancaster line, the old coal banks of Daniel Cable, in the Gallitzin coal, were worked for years; while a similar coal was found in the McCandless bank and the Muder bank on the opposite side of the Little Connoquenessing. At the mouth of the Semiconan, it is found on the Graham farm, and farther up, in the Wilson bank, the Edmondson mine, and above and below the old mill, as well as on the Galloway lands near Allen's mill, now operated by Finerty & Son, and along Crab run, east of Whitestown. Below the mill dam, a brecciated Freeport limestone has been quarried for building and burning, and Freeport coal is also found.

PIONEERS.

The settlement of Peter Kinney, commonly written McKinney, in Forward township, in 1792, and his transfer to a point at or near Petersville, shortly after, are noticed in the chapter on The Pioneers, and as a veteran of the Revolution is also spoken of in the chapter on Early Military History. Petersville, where he resided until his death, in 1849, was named in his honor, and a thousand reminiscences of olden days cluster round the pioneer's tavern and shoemaker's shop.

Dunning McNair, the land speculator, erected a cabin in 1795, on or near the James McCandless farm and laid claim to large tracts of the Morris lands. He induced five or six Scotch families to leave Westmoreland county and settle in this township. They trusted the man and paid him for their lands; but when the *legal* owner appeared, they had to pay again. John Ekin came hither in 1795, erected a cabin, and in 1796, brought his wife, Agnes, from Westmoreland county, and located near the site of Whitestown, where this pioneer wife died in 1833, and her husband in 1837. Leonard Shannon, who came with Ekin in 1795, and erected a cabin here, did not bring his family to their new home until 1799. His son David, born in 1791 in Westmoreland county, became publisher of the *Repository* at Butler, built a mill on the Semiconan and was a sterling citizen.

Daniel Graham, a soldier of the Revolution, moved from Braddock's Field to Connoquenessing township, in 1796, where he died in 1839. When the Reformers got possession of Scotland about 1587, the Graham's found a refuge on the Isle of Lewis, and to that island they look as the cradle of the family. In 1803, Daniel Graham, known as "Little Dan," Daniel Graham, known as "Big Dan," John, Malcolm, Angus, Matthew and William, who came from Ireland in 1801, owned 3,300 acres of land in this township. Angus served in the Revolution and his sons in the War of 1812.

Mordecai McLeod came in 1796, and in 1803 owned two tracts of 400 acres

each, while Norman owned three cows; William, 400 acres; John, 400 acres, and Angus, a single man, 400 acres. Colin McDonald's land was taken possession of, in his absence, by one John Bailes. In 1803, the family was represented here by Colin, Daniel, John, a single man, John Jr., and William, all owning 1,600 acres.

John Beighley and his brother Henry arrived in 1796, and Peter, George and Jacob came a year or so later, each of the three first named being a land owner in 1803; while Jacob had 400 acres in Clay township. John brought his family hither from Westmoreland county in 1798, and resided here until his death in 1846. Henry died in 1836. They were descendants of the Palatinates who were shipped to Maryland and Pennsylvania, from England, about the middle of the Eighteenth century. Francis Sandford came in 1796, purchased 400 acres of land and was one of the progressive farmers of pioneer times. Nicholas Muhleisen, another descendant of the Palatinate shipments, arrived in 1796 and settled near the Beighleys. He was a weaver, cooper, carpenter, tinner and general fixer, and saw here a chance for his handiwork before bringing his family from Westmoreland county. David Moon, another Palatinate, had 200 acres which he worked with a yoke of oxen for eighteen hours a day.

William Campbell, the bear hunter, may be credited with settlement in 1796. He had 300 acres of land, but he devoted his time to hunting rather than to agriculture. James Plummer, a settler of 1796, sold his four hundred acres on Crab run to George Matthews, in 1813, and moved to some other part of the county. Abdiel and Andrew McClure located here in 1796. Both were natives of Ireland and the former a soldier of the Revolution, while Robert, his son, was a wagoner in the War of 1812.

Charles McGinnis, Sr., and Charles, a single man, with John McGinnis, Sr., were here prior to 1800, Charles Sr., owning 100 acres, three cows and one horse in 1803. Stephen and Joseph Crawford located 750 acres near John Ekin's cabin in 1796, and brought their families into the wilderness. Israel Gibson, who married one of the Girty girls, resided south of the site of Whitestown, due west of Mt. Nebo cemetery. His wife died, it is said, in 1801, and was among the first tenants of that cemetery. Thomas Gray located among the pioneers, where he had 400 acres of land, two horses and three cows in 1803. John, Thomas and Ann Girty, said to have been related to the Scotch-Irish renegade and traitor, Simon Girty, who was in the employe of the English during the Revolution, resided in a cabin on what is now the Shiever farm, south of the forks of the Harmony and Evans City roads. It is said that Ann was shot and killed as she stood in the cabin door, and that burial was denied the body by the elders of Mt. Nebo church, or the cemetery managers or owners. Thomas Girty's wife was buried at Mt. Nebo, and he was known as a single man, residing on his 400-acre farm in 1803. Alexander Bryson located 400 acres on the Little Connoquenessing about 1800, and built a grist-mill on that stream in 1805. He moved to Ohio after the county was organized, to teach school, and there died.

John Welsh, a native of Ireland, and a veteran of the Revolution, came to

this township about 1800, from Westmoreland county, bringing his family with him. Some of his sons served in the War of 1812. Andrew Baker, whose farm passed into the hands of Gen. William Ayres, left about 1810. Ayres rented the lands to George King, who brought the wagon he used, as wagoner in the War of 1812, here in 1814. He built a large frame barn, which is still standing. In that structure the seceders from Mt. Nebo church held meetings until the White Oak Springs church was completed. Thomas Dodds, born on the Atlantic, while his parents James and Mary Dodds were *en route* from Ireland to the United States, settled south of Mt. Chestnut in 1800, and died there in 1842. He served this county as commissioner. In 1803, Thomas and William Dodds had 650 acres of land and six cows.

Matthew White, whose name occurs so often in the early history of the county, came from Allegheny county, in May, 1799, and located 400 acres on the site of Whitestown, where he established a tannery and tavern. His infant son John, who died in August, 1801, was the first tenant of Mt. Nebo cemetery; Moses Richardson, who was accidently killed, in 1801, being the second, and one of the Girtys the third. Matthew White died in 1813. John Richardson, an Irish emigrant, purchased 400 acres in 1800 and built his cabin the same year, where he carried on the trade of weaver. His wife, Ann Pillow, was a daughter of Col. Henry Pillow, who came from Ireland the same year. William Martin, Sr., William, Michael, John, Daniel and Robert Martin, Sr., came from Ireland with his parents, William and Elizabeth Martin, in 1801, and located on Yellow creek, but selected other lands subsequent to 1803. Robert was a single man then; but he married Keziah McClure in 1808, and raised a large family. Mrs. Martin died in 1843, and Robert in 1847. He filled several township and county offices and served as a captain in the War of 1812.

Robert Hays, who had 400 acres of land, two cows and two horses, in 1803, also carried on a distillery. Samuel, his son, established a store on the farm, near the west line of the township, in 1822, and carried it on until 1834, in connection with peddling; but for over thirty years prior to his death, in 1873, he was an agriculturalist. William Purviance, born in Washington county, came to the Petersville neighborhood in 1810 and purchased the William Campbell farm and mill. For forty-nine years he was a surveyor, served two terms in the legislature and was county surveyor for three terms

James Stevenson, who was a cooper at Butler in 1811, came here in 1825; Thomas Alexander came from Ireland prior to 1820, and was one of the useful pioneers; George Cowan, a native of Ireland, came in 1821; Harrison Dyke, a millwright, came in 1824; Peter Nicklass settled at Harmony in 1832, then moved to Donegal township and afterwards located here; James C. McCandless, Jacob Dambach, Thomas C. Allen, Daniel Cable and others came in after 1830.

The original township had a population of 1,284, in 1810; reduced to 977, by cutting off territory, in 1820; increased to 1,944 by 1830; to 2,692 by 1840; reduced to 2,518, owing to cutting off territory, by 1850; and reduced to 1,098 by 1860, six years after the general resubdivision of the county. In 1880, the population was 1,191, and in 1890, 1,553. The assessed valuation, in 1894, was $298,004; the county tax levied, $1,192.01, and the State tax, $401.99.

EARLY ELECTIONS AND JUSTICES.

The first election held in Connoquenessing township, after its organization as one of the thirteen original townships, was that of October 14, 1806. There were seventy-six votes cast for congressional candidates, 146 for sheriff, seventy-three for coroner and seventy-four for commissioner. Matthew White's house was the polling place. Robert Martin was inspector; Moses Bolton, Leonard Shuman and Robert Boggs, the judges, and Andrew McClure and Thomas Nisbit, clerks.

The first election for county officers was held in East Connoquenessing township, October 11, 1842, when John Shearer was judge, and Henry Buhl and J. W. McCandless, inspectors. One hundred and fifty-one votes were cast for the candidates for Assembly; John R. Harris, one of the candidates for sheriff received 118 votes, and James G. Campbell, the other, forty-one votes.

The first election for county officers in West Connoquenessing township was held October 11, 1842, Christian Buhl being judge, and John Levis and John Boyer, inspectors. The vote cast was 161 for William Balph, candidate for register and recorder, against seventy-five recorded for his opponent, William Walker. Abraham Moyer received the highest vote, being 186, against fifty-seven for John Shaffer, they being the candidates for commissioner.

The justices of the peace for Connoquenessing from 1840 to 1894 are named as follows: Daniel Graham, 1840; Henry Umpstead, 1840; Thomas Fletcher, 1841; Abraham Moyer, 1841; David Shannon, 1845, 1850 and 1855; John M. Graham, 1845; Thomas Cratty, 1846, 1851 and 1856; James S. Kirker, 1846 and 1851; Jared F. Phillips, 1851; William S. McKinney, 1860 and 1865; Samuel Reed, 1866; Isaiah N. Graham, 1869 and 1875; Jacob Fry, 1870 and 1877; James McKinney, 1872; Alexander Stewart, 1876, 1881 and 1886; C. A. McKinney, 1881; Thomas Graham, 1886; Rudolph Barnhart, 1891; W. H. Alexander, 1891 and Daniel B. Weize, 1892

MILLS.

In 1805 Alexander Bryson built a small grist mill on the Little Connoquenessing creek, a short distance south of Mt. Chestnut. After he removed to Ohio the mill became the property of his son, Richard, who operated it until 1828, when he sold it to his brother, Joseph. In 1837 a new mill, begun in 1835, on the site of the old one, was completed. In 1831 Joseph Bryson erected a sawmill near by, and ran it in connection with the grist mill. Mark Hammer, who had previously worked at Brinker's mill, was the first miller. He came in 1831. Numerous changes of ownership have taken place during the intervening years, the mill also having undergone repeated repairs and improvements. The present proprietor is O. W. Eagle.

William Campbell built a grist mill on Powder Mill run, near Petersville, in 1807. About 1810 William Purviance purchased the property and converted it into a powder mill. Campbell E. Purviance built another powder mill in 1840, which he operated until 1854.

The Crab Run grist and saw mills were erected in 1811, by Henry Beighley, who carried them on until his death, in 1836. The Shannon grist, carding and

saw mills, on the Semiconan, were built in 1818 by David Shannon, who came into the Semiconan valley in 1799, when a child. He named the creek, considering it as half the Connoquenessing. In 1849 William Allen built a new mill on the site of the grist mill. Hugh Gibson erected a grist mill on the Semiconan in 1827 or 1828. Time and competition led to its demolition, and upon its site, the most romantic spot in the valley, James McKinney erected a larger mill, which he carried on successfully until 1865, when it was purchased by R. S. Hays.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in Connoquenessing township was that built one and one-half miles west of Whitestown on John Beighley's farm. Nicholas Mühleisen, the pioneer teacher, taught German there for many years. The first teacher of English was Mr. Irvine, who had a school at Ekin's, east of Whitestown, in 1799. The second school building was constructed on the hill or divide between the Connoquenessing and Little Connoquenessing, on the trail from Fort Pitt to Venango, about three miles north of Evans City. The Grahams, Welshs, Magees and McDonalds were the builders, and a Mr. Evans was the first teacher. George Lee was teaching here when drowned below Amberson's bridge. Near the old Samuel Hays dwelling another pioneer school was erected, and there John Sanderson presided as teacher. Rev. Reid Bracken preached here whenever he would visit the settlement, until the building of Mt. Nebo church. On the James Hays farm, a fourth school-house was erected, in which John McKendry, W. W. Brandon, Robert B. Walker, Griffith Owen, Robert Stewart, W. G. Bracken, Robert McElvaine, Robert Hays and James McCandless taught successively. There are now seven school-houses in the township. The children of school age here, in 1894, numbered 157 males, and 144 females.

CHURCHES.

Mt. Nebo Presbyterian Church was organized in 1805, by Rev. Reid Bracken, with James Plummer and Joseph McPherrin, elders. Mr. Bracken was installed pastor by the Erie Presbytery, April 20, 1808, and preached here until 1844. Rev. Mr. Leake preached here from 1845 to 1848; Rev. Alexander Cunningham, from 1852 to 1860; Rev. William P. Harrison from July 7, 1863, to June 19, 1867; Rev. Samuel L. Johnson from 1870 to 1882, and Rev. Jonathan W. Miller from 1884 to 1887. His successor, Rev. Watson J. Young, is the present pastor. Shortly after the installation of Mr. Bracken, a log church was built near the site of the present brick building. On March 12, 1827, an advertisement appeared, asking for bids for erecting a stone meeting-house, which was signed by Leonard Shannon, David Shannon, William Hays, Alexander Hays, John Brandon, William Morrison and Robert Martin. A few years later the stone church was completed and sheltered the congregation for over thirty years.

On February 15, 1859, an advertisement for bids for a church building at Whitestown appeared. The building committee comprised M. F. White, Robert Hays, Thomas Cratty, Jr., John Brandon and James Anderson. Under their direction a substantial brick building was erected, which to-day appears almost as good as the day it was built. Long before the old log church was abandoned,

or about 1817, the introduction of "Watt's Psalms," in lieu of the psalms formerly in use, incited rebellion, as several members did not wish to cast aside those with which they were familiar. The seceders went out in a body to the Associate Reformed society, and the church at White Oak Springs resulted. Articles of association of Mount Nebo Presbyterian church were examined by the court of common pleas, January 6, 1847, and on the same day, a charter was granted. The trustees were William C. Martin, Abdiel McClure and Thomas J. Gibson. The list of elders embraces the names of Israel Gibson, R. Hays, John Dick, John Brandon, James Welsh, Thomas Cratty, James Scott, Thomas H. Bracken, Robert Hays, John Martin, James Anderson, Bryson Black, A. W. McCollough, John Cratty, John W. Martin, Dr. William A. Clark, John Weigle, Elliott Robb, John W. Brandon, James Brandon, Henry Welch, John A. Brandon, Reed Nesbit and R. B. Gibson. In 1893 there were 100 members reported by J. A. Brandon, clerk of the session. The cemetery belonging to this church dates back to 1801.

White Oak Springs United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1818 by Rev. Isaiah Niblock, of Butler, and Elders Thomas Dodds, Hugh McKee and George Matthews, with a few followers of the church residing in that district, and several seceders from Mt. Nebo Presbyterian church, making, in all, sixteen members. From 1818 to the completion of a brick house in 1820, the members worshipped in a tent. In 1862, the old brick church was removed and the present building erected at a cost of about $3,500. After Mr. Niblock was released, in 1834, the pulpit was vacant until 1836, when Rev. William Findley was called. In 1853 or1854, Rev. Thomas Drennen came and preached here until his death. In 1858, Rev. W. H. Jamison accepted a call, and remained until 1879. Rev. T. W. Young succeeded him and Rev. J. B. Borland, the present pastor, followed Mr. Young. There were 168 members reported in 1894, among whom are many representatives of the pioneers who made its beginning in 1818, such as the Dodds, Martins, Mahargs, Critchlows, Richardsons, Brysons, Ramseys, McKees, Roses, Fultons, Gillilands, McLains, McLeods, Stevensons, Fraziers, Wrights, Johnsons, Matthews, and others. In the cemetery may be fonnd some old headstones such as those raised over Thomas McKinney, who died January 26, 1830; John Hamble, April 25, 1833; Rachael Matthews, July 9, 1832; Nancy Matthews, January 1, 1832; John Gray, October 18, 1839; Sarah Jane Balph, January 16, 1851, and Jane McGinnis, January 15, 1844. The society was incorporated November 21, 1883, Henry Brunermer, William Shorts, John M. Rose, I. N. Duncan and Dr. J. L. Christie signing the constitution.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Petersville, organized March 15, 1858, is noticed in the history of Forward township, where the building is located.

St. Paul's Reformed Lutheran Church was organized in 1865, with Peter Rader, Nicholas Frishkorn, Jacob Ziegler and others named in the sketch of St. Paul's church, of Petersville. The pastors were Revs. Landis, F. A. Edmonds and Scheel.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Protestant United Church of Petersville, was organized September 28, 1885, with Peter Rader, George Hartman, Adam Hartman, Casper Fehl and Mrs. Peter Staaf, with others, named in the articles

of association, as members. The society was incorporated March 16, 1887, with Martin Flinner, Edward and Nicholas Miller, Andrew and William Fehl and Casper Nolzheim, members. All resided at or near Reibold station. The same year Rev. E. H. Otting, of Grace Reformed church, Harmony, became pastor, a position he held until March 18, 1894, when he resigned the pastorate of the Harmony church and others in his charge. The present building, a substantial frame house, thirty by forty-five feet, was erected in 1887 at a cost of $1,000.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Petersville was formally organized September 25, 1886, by Rev. E. Cronenwett of Butler, who, before and after that date, preached occasionally here in the Methodist church or in a school. Organization was completed November 3, 1886, at the house of Conrad Nicklass, who, with Rev. Cronenwett, George H. Burr, Isaac Burr, Philip Burr, Charles Nicklass, John Burr and M. McKinney, were present. On September 4, 1887, the corner stone of the present building was laid; on December 14, the society was incorporated, and April 22, 1888, the house was dedicated. Rev. Louis Wagner preached the dedicatory sermon. The resignation of Mr. Cronenwett was announced September 14, 1889, and fifteen days later Rev. Louis Wagner was chosen his successor. The membership in 1894 was sixty-five. The officers were Jacob Hutzly and Charles Nicklass, elders; Charles Spithaler and Adam Nicklass, deacons; Milton Cress, Conrad Nicklass and Philip Burr, trustees.

VILLAGES.

Whitestown had its inception in 1799, when Matthew White settled there, and started a tannery and tavern, although it was not platted until 1813, after the death of the pioneer, when Edward, his son succeeded him as tavern-keeper and had the land surveyed into town lots. Matthew White, a relative of the pioneer and a son of Alexander White, carried on a tavern here down to 1831. At that time the temperance movement was in full force and the temperance party, having secured postoffice privileges for the place and established literary societies, thought it was high time to boycott thirsty travelers as well as thirsty residents. Edward White, the second tavern-keeper and first postmaster, from 1831 to 1839, was succeeded as postmaster by John A. Fletcher, who held the office until 1879. Since 1879, Joseph Graham, George Graham, Samuel O. Wright and J. H. Doutt, appointed in May, 1893, have filled the office.

The first merchant was Alfred Pearce, who moved to Harmony and was there elected justice of the peace. Joseph W. Pollock and John W. Brandon were early merchants. Samuel Reed kept store in the brick house, formerly Matthew White's tavern. It was built in 1859 to replace the old log and frame house. Joseph Pyle carried on a tavern here for some years, and it is said that Andrew Spear, Jacob Cratty, Thomas Cratty and Andrew W. McCollough, carried on business here at various times. Joseph Graham came in 1871; George Graham and Dr. McConnell had a store north of the brick house. S. O. and J. C. Wright and W. H. Alexander leased the brick building later and it is now owned by J. H. Doutt and W. H. Alexander, who carry on a general store and postoffice therein. The village is in the midst of one of the finest agricultural districts in the

county. The oil deposits have been but little developed. Coal of good quality is found in the vicinity, and it is only a matter of a little time until natural gas is introduced into the homes of this locality.

Petersville, named Petersburg in 1848, in honor of Peter McKinney, the pioneer of Connoquenessing township, was surveyed in June, 1849, into town lots, near the site of William Campbell's old powder mill and Campbell E. Purviance's new mill, for William S. and C. A. McKinney. In 1812 old John Crowe settled on the site, but afterwards moved into what is now Forward township. Away back in the twenties the place was known as "McKinney's Tavern." The pioneer merchant appears to have been Alexander Douthett, who seems to have pursued a mercantile itinerancy for a time, appearing once a week at McKinney's tavern with a stock of goods, which he exposed for sale. He afterwards opened a store and established himself in business as the first merchant in the place. Thomas Critchlow used also to visit the place twice a week with a stock of goods, before opening a store. About 1837 William and Henry Purviance bought out Alexander Douthett. David Marshall opened a little store in 1838, and Hugh Stevenson a tavern in 1849. At the sale of lots in the latter year, Thomas Critchlow, Jesse Critchlow, George Brunermer, James McKinney, Evans Critchlow, Henry Nicklas, and a few others, became purchasers. Thomas Critchlow, who had been appointed postmaster in 1848, was the principal buyer.

The business established by Alexander Douthett and sold by him to William and Henry Purviance, appears to have had many owners, among those who succeeded to it being David Marshall, C. A. McKinney, Thomas Critchlow, John M. McKinney, C. E. Purviance, Thomas Short, Bryson & Woods, Robert Dodds, John and R. Dodds, John Ferguson, Huselton & Cratty, J. W. Kaltenbach & Company, James Boggs, H. P. Wilson, Dambach & Purviance, Nicklas & Brothers, Peter Staaf and W. A. Purviance, who was the owner in 1876.

In that year there were seventeen families and a total population of seventy persons in the village. To day, the drug store of Dr. J. L. Christie and the general stores af C. Nicklas, J. T. and W. A. Purviance, and Barnhart & Son, represent the mercantile interests; while the agricultural implement factory, established in 1880 by P. W. Thomas, represents the manufacturing industries.

The postmasters from 1848, when Petersburg office was established, to 1885, were Thomas Critchlow, George Brunermer, Hugh Stevenson, William S. McKinney, Jacob Fry and Conrad Nicklas. In 1885 A. A. Vandling was appointed, and May 7, 1888, Caroline Rasely, the present incumbent took charge of the office. In 1871 the name of the office was changed to Connoquenessing. Petersville Lodge, Number 364, Jr. O U. A. M., organized in 1891, has left its charter and a few members here. George Thomas, the first councillor, is also the present one. J. H. Miller is recorder, and Charles Ray, treasurer. The Knights of the Maccabees had also to cast their tents in other fields, the lodge being re-organized at Renfrew in June, 1893.

Buttercup is the name of a postoffice established in the seventies, with J. N. Stephenson as postmaster. Its history dates back about forty years, when the first store was established here by George Ansley and P. W. Thomas. For about sixteen years they carried on business in the original frame building, when Cal-

vin and Henry Dietrich succeeded them and continued for about five years, when the store building became vacant and so remained for about ten years, and was then re-opened by Samuel L. Rasely. After three years R. W. Barnhart bought his interests, but six years later sold out the stock. In 1892 R. S. Henry built the present store, and has since carried on the business.

J. N. Stephenson, the first postmaster appointed, remained in charge until he moved away. He locked the office and left the key with R. S. Henry. In 1884 the office was re-established, with Samuel L. Rasely in charge. In 1886 Presley A. Barnhart was appointed, and he served until July 1, 1892, when R. S. Henry succeeded him. He resigned, and Isaac M. Dyke was appointed, but after two months he, too, resigned, and Mr. Henry was re-appointed.

SOCIETIES.

The Connoquenessing Vigilance Association, organized with the object of mutual protection against horse thieves and the prevention of the crime of horse stealing, was incorporated April 27, 1856. The directors named in the articles of association were L. P. Hazlett, president; Greer McCandless, secretary; John T. Cooper, Robert S. Hays, F. S. Dambach, W. M. Humphrey, William Anderson, Jacob Dambach and John R Boyer. Eighty-two members signed the constitution. The present membership is eighty, the officers being L. P. Hazlett, president, and Greer McCandless secretary.

The Connoquenessing Valley Agricultural Society was incorporated March 20, 1875, with 113 members. It has passed out of existence.

Eureka Grange, Number 244, P. of H., has an active membership in the township. Its purpose is to promote the interests of agriculture and foster a fraternal spirit among the farmers.

CHAPTER XXVI.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND ASSESSMENT—HARVEST HOME—THE HARMONISTS' ESTATE—EARLY INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—VILLAGES.

JACKSON township was organized in 1854, and is situated in the southwestern part of the county, north of Cranberry and south of Lancaster townships, its western boundary being the Beaver county line. The Pittsburg and Western railway runs through the northern part of the township, from southeast to northwest. Connoquenessing creek flows westwardly through the township, about a mile south of the northern boundary line. Besides being a good

agricultural township, it contains the old town of Harmony, where the Harmony Society made their first settlement in America; the boroughs of Zelienople and Evans City, and the villages of Eidenau and Ramsdale. The township abounds in coal, which has been mined from the pioneer days to the present, and in extensive deposits of iron ore and limestone. The people of the township are thrifty, industrious and prosperous.

PIONEERS

The pioneer history of Jackson township is particularly interesting, on account of the men and events connected with its settlement, and because, within its boundaries, there have been made extended ventures in agriculture, stock-growing, milling, distilling and merchandising. Though the vangurd of the pioneers were from the North of Ireland, the main body was made up of Germans, to whom credit must be given for the development of the township and the founding and building up of Zelienople and Harmony.

James Magee, a native of Down county, Ireland, located here in 1797, served in the War of 1812, and died in 1846. William Martin, also a native of Ireland, came about the same time, cleared some land, one mile west of the present borough of Evans City, and died there in 1850. They were among the pioneers who opened the way to the fertile fields of the lower Connoquenessing valley.

In 1800 came Thomas Wilson, who settled near Evans City; Thomas Scott, who located on the site of Zelienople and resided there until evicted by Dr. Müller; Michael Martin, a brother of the pioneer, William Martin; John Dunn, an old soldier, who located in the Martin settlement, and who was killed while returning to his former home at the forks of the Youghiogheny; David Young, James Donaldson and Joseph Morris. Christian Buhl, a German shoemaker, came in 1802, located at Zelienople, and worked for Dr. Müller. Morris Covert had 200 acres of land here in 1803, having made a location that year or in 1802. Philip Covert had 100 acres, but neither of them had personal property then. Morris served in the War of 1812, and died in 1839. His widow died in 1841. Daniel Fiedler located on the site of Zelienople in 1803. John Nixon, founder of the family in Pennsylvania, came from New Jersey to what is now Jackson township in 1812, then moved to Penn township. John Fleming, the teacher, came in 1815, also Jacob Kelker and Samuel Beam. Abraham Ziegler settled here in 1815, having purchased part of the Harmonists' property the year before. Jacob Swain came from Westmoreland county in 1816, and died here in 1837.

Thomas H. Harper settled here in 1820, but moved to Cranberry township in 1843, where he died in 1876. Jonas Hartzell started a wagon shop at Harmony in 1820, but turned his attention toward agriculture in 1832. Lewis Gansz and Jacob Dambach and wife came in about 1832; George Marburger, with his father and brother, Henry, came from Prussia in 1839, settling near Zelienople; Henry Stokey came in 1846, and Dr. Adam Weiser in 1856. Detmar Basse Müller, the Passavants, Buhls, Muntzs, Zieglers, Fiedlers, Wises, Allens, and many other pioneers of Zelienople and Harmony are noticed in the chapters devoted to the history of the two boroughs.

The population in 1860, was 1,117; in 1870—1,137; in 1880, excluding boroughs, 1,264, and in 1890—1,154. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1893, was $323,050; the county tax, $1,292.20, and the State tax, $84.80.

HARVEST HOME.

The Harvest Home, one of the three annual feasts of the Harmony Society, was inaugurated here in 1805. A large barn was thrown open to the people and the feast spread. This consisted of the products of the farm, with native wine, whisky, beer, saurkraut, rice and ginger cakes. They interpreted Chapter XXIII, of Exodus, as a warranty for the three feasts—the "Love Feast" in early spring, the "Harvest Home" when the small grains were in, and the "Feast of the Ingathering," when harvest was over. On February 15, each year, from 1806 to 1815, the Economites held their feasts, and the English speaking pioneers were always welcome guests. After the departure of the Rapp colonists, the feasts were observed, at intervals, by the successors in occupation; but after the removal of the Nixons to Penn township, the Harvest Home was held there.

THE HARMONISTS' ESTATE.

Detmar Basse Müller was the first true developer of this section. He came here with wealth and ideas, and with the object of reigning like a feudal baron over a large extent of country. He sold his property, as related in the history of Zelienople, to the Rapps, and they continued its development until 1814, when George Rapp described it as follows:

SALE OF THE ECONOMITES' FIRST LAND.

With all its improvements, and about 9,000 acres of land adjoining, on which are three villages, in the tenure of GEORGE RAPP and Associates, is offered for sale.

HARMONY,

Is situated on either banks of the Connoquenessing, Butler county, twenty-five miles west of north from Pittsburg, and eleven miles from the Ohio river, and contains about 130 buildings and lots of ground, a number of which are brick, some frame and the rest log. The principal buildings are the tavern house of stone and brick, 54 by 32 feet, containing 12 convenient apartments, with kitchen, cellar, garden, and good stabling—a storehouse of brick, 42 by 32 feet, with an arched cellar—a brick house for spinning and weaving, 56 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the whole—a brick house opposite the tavern, 44 by 33 feet, with an arched cellar—a brick house on the adjoining lot, 45 by 30 feet, with a cellar—a brick house opposite the store, 44 by 30 feet, a cellar under the whole—a brick house for carding and spinning, 50 by 40 feet, with a cellar—a large commodious brick house for shearing and finishing cloth—a brick house calculated in best manner for dyeing—two brick houses, 40 by 30 feet each—a dwelling house, brick and frame, 50 by 30 feet—a brick church, 75 by 45 feet. Besides several other brick and frame dwelling houses, there are a number of buildings for different uses.

A frame granary, 80 by 40 feet, with four floors and machinery, well adapted to the design of the building.

Two distilleries, one brick, the other stone, each calculated to distill, by steam, 18 bushels of grain per day.

Two grist mills, one first rate, on Big Connoquenessing, with one set of burrs, the other a pair of common stones—a fulling mill, and convenient rooms for two sets of wool-carding machines attached to it. The other grist mill is situated on a run, with two pairs of common stones—an oil mill on Little Connoquenessing, together with a full-

ing and hemp mill, and one set of cotton carding machines—two saw-mills—a large convenient tan yard with suitable improvements—a brick yard—potash factory—rope walk—brewery—a smith with four hearths—a nail factory—buildings suited to almost every branch of mechanism—and the town well supplied with water, having 10 wells with pumps, besides three springs.

There are in the town of Harmony 4 large barns with stables underneath, and on the premises 7 large sheep stables, that will hold 5,000 sheep.

Adjacent to Harmony and on the premises are three villages—the first is Ramsdale, half a mile north, containing about twenty log buildings, with convenient barns and stables—the second is Eidenau, one and a half miles east, containing about the same number of houses, barns and stables—the third is Oilbronn, two miles north, eight or ten houses with barns and stables; besides several other single farms with necessary buildings and handsome improvements. There are of the whole quantity of land about 3,000 acres remarkably well improved, and durably fenced; at least 500 acres of which are meadow and of the first quality.

There are two principal orchards, containing about 2,000 bearing apple trees, besides smaller ones in different parts of the farms. Two vineyards, one of 10 and the other of 5 acres, have given sufficient proof of the success of the cultivation of vines; they are made after the European manner, at a vast expense of labour, with parapet walls and stone steps conducting to an eminence overlooking the town of Harmony, and its surrounding improvements.

There have been supported from the improvements and produce of Harmony, annually 3,000 sheep, 600 horned cattle and a number of horses, besides the grain to feed the distilleries, and still affording large supplies to the country. There are quarries of good limestone, building stone and stone coal, and good timber for building and other uses abounding throughout the improved land.

The soil—the most extensive part of it, is of the first quality, on which are a number of good sugar camps, the situation level and rounding so as to form an agreeable variety of surface. The man of capital who may wish to purchase will, upon viewing Harmony and its improvements, at once discover that he can not be better suited, for the purpose of farming, manufacturing and every branch of mechanism.

Should no person or persons be inclined to purchase the whole property on or before the first day of October next, it will then be divided and sold in such lots and parcels as may suit purchasers.

The titles to all the above-described property are indisputable. Possession will be delivered on the first of April next, and the terms made known by application to the subscriber residing at Harmony, Butler county. GEORGE RAPP.

June 15, 1814.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The Müller saw mill near Zelienople was, undoubtedly, the first manufacturing industry in Jackson township. Established in 1804, it was a signal of advancement which gave the pioneers courage and led them to hope for greater things. In 1806 Müller had a grist-mill erected, where the Seidel brothers have their modern mill. The old mill was at one time left on an island owing to the dam being swept away in a freshet. The Herr mill, erected by John Herr, became the property of Albert Seidel and Joseph Schwartz in 1857. Just before the war, Schwartz sold his interest to Seidel, who operated the concern until his death in 1880, when his sons became owners. Harper & Keefer became owners in 1889, and in 1892 Mr. Harper became sole proprietor.

The Economy grist-mill was erected on Scholar's run in 1806 or 1807 under the direction of George Rapp. The big mill at Eidenau, the oil mill, the full-

ing and carding mill and the distillery on the Little Connoquenessing, above Eidenau, were early and important industries. In 1837 David Ziegler and Arron Schontz converted the great barn of the Economites, northwest of the Diamond, into a steam flouring mill, while later, Jacob Ziegler erected a distillery near the big mill, above Harmony.

The Bassenheim furnace was carried on by Ditmar Basse Müller from its opening, in 1814, to his return to Germany, in 1818, with the exception of the last two years, when P. L. Passavant was really director of the work. From 1818 to 1824, Daniel Beltzhoover & Company were the owners, but in the latter year they closed it down, and, by 1826, Beltzhoover was the proprietor of the farm on which the ruins of the old furnace stood. Native ore was used and the bellows worked by water power until the dam gave way, after which a steam engine was introduced. John H. Hopkins, who later became a prominent bishop in the Protestant Episcopal church, was a clerk in the old furnace prior to 1818, and, it is said, served also in P. L. Passavant's store as salesman.

The Wilson salt works, established at Harmony in 1816, were carried on in conjunction with the salt well on Yellow creek.

There were several tanneries in the Harmony neighborhood, as well as distilleries, so that the early settlers of a wide section in Butler, Beaver and even Armstrong counties, made this a point for exchanging the products of the farm for flour, groceries, whisky and leather.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first schools were introduced by the Economites. Subsequent to 1815, John Fleming and the teachers named in the chapters on Zelienople, Harmony and Evans City established subscription schools, which were carried on until the common school law was adopted here in 1835. In June, 1893, there were 119 male and 169 female children of school age in this township. The total revenue, for school purposes, was $2,983.66, of which the State appropriation was $1,119.17.

The justices of the peace for Jackson township, from 1855 to 1894 are named as follows: Thomas Wilson, 1855; Frederick Zehner, 1855, 1860, 1865 and 1875; Lewis Gansz, 1860 and 1865; Henry Cooper, 1870, 1875 and 1876; Thomas I. Wilson, 1879; Andrew Harper, 1880, 1885 and 1890; J. B. Knox, 1882; S. Ramsey, 1887; Jacob Enslen, 1891; G. W. Wilson, 1890; Charles Zehner, 1892; W. G. Swain, 1893; J. H. Eichert, 1893, and Phil Snitzel, 1894. Prior to 1854 the township formed a part of Connoquenessing and Cranberry townships, and prior to 1804 was a part of original Connoquenessing township.

VILLAGES.

Harmony, Zelienople, a part of Evans City, Eidenau and Ramsdale belong, physically, to Jackson township. The first three are boroughs, and distinct municipal governments; while Eidenau is still within the jurisdiction of the township officers. Ramsdale, like Oilbronn, in Lancaster township, long since disappeared, and few, if any, of the present inhabitants have the slightest notion that old Ramsdale, a half mile north of Harmony, was at first an Indian town and,

Amos Lusk

in the first decade of this century, a Caucasian village of twenty log houses, with as many log barns and stables.

Eidenau, in 1808–1814, was a town as large as Ramsdale, and there also was the big mill, erected by the Economites, which afterward became the property of Abraham Ziegler. On the flats north of the river was an old Indian town, which was practically abandoned in 1792, but tenanted by the women and children of the Red Hunters until the pioneers came into this section.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ZELIENOPLE BOROUGH.

ORIGIN OF NAME—DR. DETMAR BASSE—"THE BASSENHEIM"—A BEAUTIFUL SITE—GEORGE RAPP, THE BAVARIAN—PUBLIC SQUARE CONTROVERSY—PIONEERS—EARLY TAVERNS—LATER GROWTH—JOSEPH SMITH, THE MORMON—NEWSPAPERS—INSURANCE COMPANY—BANK—LEADING MERCHANTS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SCHOOLS—MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL—ZELIENOPLE SELECT SCHOOL—CONNOQUENESSING ACADEMY—ORPHANS' HOME—BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES.

THIS beautifully and picturesquely located little borough derives its name from Zelie, the daughter of its cultured, scholarly and romantic-minded founder, Dr. Detmar Basse, whose ample means, when he came here, in 1802, from the City of Frankfort, Germany, enabled him to purchase a tract of 10,000 acres of land, lying in Butler and Beaver counties, lay out a village, and erect as his own private residence, a three-story wooden castle, with towers, turrets and battlements, to which he gave the name of "The Bassenheim." His idea appears to have been to establish here in the wilderness of western Pennsylvania, amid romantic and picturesque surroundings, a baronial estate, and thus become a man of power and influence in this part of what was then the growing West.

The village which he thus founded, on the left bank of the Connoquenessing, is in the midst of an area abounding in mineral wealth, as well as beautiful scenery. Coal and iron ore are found here, while the petroleum and gas fields of later days have been profitably developed. The elevation of the village is 935 feet above the level of the sea, or 145 feet lower than that of Butler borough.

In 1804 Dr. Detmar Basse sold 5,000 acres of his tract to George Rapp, a Bavarian, on which the purchaser founded the village of Harmony. In 1806 the builder of "The Bassenheim" went back to Germany, but returned in 1807, accompanied by his daughter Zelie and her husband, P. L. Passavant. From that time until 1818, when he returned to Germany, leaving his business affairs in the hands of his son-in-law, the founder of Zelienople devoted himself to its upbuilding and

made the little town a seat and center of activity, enterprise and progressive life. Although his real name was as given above, he came to be known as Dr. Müller. He built and operated a grist mill, and either as an eccentricity or to designate his calling, he used to sign his name "Detmar Basse Müller," or "the miller;" hence, doubtless, the appellation that displaced his real name. Whether his title of "Doctor" was given him because he had some knowledge of drugs, or was conferred upon him as a college degree by one of the educational institutions of his country, cannot be stated with certainty. He was known as an educated and polished gentleman, and a man of considerable intellectual ability. Before coming to America he had been prominent in public life, having, during the Napoleonic era, represented the free City of Frankfort as an ambassador to Paris. His American castle, "The Bassenheim," was destroyed by fire in 1842, having been purchased in 1836, with a tract of 400 acres of the Müller lands, by Joseph Allen, who replaced it with a dwelling which he occupied until his death, in 1865.

When D. B. Müller disposed of the unsold lots in the original town of Zelienople to P. L. Passavant for $1,400, and ceased to have an interest therein, the public square, streets and alleys were public property; but the new owner, believing the public square or Diamond to be his property, sold the school-house, an octagonal building, to three trustees, in 1816, and for almost seventy years this sale was unquestioned, until the subject of building the school-house of 1883 was discussed. S. F. Bowser, who was chosen counsel for the school board, in April 1883, pointed out, not only the illegality of building on the Diamond in 1816, but also cautioned his clients against repeating the error. The location of the school created a good deal of ill feeling.

PIONEERS.

Philip L. Passavant opened the first store on the town site in 1807, and carried it on for about forty-one years, when he disposed of his mercantile interests to his son,—C. S. Passavant. Prior to the coming of P. L. Passavant, or in 1804, Christian Buhl, the hatter, and Daniel Fiedler, the distiller and ferryman, had their log cabins erected—the first on the town site—while Jonathan Maybury worked at the furnace. Then came Andrew Diemer and his son, masons by trade, and then John George Muntz, who moved to Harmony late in 1804 or early in 1805, as a member of the colony there. Andrew McClure, who had 180 acres of land and a cow in 1803, sold them and moved into this new town, to become a tavern-keeper, where the Grand Central Hotel stands; while McIntyre, the spinning-wheel manufacturer; Jacob Heberling, the third stone mason in the village, and John Locke, the miller, had already made their humble homes here.

In 1814 Charles Cist opened a small stock of goods; Jacob Hoffa, whose wife was the school teacher in 1817, and David Arneal, men of all work, were here as early as Cist, as well as Hungelmeyer, a carpenter. Robert Bolton and Fred. Bentle, blacksmiths; John Boyer, a preacher; Vance Randolph, a millwright, who came in 1816; John A. Beyer, a shoemaker, and Adam Goehring, H. W. Goehring, John Lambert, Jacob Gross, Francis Pfeffer and George Hartzell were residents prior to the close of this century's second decade.

The McClure tavern, established shortly after the first log cabins were erected

on the town site, stood on the present site of the Central Hotel. The house built by John Randolph in the "Twenties," took in the old McClure House, and both buildings united to form the Bastian House of later days. In 1888 H. W. Stokey purchased the old hotel, rebuilt it and named it, "The Grand Central."

The Eagle Hotel was built in the "Twenties" by Rudolph Kelker. For fifty years it was an old-time caravansary, carried on by various landlords in the quaint manner of the Mercer road tavern-keepers. In 1878 Henry Stokey moved here from Evans City, in advance of the railroad, purchased the old building and introduced modern hotel-keeping. Charles Stokey, his son, is now landlord. The *Eagle* and the *Central* are to-day creditable houses of entertainment.

LATER GROWTH.

In 1826 there were fifty houses in Zelienople, including three churches. Of the churches, a brick structure, also used for a school house, was erected by the town. The others were the Baptist house of worship, a frame building, and the new Lutheran church, a Gothic structure of rock-faced stone. Two tanyards, one saw mill, two grist mills, two stores, one large distillery, and one hotel or inn, with a number of blacksmith and carpenter shops, were in existence. Within sight of the village, westward, was the Bassenheim farm, then owned by Daniel Beltzhoover, and the Benvenue farm of George Henry Muller. The mineral spring, a half mile from the village, was the resort of invalids, and Zelienople and vicinity was the most prosperous and happy community within the limits of Butler county.

About this time Joseph Smith, the apostle of Mormonism, came here to search for the plates of Mormon. Beyond winning the love of a Harmony girl and marrying her, against the will of her parents, he created little stir in the village; but in later years, when his new religion was promulgated, he looked to Harmony and Zelienople for converts, and, it is said, found a number who became his adherents.

The Zelienople *Recorder* was published in 1847, being the pioneer journal of the borough. The *Connoquenessing Valley News*, mention of which is given in the chapter on The Press, was established by Samuel Young, and carried on, since his death, by his son, J. R. Young. In 1890 Mr. Young published an autobiography, which portrayed names and scenes connected with the Butler oil field.

The progress of the town since January 1, 1879, when the first passenger train rolled in, has been substantial and steady from every point of view. In February, 1880, the American Union Telegraph Company established an office here.

The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Zelienople was presided over in 1879 by F. Summer, with F. Zehner, secretary. The directors elected in January, 1880, were John Sieg, Philip Snitzell, Joseph Ziegler, Jr., P. Herrman, Henry Mickley, Conrad Nicklas, Henry Miller, Jacob Pflug, Jr., and Jacob Burkhardt.

Nicholas Dambach established a bank here in March, 1882, which was purchased the following year by Dr. Amos Lusk & Son. After Dr. Lusk's death,

in 1891, the bank was carried on by his son, Amos M. Lusk, and John A. Gelbach, until March, 1893, when the former retired from the firm, and was succeeded by Jacob Gelbach. The bank has since been conducted successfully by the Gelbach Brothers, and is recognized as a convenient and safe institution.

The leading merchants of the borough in 1894, were Allen & Dambach, John Dindinger, W. H. Ifft, C. S. Passavant, Wright Brothers, A. Winter and H. Wild, general traders; D. G. Bastian, Eichholtz & Uber, Fred Frishkorn, F. S. Goehring and C. J. D. Strohecker, hardware merchants; John Bloom and H. Kauffman, boot and shoe dealers; H. Householder, baker; Householder Brothers, dealers in machinery; A. Harper, coal merchant; J. Ifft, lumber merchant; E. Zehner, furniture dealer, and F. Zehner, dealer in agricultural implements.

The population in 1870, was 387; in 1880, 497, and in 1890, 639. The assessed value of property on January 1, 1894, was $130,116; the county tax, $520.46, and the State tax, $395.54.

POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES.

The first postmaster was Andrew McClure, who was also a tavern-keeper. In the first decade of the century he was appointed postmaster by the Federalists, a position he held until 1813, when his pro-British oratory brought him into trouble with the volunteers, who were *en route* to Lake Erie They tarred and feathered him and, in revenge, he resigned the office to a citizen of Harmony and left Zelienople minus postal privileges from 1813 to 1835, when John Fleming, the poet and postmaster of Harmony, resigned, and turned the office over to John Gottlieb Muntz at Zelienople. His successors have been as follows: Henry Muntz, Philip L. Passavant, Francis Wallace, Rudolph Kelker, Francis Wallace, John Levis, Robert Hay, Lewis Reed, George B. Bastian, John Dindinger, Charles E. Reed, John W. Phillips, John Weigle, and Frederick Zehner, the present incumbent.

The justices of the peace for Zelienople borough, from 1840 to 1894, are as follows: Christian Buhl, 1840; John Levis, 1840-45; John Reed, 1845-50-55; James Hoon, 1847-52; E. V. Randolph, 1857-62-67-72-77-82-87; Ernst Schmidt, 1860; Joseph Hunter, 1863; Ferris Armor, 1870-76-81; John F. Shaffer, 1884; J. H. Tebay, 1888; Jacob Gelbach, 1893, and H. G. McKim, 1893.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Harmony, were, in fact, the schools of Zelienople until 1810, when an octagonal brick house was erected on the Diamond, for school and religious purposes. In 1816, as already set forth, P. L. Passavant claimed this as private property and sold the building. In 1817 Jacob Hoffa's wife carried on a primitive subscription school. She was succeeded by Mr. Brewster, who was followed by Jacob Heberling. The common school law was adopted in 1835, after much discussion. The manual labor school of 1825, was established by the Presbytery of Pittsburg in The Bassenheim, and carried on until 1836, under Superintendent Saunders. The average attendance was sixty pupils, who had the privilege of working for their board and tuition. The Zelienople select school was presided over by Rev. L. F. Leake in 1845, the price of tuition

ranging from eight dollars to ten dollars per session of five months, and the price for board and lodging of students, from one to one dollar and a quarter per week. The Connoquenessing Academy followed, with Rev. G. Bassler, C. G. Holls and Josiah R. Titzell, teachers. They charged, in April, 1856, from three to six dollars for a term of eleven weeks. For almost half a century a private school has been supported here, sometimes under the various titles of "Academy," "High School" or "College."

In April, 1883, the school board of Zelienople elected S. F. Bowser their counsel, to look after their application to the court for authority to issue bonds for school building purposes. The question of erecting a new school building in the center of the Diamond created a good deal of ill-feeling and the proposition was defeated. Another site was selected and the present imposing structure at the head of Main street was brought into existence. Dr. Amos Lusk, a master of languages and the possessor of a valuable library, was interested in school affairs from his coming until his death. In June, 1893, the number of school children enumerated was seventy-seven males and eighty-six females, or a total of 163. The school revenue for that year amounted to $2,137.68, including the State appropriation of $601.17.

ORPHANS' HOME.

In 1852 Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., suggested the establishment of a home for orphans, and, the same year, a tract of twenty-five acres of land was purchased from Joseph Ziegler for $1,500. Subsequently 100 acres were purchased from Mrs. Passavant and 275 acres from the Passavant estate. In 1853 the director's cottage was completed and, on July 4, 1854, contractor Sleppy laid the corner stone of the Home. Before the completion of the building, eight boys from the Pittsburg Home were quartered here in a rented house, under Rev. G. Bassler, who was director until his death in 1868, with Dr. Amos Lusk, medical attendant. Rev. D. L. Debendarfer succeeded Mr. Bassler, and in 1878 Rev. James A. Kribbs succeeded Mr. Debendarfer. The Home was incorporated in 1861 and placed in charge of the Protestant deaconesses of Allegheny county. On May 8, 1889, the main building was destroyed by fire, that being the second time the institution suffered from burning, the original building of 1854 having been burned in December, 1862. The rebuilding was generally carried out on a larger scale, and the Home to-day is the best charitable institution connected with the Evangelical Lutheran church in this country.

BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN.

The borough was incorporated in 1840, with Dr. Orrin D. Palmer, burgess; Christian Buhl and John Levis, justices of the peace, and a full quota of councilmen. The records from 1877 to 1894 show the following names of burgesses and councilmen:

1877—William Allen, Sr., burgess; Philip Milleman, John Nicklas, H. Kauffman, James Wallace, H. Miller, George Snyder and C. Koenig.

1878—William Allen, Sr., burgess; C. S. Passavant, Dr. Amos Lusk, Edwin Zehner, James Wallace, P. Milleman, H. Kauffman and Conrad Koenig.

1879—William Allen, Sr., burgess; C. S. Passavant, Edwin Zehner, Henry Stokey, G. W. Phillips, E. Moeser, J. M. White and Julius Berg.

1880—E. Zehner, burgess; F. Wallace, P. Milleman, H. Wild, C. S. Passavant, J. Oesterling, Jacob Kauffman and Dr. A. V. Cunningham.

1881—J. M. White, burgess; Jacob Kauffman, Conrad Koenig, Henry Wild, James Wallace, P. Householder and C. J. D. Strohecker.

1882—George Snyder, burgess; Conrad Koenig, C. J. D. Strohecker, John Dindinger, C. S. Passavant, Henry Gelbach, Henry Wild and J. Kauffman.

1883—George W. Phillips, burgess; James Wallace, C. J. D. Strohecker, F. G. Kline, L. Sankey, W. H. Gelbach, A. V. Cunningham and G. Householder. Ferris Armor was elected clerk and E. V. Randolph street commissioner.

1884—Edwin Zehner, burgess; F. G. Kline, Fred Welty, H. Kauffman, Henry Wild, Peter Frishkorn, C. S. Passavant and George Snyder.

1885—Jacob Kauffman, burgess; John Nicklas, Jacob Fogle and William Ifft.

1886—Edwin Zehner, burgess; Henry Kauffman, C. F. Goehring and Henry Wild.

1887—Edwin Zehner, burgess; Jacob F. Shaffer, H. Kauffman and George Householder.

1888—Edwin Zehner, burgess; Charles Stokey, H. Seaton and John Wood.

1889—Jacob Fogle, burgess; Jacob F. Shaffer, J. A. Gelbach and John Nicklas.

1890—W. H. Ifft, burgess; Amos M. Lusk and John Ifft.

1891—John Woods, burgess; W. A. Goehring, H. A. Seaton, Jacob Fogle, W. H. Ifft and Fred Zehner.

1892—John Woods, burgess; J. A. Gelbach and J. F. Shaffer.

1893—Edwin Zehner, burgess; Charles Young, Jr., and C. J. D. Strohecker.

1894—Amos M. Lusk, burgess; Harvey E. Seaton, Jacob Dambach, Charles J. D. Strohecker, Charles Young, John A. Gelbach and Edwin Zehner.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church was organized in 1822, with H. W. Goehring, Casper O. Muller and P. L. Passavant, trustees; Jacob Gross, Daniel Fiedler, Fred Peffer and Jacob Heberling, wardens; Christian Buhl, George Hartzel, A. Goehring and John Lambert, vestrymen; with Philip Jung, G. Muntz, F. Muntz, F. Wiehl, C. Kreidler, A. Beyrer, J. Reiss, Gottlieb Peffer and G. J. Pflug, all of whom are deceased. Rev. J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, the first pastor, served thirty years. Pastor Schwankovsky followed, serving four years; then Pastor Theiss, who remained nine years, and lastly, Rev. J. G. Butz, who came in 1866, and is still in charge. The first stone meeting house was dedicated June 10, 1827. The corner stone of this building was placed July 19, 1826,—Revs. J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, N. Haacke, J. Mechling, J. H. Hopkins, J. Winter, of Harmony, and Rev. Isaiah Niblock, of Butler, assisting in the ceremony. The building, erected by Jacob Heberling, contractor, is fifty by thirty-six feet, of a simple

Gothic design, constructed of native sandstone. In 1893 a steeple was placed on the tower. This exterior ornament, with the pipe organ and interior decoration, are modern improvements. This church stands on one acre of ground, donated by P. L. Passavant, in addition to the three acres donated by him for cemetery purposes and the parsonage lot. Since 1822 there have been 536 interments in the cemetery, and 2,674 baptisms in the church. Rev. Mr. Butz is also pastor of the congregation at Middle Lancaster.

The English Lutheran Church was organized January 21, 1843, under a resolution adopted at a meeting held January 7th, that year, by Rev. Gottlieb Bassler, the first pastor. Henry Muntz, C. S. Passavant, Michael Liebenderfer, Reuben Heberling, John H. Allison and Conrad Shutt. The first church, a plain brick house, was completed and dedicated July 6, 1845. The new church, also a brick structure, was completed and dedicated April 28, 1884. In celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of organization, C. S. Passavant was the only original member present. For fifty years he had served as treasurer. This religious society was incorporated June 16, 1860, with the following named members: G. Bassler, Henry Muntz, Joseph Hunter, Michael Liebenderfer, Robert Hay, Jr., George Teets, C. S. Passavant, Samuel Swain, Jacob Sleppy, E. R. Bentle, William Goehring, Reuben Heberling, A. A. Swain and Josiah R. Titzell. In April, 1864, Mr. Bassler resigned as pastor, his new position as superintendent of the Orphans' Home calling for all his time. Rev. Jonathan Sarver succeeded him, and served until March, 1866. In November following, Rev. G. W. Frederick arrived, but closed his connection with the church in December, 1867. Rev. M. L. Kunkleman was here in March, 1868, and again in March, 1870, but did not come here as pastor until July, 1871. He left the place November 1, 1877, and in February, 1878, Rev. J. A. Kribbs succeeded him. He resigned May 1, 1880, and on January 1, 1881, came Rev. V. B. Christy, who remained until April 6, 1890. On August 1 of that year Rev. R. R. Durst, the present pastor, assumed charge. He presides over a society of 130 members.

The Presbyterian Church was organized here by Rev. Lemuel F. Leake, who reported the event October 21, 1845. Thomas Wilson and William Potter were chosen elders, while Ferris Armor was elected in 1854. Until 1855 meetings were held in the Baptist or Methodist church, and sometimes in the schoolhouses of Zelienople and Harmony. In that year a church building was completed and Rev. Mr. Webber secured as pastor. He was released about 1863, and, in October, 1865, Rev. D. D. Christy accepted a call as stated supply. In May, 1870, Rev. S. L. Johnson came and remained until April, 1882. In June, 1883, Rev. Rudolph C. Yates was installed. Among the elders of the past, the names of C. B. Wilson, Robert Sample, E. L. Gillespie and R. S. Nicholls occur. In more recent years, F. S. Wilson, Thomas Potter, Albert Winter, D. P. Boggs and R. I. Boggs served as elders. There were 125 members in 1893. Prior to 1845 the Presbyterians of this section would assemble at The Bassenheim, where their denomination had a school of manual labor, and there, from 1825 to 1842, a Mr. Williams or a Mr. Hayes would preach for them.

The United Evangelical Church, known as "The German United Evangelical Protestant Congregation of St. Peter's Church of the Borough of Zelien-

ople," was incorporated January 18, 1873, on presentation of petition and constitution to the court of common pleas. The signers were: Rev. E. F. Winter, pastor; John Wurster, Adam Endres and Edwin Zehner, trustees; John Dambach, Jacob Gerwig and Henry Lutz, vestrymen; Henry Kauffman and Daniel Stamm, elders. The society was organized, January 1, 1859, with the petitioners named above in addition to Wilhelm Lutz, Adam Dambacher, Philip Milleman, Joseph Muller, Conrad Koenig, and Philip Sommer. Mr. Winter was pastor from 1859 to July 1, 1879, and Rev. C. Scheel, from January 1, 1880, to the present time. For two or three years after organizing, the United Evangelical Protestants held services in the Presbyterian church. In 1861 a frame building was erected at a cost of about $3,000, which has since been used as a house of worship. There were 100 members reported in the fall of 1893.

Monroe Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated March 24, 1862, on petition presented in 1861, by A. Pearce, John Swartz, J. Rodenbaugh, Uriah Patterson, E. Pearce, E. Seaman, Joseph Swartz, Isaac Latshaw, John Pearce, James Hoon, S. T. Shanor and B. F. Covert. In 1880 the place of meeting was removed to Harmony.

SOCIETIES.

Harmony Lodge, Number 429, F. & A. M., was instituted January 5, 1869, with the following named members:—Loring Lusk, Joseph S. Lusk, Amos Lusk, Elias L. Gillespie, Salathiel T. Shanor, Sidney M. Wiehl, W. C. Latshaw, James Covert, James D. Lytle, Peter Otto, R. H. Kinnear, J. W. Bowman Elias Ziegler and Austin Pearce. Joseph S. Lusk, Elias L. Gillespie, Salathiel T. Shanor and James D. Lytle have filled the office of Master of the lodge. In the fall of 1893 the membership was forty-two. The Harmony Masonic Hall Building Association was incorporated June 14, 1871, on petition of A. G. Randolph, John Bauder, Jr., Peter Otto, Peter Scheidemantle, John Bauder, Sr., Austin Pearce, Joseph S. Lusk, Elias Ziegler, E. L. Gillespie, Amos Lusk, J. W. Bowman, J. D. Lytle, S. M. Wiehl, Rueben McElwain, S. T. Shanor and R. H. Kinnear. In the fall of 1893 the place of meeting was changed to Zelienople.

Captain Wilson Post, Number 496, G. A. R., was organized March 23,1883, when John Weigle, E. C. Green, Henry Beltz, F. G. Kline, W. A. Prebble, Ernest Weyman, Noah Ziegler, C. E. Brown, Elias R. Boyer, Frank Lambert, George Bishop and Dr. Weiser signed their names as applicants for a charter. The meeting was presided over by E. C. Green, with John Weigle, secretary.

Major L. C. Brinton Camp, Number 221, Sons of Veterans, was mustered in at Zelienople in October, 1888, with J. F. Knapp, captain; Cyrus Ruby and George Kradel, lieutenants; John W. Phillips, J. W. Ruby and W. H. Cunningham, council; while John Dindinger, J. D. Marshall, Cyrus Harper, Geo. W. Phillips and Phillip Kradel, of Wilson Post, G. A. R., were chosen members of the advisory council.

The Womens' Christian Temperance Union was organized March 24, 1886, with Mrs. F. G. Frishkorn, president; Mrs. C. S. Passavant, vice-president; Eliza Bastian, secretary, and Mrs. H. M. Bentle, treasurer.

Zelienople Union, Number 876, E. A. U., was organized December 15, 1891,

Yours truly

G D Swain

with thirty-nine charter members, the officers, in order of rank, being A. Klingensmith, P. C. Frederick, A. Winter, Mrs. J. R. Young, W. B. King, A. Winter, S. E. Ralston, Mrs. R. Q. Boggs, Rev. R. C. Yates, Mrs. W. B. King, Mrs. N. E. Weisz, D. A. Carr, Emma Boggs and Mrs. H. E. Pinkerton.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HARMONY BOROUGH.

FOUNDING OF THE VILLAGE—GEORGE RAPP—THE HARMONIST SOCIETY—SALE OF THE PROPERTY—REMOVAL TO INDIANA—RETURN TO PENNSYLVANIA—PRESENT STATUS—SECULAR HARMONY—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—HOTELS AND BUSINESS HOUSES—BANKS—POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES—BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—THE FIRST CEMETERY—SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE distinctive character of many of the old colonies, handed down and perpetuated even unto the present time, in the beliefs, dress and personal peculiarities of their descendants, is traceable to the fact that they came hither from the other side of the Atlantic in search of that religious liberty and freedom of conscience denied them in their native lands. It was this desire to escape from intolerance and persecution that led the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock, the Catholics to Baltimore, the Quakers to Philadelphia, and the Harmonists to Butler county, Pennsylvania, resulting, in the latter instance, in the founding of the village of Harmony, in Jackson township, in the year 1805, by George Rapp and his Harmonist disciples, who were associated together under the name of "The United Society of Germans."

George Rapp, the founder of this peculiar communistic religious sect or association, was a native of Iptingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born October 28, 1757. He was the son of a farmer, vine-planter and weaver, the recipient of a fair common school education, an ardent reader of the Bible in his youth, and a literal interpreter of its text. This led him to take issue, in his early manhood, not only with the rationalism and infidelity of the times, but with the practices and forms of worship of the established church. From giving private expressions to his views he took, when about thirty years of age, to assembling his friends in his home and expounding the Scriptures unto them. He urged not only a return to the primitive simplicity of the early Christian worship, but a following of the example of the early Christians in the common ownership of property.

He soon had a following, and notwithstanding the opposition and denunciation of the clergy, his disciples increased, until they numbered over three hundred families, in 1803, when they resolved to seek religious freedom and an asy-

lum from persecution in the New World. At their request, therefore, in that year, George Rapp came to America, accompanied by his son, John, and a few others, in search of a new home for himself and his disciples. They landed at Baltimore, visited portions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, even going as far west as the Tuscarawas valley in Ohio. Finding this place too far from civilization, they returned to Pennsylvania, visited the Connoquenessing valley, and found amid its beautiful scenery a location that pleased them, and which George Rapp secured for the society by purchasing from Dr. Detmar Basse about 5,000 acres of his 10,000-acre tract, with twenty-four acres in the village of Zelienople. The deed for this property bears the date of October 17, 1804.

His disciples in Germany were satisfied with this purchase, and early in 1804, 300 of them sailed from Amsterdam, arriving at Baltimore July 4, of the same year, where he met and secured temporary homes for them during the winter, after which, taking with him a picked party of workmen, he returned to Zelienople. The founding of the village of Harmony followed, and by the ensuing February homes were ready for the members of the new colony. Six weeks after the arrival of the first contingent in Baltimore, a like number, in charge of Frederick Rapp, reached Philadelphia, followed soon after by the remainder of the disciples. This latter body were nearly all persuaded to locate in Lycoming county, by Mr. Haller, who had been sent by Rapp to meet and conduct them to the new settlement.

Of the three contingents, 135 families accompanied their leader to the Connoquenessing. February 15, 1805, the Harmony Society was organized, on a purely communal basis. Money and goods all went into a common fund. A distinctive and uniform style of dress was adopted; there were no rich and no poor; the houses of all were nearly alike; and the new society sought, in its public worship and the lives of its individual members, to conform as nearly as possible, to what they conceived to be the practices and the usages of the early Christians. At the close of 1809, notwithstanding the withdrawal, in the meantime, of ten families, the community numbered 140 families, and was in a prosperous and healthful condition. All worked together in concord and harmony, each line of work being under the superintendence of a foreman, and all under the direction of George Rapp, or of his adopted son, Frederick Rapp, or Reichert.

During the year ending in February, 1806, there were 150 acres of land cleared, fifty log cabins, a grist mill, barn, machine shop and a house of worship erected. At the close of the ensuing year, 600 acres had been cleared, a vineyard of four acres set out, a distillery, tannery, brick yard, saw mill and large brick granary added to the little town. Of the farm products there was a surplus of 600 bushels of grain, which with 3,000 gallons of whisky was ready for market. The year 1808 was equally satisfactory, while that of 1809 surpassed all expectation, the products being 6,000 bushels of corn, 4,000 of wheat, 4,500 of rye, 5,000 of oats, and 10,000 of potatoes, with 4,000 pounds of flax and hemp, fifty gallons of sweet oil, manufactured from the poppy, thousands of gallons of whisky, with beef, mutton and pork far beyond the possible needs of the little community. In 1810 a woolen factory was added to the communal industries. This year no less than 2,000 acres of land were in cultivation.

The Harmonists certainly formed a model industrial community. Under Rapp's leadership they worked almost as one man. Whenever it was necessary, for instance to harvest a field, they all joined in the work. As a rule, however, each class was confined to the division of labor assigned to it. It was only in emergencies that those of one department were called to assist in another. Industry and frugality being practiced by all, prosperity was the result. Three times a year the festivals described in the history of Jackson township were observed. Provision was also made for daily recreation, Sunday being devoted to a cheerful worship of the Giver of all Good.

It is difficult to state precisely what the spiritual ideas of the Economites were. George Rapp taught at first the doctrine of heaven for the just and hell for the unjust; later, he believed that purgatory would be the refining place of the majority, and again, he was an Adventist, giving it as his opinion that in 1837 the world would be destroyed. He and the majority of the colony taught that celibacy, with fasting and prayer, brought the creature nearer to God, and agreed that sexual intercourse between its members should cease. The society has practiced this doctrine up to the present.

In 1814 the colony advertised their property here for sale, and succeeded in finding a buyer in Abraham Ziegler, who purchased it for $100,000. In 1815 they removed to a new location on the Wabash river, in Posey county, Indiana. Here they purchased 27,000 acres of land, on which they settled and remained until 1824, when becoming involved in pecuniary difficulties, they sold both land and improvements to Robert Owen, who was anxious to try a socialistic experiment on a plan of his own. They then returned to Pennsylvania, located in Beaver county, and founded the towns of Economy and Harmony on the east bank of the Ohio river, seventeen miles northwest of Pittsburg. Here George Rapp died, August 7, 1847, being almost ninety years of age. His abopted son, Frederick Reichert, who was a man of considerable ability, died in 1834.

On February 15, 1894, the Harmony Society celebrated its eighty-ninth anniversary at Economy. The old members have all passed away, 100 of their number lying at rest in the cemetery at Harmony in this county, around which a stone wall was built in 1869. In May, 1894, there were only eighteen living members.

SECULAR HARMONY.

The Harmony of the Zieglers is scarcely less interesting than that of the Rapps. The transfer of the property, though voluntary, made it necessary for the society to seek a new home. Its individual members, had in the meantime become attached to the place, where for ten years they had pursued quite, peaceful and industrious lives, and where their dead, loved in life, lay buried; and it was not without feelings of regret that they turned their faces westward, and left Harmony, with all its pleasant associations, behind them. The new proprietor, who took possession in 1815, bringing his family hither, soon found himself embarrassed to meet the unpaid balance of the purchase money and its accruing interest. He accordingly made a trip to New Harmony, Indiana, saw Rapp, and offered to return the land and improvements to the Economites. There he learned, however, that they, too, were involved. Rapp urged him to hold the property, can-

celled some interest coupons, and agreed to pay fifty cents a pound for all the wool which the new proprietor would produce on the old Harmony estate. Returning, Mr. Ziegler entered at once on sheep farming, and, within a few years, he cleared the land of all incumbrances. In accomplishing this he was aided by David Stauffer, John Schwartz, Jacob Swain, Samuel Swain and other early settlers, who were to act as shepherds for him a stated time and receive a certain area of land round their homes in compensation. The contracts were faithfully carried out and all parties concerned reaped rich rewards.

In 1815 Samuel Beam moved from the Bassenheim furnace and established a blacksmith shop here. At the same time, Jacob Kelker took possession of the Harmony tavern—not the hotel of 1806—but one of the old log houses of the village; John Fleming, an Irishman, taught school; the Stauffers, Latshaws, Schwartz, and Herrs, with Johann Ladenschlager, formerly an Economite; Baltzer Gull, the butcher; John Roth, the blacksmith; Philip Noss, the cooper; Joseph Tinsman and Francis Bassler, also coopers; Jacob Gross, the weaver; John Trinnells and John Scheely, freighters; John Boyer, the Mennonite preacher, and the members of the Ziegler family, may be accounted as the pioneers of 1815–1816.

The population in 1870, was 414; in 1880, 497, and in 1890, 585. The assessed value of property in 1893, was $106,737; the county tax, $426.95, and the State tax, $93.60.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The Schontz & Ziegler flouring mill, north of the public square, was the Economite barn of 1806, converted into a manufacturing industry in 1837. The fire of 1852 swept it away, with the old houses in the neighborhood, including the original communal or manor house of George Rapp, on the northwest corner of the square. Schontz became owner of another of the original barns, placed machinery therein and carried on the milling business until he sold to John Pearce. Other owners or lessees followed until David Ziegler became owner in 1872. Eight years after the concern was remodeled and new machinery introduced. The Siedel mill, now known as the Harper mill, is more of a Zelienople or township than of a Harmony industry, and therefore, finds mention in the chapters on Jackson township and Zelienople. The woolen factory of 1837, like the flouring mill, was one of Schontz' enterprises. Ten years before the big colony barn was burned, this factory became a prey to the flames; but Schontz rebuilt on the same site, put in new machinery and carried on the industry until 1850, when Robert Sample became interested in the enterprise. In 1865 John Pearce purchased Schontz' interest therein and the new firm extended the industry. In 1871 Robert Sample sold his half interest to Pearce, who subsequently made his son a partner and raised the old woolen mill to a great industry Almost thirty years before the Schontz factory was started, the Economites did a flourishing business in flannel and cloth manufacture. H. M. Bentle & Company's planing mills at Zelienople and in this borough, are modern manufacturing enterprises. Wagon and carriage shops and other industries are plentiful round the twin boroughs. Latshaw & Ziegler established a machine shop in 1866, and H. Weckbecker bought the foundry from William Latshaw some time later. Andrew

Ziegler's tannery may be considered the successor of the original Economite tannery. He was followed later by J. Bowman as proprietor, but the business was finally abandoned.

HOTELS AND BUSINESS HOUSES.

In 1835 Samuel Beam, the blacksmith, purchased the frame inn-building of 1806 from Abraham Ziegler, the consideration being seventy-five cents a day for ten years, or $2,737.50. The property was sold by the Beam estate, the building torn down, and in 1862 Jacob Schoene built a large brick house on the site for hotel purposes. The third story was subsequently added, and in 1881 Beam & Dindinger became the landlords. In Jacob Kelker's tavern the Fourth of July banquet, described in the general history, was served. Henry Shepard, who gave up the trade of hatter to become a tavern keeper, was here in the "twenties," and in 1825 James Mehard built the Welcome Inn—an old hostelry, in which one or more of the Beams presided.

John Fleming kept the first store in the town after its sale to Abraham Ziegler. Later, Henry and John Schwartz began business, and were followed by George Howell, Alfred Pearce, Peter Otto, John and Isaac Latshaw, Reuben Musselman, E. L. Gillespie, Peffer & Randolph, Enslen & Haine, Peffer & Swain, Swain & Moyer, Swain & Householder, Swain & Bentle and G. D. Swain; also Latshaw & Stamm and Milleman Brothers. These firms succeeded each other with various measures of success. At the close of 1894, the general stores of G. D. Swain and Milleman Brothers; A. Foehringer, tinner; F. R. Latshaw, and George Milleman; the hardware stores of George Dindinger and the Oil Well Supply Company; the drug store of J. H. Huber; the flour and feed store of F. B. Stiver; the bakery of H. W. Bame; the coal yard of A. Eppinger; the lumber business of H. M. Bentle & Company; the livery stables of Alfred M. Wise, and the foundries, mills, machine, carriage, blacksmith and carpenter shops were all doing a thriving business.

BANKS.

The Harmony Savings Bank was incorporated in 1867, and organized a few months later, in 1868, with Alfred Pearce, president; R. H. Palmer, treasurer; George Beam, John Enslen, Henry Goehring, Joseph Schwartz, J. C. Scott, and the president and treasurer, directors. In 1877 Henry Goehring was elected president and George Beam treasurer. They, with Messrs. Pearce, Goehring, Enslen, Jacob Sleppy, David Ziegler, E. F. Winter and J. C. Scott were the directors. William Wilson presided in 1882, with H. M. Wise, cashier, who held the office from 1878 to 1884. Ira and Abraham Stauffer, Alexander Stewart and other stockholders have been on the directory, while Henry Goehring has served as president of the institution.

The Harmony National Bank was organized in 1876, with W. H. H. Riddle president, and H. J. Mitchell cashier. John Dindinger was one of the organizers. In 1882 Edward Mellon was president. Butler men were for a long time the principal stockholders and directors.

The Commercial Bank was established by S. E. Niece, March 1, 1892. He

was one of the early operators in this oil field and a well known man in banking circles. It lasted only a brief period.

POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES.

Harmony and Zelienople have post offices now; but they were not always so fortunate. In 1813 the old Tory postmaster of Zelienople, Andrew McClure, was tarred and feathered, and fled to Harmony. He caused the post office to follow him, and one of Rapp's men was appointed postmaster. After Abraham Ziegler came here, John Fleming, the poet, was appointed, holding the office until his removal to Zelienople, in 1835. The office followed him, and Harmony people had to walk to her rival's office for letters for many years. After the office was re-established, S. P. P. Young was appointed, and his successors have been as follows: Jacob Stauffer, H. B. Weise, T. H. Wheeler, D. P. Boggs, and Adam Eppinger.

The justices of the peace for the borough of Harmony, elected from 1840 to 1894, inclusive, are named as follows: Jacob Bear, 1840; John Seaman, 1840, 1851 and 1856; Jacob Covert, 1841 and 1846; Isaac Latshaw, 1845 and 1850; Jonas Umpstead, 1851, 1856 and 1861; Francis R. Covert, 1861–66–71–76–81–86–91; Alfred Pearce, 1866; John Pearce, 1879; James D. Lytle, 1877–82–87 and 1889; G. F. Haine, 1883; G. D. Swain, 1884; W. M. Grant, 1885; W. F. Wild, 1890; Adam Eppinger, 1891, and Henry Niece, 1892.

BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN.

The order to incorporate the borough of Harmony was issued in 1838, and a charter election held, which resulted in the choice of William Keck for burgess. Very little was accomplished by the old councils toward improving the town. The record of elections on file give the following names of successful candidates for burgess and councilmen from 1877 to 1894:

1877—T. H. Wheeler, burgess; G. D. Swain, W. H. Latshaw, J. C. Hyle, R. M. McNair, A. H. Wilson and A. W. Ziegler.

1878—W. C. Latshaw, burgess; R. T. Covert, George Kline, B. F. Peffer, A. Shaffer, A. H. Wilson and Joseph Rodenbach.

1879—J. C. Hyle, burgess; E. N. Knox. F. M. Mitchell, A. W. Ziegler, John Pearce, H. J. Mitchell and G. D. Swain.

1880—F. T. Shaffer, burgess; B. F. Covert, C. Hertzog, Joseph B. Grover, Jacob C. Hyle, John Pearce and William Roth.

1881—H. M. Wise, burgess; S. A. Beam, J. C. Hyle, A. W. Ziegler, F. Weigle and D. P. Boggs.

1882—Henry Weckbecker, burgess; E. N. Knox, G. F. Haine, W. Latshaw, John Pearce, D. M. Stamm and J. D. Lytle.

1883—F. T. Shaffer, burgess; E. N. Knox, F. M. Mitchell, Jacob Enslen, Walter Pearce, G. D. Swain and Thomas Wheeler.

1884—E. N. Knox, burgess; James H. Hallstein, Jacob Enslen, H. Shaffer, H. M. Butler, Joseph Rodenbach and G. D. Swain.

1885—G. D. Swain, burgess; F. M. Mitchell, B. F. Stiver, councilmen for three years; H. Weckbecker and G. Kline for two years.

1886—G. D. Swain, burgess; H. M. Wise and F. Weigle.
1887—G. D. Swain, burgess; F. Weckbecker, and J. H. Hallstein.
1888—G. D. Swain, burgess; N. Ziegler, E. N. Knox and F. T. Shaffer.
1889—G. D. Swain, burgess; R. E. Redmond, S. B. Meyer and S. A. Beam.
1890—G. D. Swain, burgess; Fred Foehringer and D. M. Stamm.
1891—G. D. Swain, burgess; F. T. Shaffer, and Joseph Rodenbach.
1892—G. D. Swain, burgess; H. M. Wise, and A. Eppinger.
1893—G. D. Swain, burgess; Philip Kradel, and Sidney J. Moyer.
1894—E. N. Knox, burgess; S. J. Moyer, H. M. Wise, A. Eppinger, Alexander Miller, John Klopfenstine and Philip Kradel.

SCHOOLS.

The schools and teachers from 1805 to the departure of the Economites, were part and parcel of the community, like the farmers, weavers, vineyard workers, dairy hands, etc. In 1815 or 1816 John Fleming established a school, in which the teachers named in the history of Zelienople taught subsequently, one of them, Jacob Heberling, the mason, teaching where G. D. Swain's store now stands, and William Huntzberger, where in later years stood the Umpstead building. The Harmony Collegiate Institute is the successor of a long line of select schools carried on here since the forties, and has done good work in the cause of education. Since the advent of public schools, Harmony has enjoyed similar advantages to other boroughs throughout the county. In June, 1893, there were sixty-seven male and eighty-three female children of school age within the borough; while the total revenue for school purposes amounted to $1,834.64.

CHURCHES.

The Mennonite Church is the pioneer religious organization of modern Harmony. For ten or eleven years before the Zieglers arrived, the Pietists observed the teachings of George Rapp here, as well as in the pastoral towns of Eidenau, Ramsdale and Oilbronn. Rev. John Boyer was the first Mennonite preacher, and Abraham Ziegler the principal supporter of the church from 1816, when a building was constructed, to his death, in 1836. In 1825 he caused a stone building to be erected, which is to-day the house of worship. Rev. Abraham Tinsman succeeded Mr. Boyer, and Rev. Jacob Kulp came after Tinsman. Then Rev. Joseph Ziegler became pastor, and for forty years preached to the little congregation. In 1816 the Zieglers and the families of David Stauffer, John Schwartz and the Wises formed the congregation. To-day, almost eighty years after its organization, it embraces about the same number of members, though many of the grandchildren of the founders have joined other Protestant denominations.

Grace Reformed Church was organized in 1826, as a German speaking society, by Rev. John Koch, with the following named members: Conrad Stamm, Daniel Shanor, John Rice, Samuel Moyer, Abraham Moyer, Gottlieb Burry, Andrew Ziegler and their wives, and Henry Muntz. The pastors, in order of service, are named as follows: Revs. John Koch, 1826; Daniel Rahauser, 1827; Jacob Daubert, 1835; E. F. Winter, 1837; J. F. Dieffenbacher, 1839; E. F. Winter, 1843; Samuel Miller, 1845; L. D. Lieberman, 1848; Samuel Miller, 1849; Joseph Miller, 1852; H. F. Hartman, 1853; Lucian Cort, 1857; F. W.

Dechant, 1858; William M. Landis, 1864; F. A. Edmonds, 1870; H. H. Sandoe, 1885, and E. H. Otting, 1887. Mr. Otting resigned early in 1894, after having brought the membership up to 260. The old brick meeting house of the Pietists, built under the direction of the Rapps in 1805, has been the meeting house of this congregation since its purchase from Abraham Ziegler in 1826. It has been subjected to repeated remodelings, the last having been finished October 30, 1892, when the building was re-dedicated.

The German Evangelical Church was organized in 1843, by Rev. Eli Steaver, an itinerant of that denomination. For about ten years the little society worshipped in the school house or in private houses; then a frame house was purchased and transformed into a church, which was used for worship until 1868, when the little brick building was completed. It was the place of worship until it began to fall to pieces.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Zelienople, in 1842, where a brick building was erected, which was used until 1880, when the congregation moved to Harmony, by the advice of Rev. J. W. Righter, who was then in charge of the circuit. A church building was commenced and completed and dedicated August 15, of that year, at a cost of about $2,000, exclusive of the building lot.

The Baptist Church of Harmony, never a prosperous society, though owning a building, is merely a reminiscence.

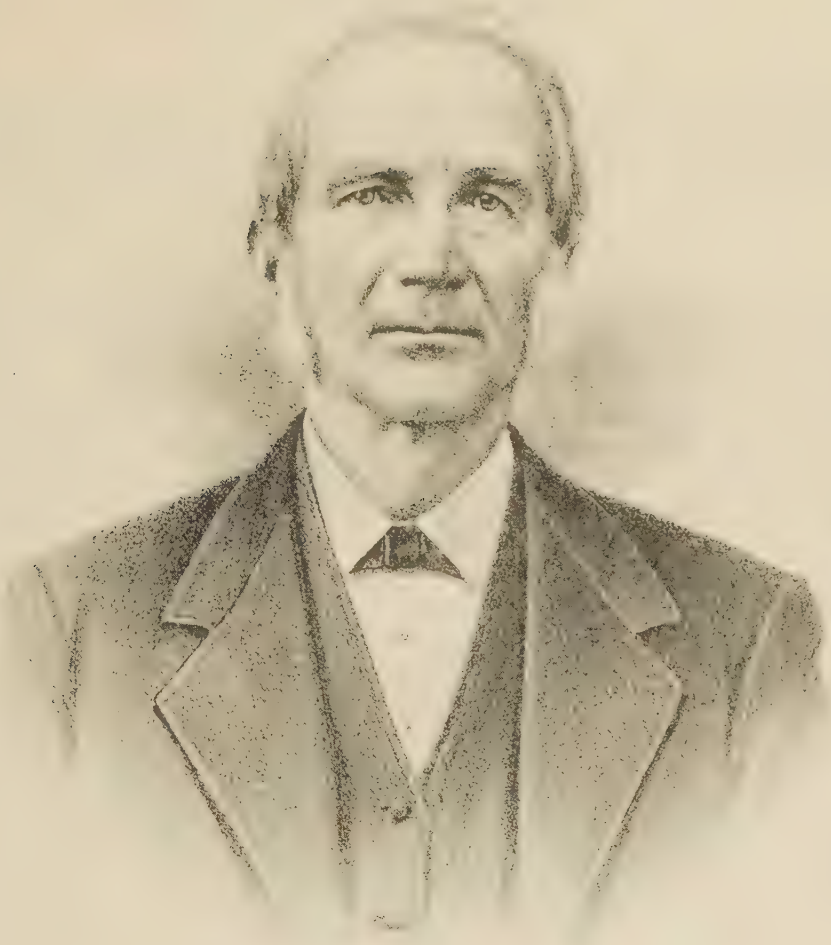
The Church of God was organized here by Rev. W. B. Long, who was pastor at Benwood, West Virginia, in recent years. He secured a number of converts, baptized them in the Connoquenessing, and sent them forth to bring others into the fold.

The First Cemetery was the old burial ground of the Harmony Society, from 1805 to 1815, which was covered, in the last named year, with rock, to a depth of several feet, so that the bones of their dead would not be disturbed, was restored in 1869, by the representatives of the old community, who built a wall around the graveyard, removed the rocks and marked the graves of those interred there. The work was performed by Elias Ziegler, at an expense of over $7,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Kinnear Lodge, Number 648, I. O. O. F., was chartered November 17, 1868, with Jacob Cooper, N. G.; Jacob Schoene, V. G.; Henry Cooper, sec.; Theodore Kersting, asst. sec., and Philip Diehl, treas. Robert Kinnear and Henry Cooper, who were instrumental in organizing the lodge, the officers named, with three other citizens, formed the roll of charter members. The membership rose at one time to about 130, then fell to eleven, and again increased. The lodge at Middle Lancaster now embraces many Harmony and Zelienople Odd Fellows.

Harmony Union, Number 875, E. A. U., was organized December 4, 1891, with J. M. Carnahan chancellor, and the following named officers in the order of rank: Mrs. C. A. Blackman, Dr. D. W. Fiedler, Mrs. A. M. Kingsley, Mrs. W. L. Davis, Jacob Weigle, D. P. Boggs, Jacob Enslen, Rev. E. H. Otting, Mrs. J. Weigle, Mrs. C. S. Ahner, W. L. Davis, Maud Horibon, Jessie McGaffic and C. H. Blackman.



Thos. W. Boggs

CHAPTER XXIX.

EVANS CITY BOROUGH.

LOCATION AND EARLY HISTORY—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—HOTELS—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—THE VILLAGE OF 1878—POSTMASTERS—MERCHANTS AND BANKS—SCHOOLS—COUNCILS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SECRET SOCIETIES—SKETCH OF CAPT. WILLIAM STEWART.

EVANS CITY is the new name of an old settlement. It is situated on Breakneck creek, on the township line, and is therefore partly in Jackson and partly in Forward townships. Its site was for a long time a favorite camping ground of the Indians, who named the creek Big Beaver run; while the French knew it as Casse-cou-anse or Breakneck creek,—a name adopted by travelers between Fort Duquesne and Fort Machault, and by the English speaking pioneers of the original township of Connoquenessing. From 1804 to 1836, the location was often called Boggs' Mill, and in later years Evansburg. In 1880 it was a little hamlet, credited with a population of sixty-eight; in 1890, there were 637 persons enumerated, and at the beginning of 1894, it was generally credited with a population of 1,000. The assessed value of property, January 1, 1894, was $96,218, on which a county tax of $384.87 and a State tax of $180.93 were levied.

When Robert Boggs exchanged a mare for 400 acres of land in 1796, and built a log cabin where now stands Boggs & Kline's store, in Evans City, in which he later opened a tavern, Duncan's tavern, six miles distant, was the nearest settlement, and Robert Burns' tavern, six miles from Duncan's, on the old Franklin road, the next. Other settlers followed the pioneer, among whom were John Dunn, John Rea and William and Michael Martin. The Boggs mill was erected in 1804 and the Boggs wagon introduced. Like the mill, it was a crude affair. Its four wheels were nothing less than four sections of a tree, sawn off the end of a large log, banded with iron; the wooden axle worked in these wheels, and the two axles were kept in place by a stick of timber fastened to them with wooden pins. In 1836 Boggs sold 200 acres of his farm and the mill to a young man named Thomas B. Evans, who, with his wife, joined the community on Breakneck creek. Evans built a new mill, in 1838, laid out a village and was playing the part of a modern town builder when death called him away.

John Rea established the first store. He came from Ireland to Pittsburg, and while there conceived the idea of moving to Evansburg. Doing well as a merchant, he added a hotel to his business and became the favorite host of the raftsmen of that day. He knew their taste for ham and eggs and whisky, and provided a simple but bountiful table for the mountaineers. His son, William Rea, of Adams township, was one of the early politicians of Butler county. He was for many years prominent as a Whig and a Republican, but becoming dissatis-

fied with the course of the latter party, he finally allied himself with the Democrats. A progressive farmer, he bought a reaping machine. Taking it into the field for trial, he fell on the knife, lost one leg, and died within a week. A daughter married Benjamin Douthett; a son, Samuel J., became a lawyer at Louisville, Kentucky, but later, settled at Philadelphia; while another daughter, Christiana, married a man named Ray and with him moved west. John Rea, Sr., traded the hotel for John O'Connor's farm, and the latter, failing to make hotel-keeping a success, rented the house to William H. Johnston, who carried it on successfully until his return to Whitehall, New York. He was a son-in-law of Michael Martin, who, like another old settler, Jonathan Ransom, kept a store at Harmony before locating at Evansburg.

Thomas Wilson, known as "Uncle Tommy," was one of the first to build on the town site, coming in from his large farm two miles distant. Samuel Davis, his foster son, inherited the property, but did not long enjoy it, and died minus an acre or a dollar. William and Josiah Logan, brothers-in-law of Thomas B. Evans, left shortly after the death of the founder of the town; while Samuel Bishop, the shoemaker of the district, and his family also removed to other parts. Thomas McQuoil, another shoemaker, resided here for many years. Joseph McIlvain, known to the early settlers as "The generous peddler," came to stay as a merchant. For twenty-five years he made a trip weekly to Pittsburg, taking farm products to that market and returning with dry goods, notions and groceries for his customers. He married a daughter of James Anderson, who lived near the village, and who survived him many years.

"Big Dan" and "Little Dan" McIntosh, the four McCune boys, grandsons of Michael Martin, Joseph McAllister, the wheelwright, and Samuel Kirk, the justice, who united so many happy couples in marriage, moved to Illinois. Turk, who essayed to invent the system of driving machinery by sand, moved to Lawrence county; the Balkams, one of whom, Jacob, married the widow of Thomas B. Evans, soon after moved away with the three Evans girls, Jerusha, Vestus and Virginia. James Wilson, the apothecary, and Kade Miller, the school teacher, were important characters in those days. Thomas Reed, the blacksmith, moved to Prospect. Jonas Bolander, the wagon maker, cast aside his trade here and became a school teacher. He introduced the weekly spelling match, and followed the profession here until he moved westward. Henry Barkey established one of the pioneer stores here, and was the local preacher of the "Church of God" until he moved to Venango county, in 1851, where he founded the town of Barkeyville. Abraham Huntzberger, who married Barkey's daughter, Catherine, and became her father's partner, was reared at Harmony. John Barkey, a brother, also carried on a store here, until he retired to his farm, where he died.

Henry Mickley, who was a freighter and huckster, established himself in the hotel business here some time in the fifties. During the stirring times of 1861–65, his house was the headquarters for volunteers and recruits. After the war he received the few who returned with fatherly kindness.

John Kane, who opened a quarry near the Plains church in Adams township, was stone mason. It was he, who, in early years, cut the headstones and

engraved them. After years of solitude, he moved to Evansburg and commenced to build an air furnace. When it was completed, a moulder named Symmington pronounced it practical and rented it. To the surprise of the skeptical rustics, who watched the old Irishman's work, the air furnace met the inventor's aims and Symmington carried on a fair business in plows, points, stoves and other necessary farming and household hardware, until the Kane furnace was burned out. James Harbaugh, a brother-in-law of Symmington, was a horse trader. Joseph Harbaugh, a brother of James, was a most respected resident. For years he was the leading blacksmith of the village until his removal to Harmony, where he died.

Dr. Cornell was the first physician to settle in the village. Prior to his coming, the settlers had to send to Harmony for a physician. He failed to build up a practice and remained but a short time. Dr. William Sterrett came next, and built up a lucrative practice. He sold his property to Dr. William Irvine and moved to Talley Cavey, Allegheny county.

Major Reese Evans, a brother of the founder, should not be forgotten. As millwright, he taught Thomas B. Evans the trade and worked here in the old mill until 1820, when he built one farther east. In later years, he devoted his time to the manufacture of churns, tubs, pails, chairs and such utensils, summoning the young men to tramp the lathe when he would have a large amount of work to produce.

The early inn-keepers have already been mentioned. In 1864 Henry Stokey introduced the modern hotel, in John Randolph's old house, and carried it on several years. In 1868 J. N. Miller, who was a shoemaker, entered the business. In 1876 Mr. Miller built one of the best houses devoted to hotel keeping in the county at that time, which has since been known as the Miller House. The storm of August 19, 1880, made the new hotel a special mark for its fury, carrying away the roof and doing other damage. The house was repaired at heavy expense and, again, in the fall of 1893, it was subjected to a thorough restoration. Mr. Miller was succeeded by his son Charles H. in 1891. In 1881, the Central House, opposite the Miller House was opened by Henry W. Stokey, now of Zelienople, who later purchased the Stokey House, which he ran till 1888. Jacob Hyle is now proprietor of the old Central House, which is named the Hyle House.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The first mill at Evans City was erected in 1804 by Robert Boggs, a short distance above the present mill. It was a rude log affair, even for the first years of the century; but the two sets of buhrs were kept busy, and the miller was satisfied. It is said that Andrew Boggs tore down the old concern and erected a frame building for grist and saw-mill purposes upon the site of the present mill. In 1838 Thomas B. Evans erected a better mill, shortly after William Purviance surveyed a town for him at that point. The furnace, wood-working concern and wagon shop of pioneer days have been described.

The Gansz tannery was established in 1843, by Joseph McIlwain. In 1844 he employed Lewis Gansz, a native of Germany, who had previously been foreman in the Harmony tannery, and also operated Magee's tannery on the Conno-

nessing. Gansz bought the tannery in 1849, and carried it on until succeeded by his son, Lewis, who continued it for several years.

There is still another factory, of which the pioneers knew nothing, though it existed in their days. It is the great oil factory, located fathoms deep under the houses and churches and cemeteries of the town. Its development is still in progress.

THE VILLAGE OF 1878.

In October, 1878, the railroad was completed to Evans City, a new boiler to replace that which exploded in the Sutton flouring mill, being the first freight received. The bank of J. Dambach & Son was in existence; the residence for the pastor of the German Lutheran church, the Henry Young store and other houses were completed, and the new railroad town showed signs of business activity hitherto unknown on Breakneck creek. A council appears to have had control of the place at that time, as mention is made of street improvements and of the appointment of Z. T. Weise as chief of police; but the burning question was the location of the railroad depot. Later the school question occupied the attention of the people; the village was erected into a separate school district; but the order of court did not provide for district officers. The Evans City school building committee, Dr. Irvine, Dr. Kersting, Samuel Cooper, Robert White, Robert Ash and James Sutton, presented a resolution to the school boards of Jackson and Forward townships in September, 1879, in which the former board acquisced. It provided for a payment of fifty-six dollars per month for teachers in the two schools here; but being unwelcome to the constituted school boards, it was withdrawn and the schools were placed under the control of the Jackson township board.

POSTMASTERS.

Within a few years after the establishment of the village, and about the time Thomas B. Evans built his mill, postal facilities were offered, the mail being brought from Zelienople, by William Liken, on certain days. How long that system continued cannot now be ascertained, nor can the names of anti-bellum postmasters be given authentically. Henry Mickley was postmaster before the war and down to 1861, when Robert Boggs was appointed. Since this time the following named citizens have filled the office: James Croft, 1872; H. C. Boggs, 1875–85; Henry J. Ifft, 1885–89; H. C. Boggs, 1889–93, and J. M. White, appointed in November, 1893.

MERCHANTS AND BANKS.

The mercantile interests in 1894 were represented by Boggs & Kline, David Barto, R. Hudson, Henry J. Ifft, J. A. Ripper, W. D. Riggs, Smathers & Sutton, J. M. White and D. Zeman, general merchants; L. N. Burry and Shoup Brothers, hardware merchants; the Oil Well Supply Company; W. C. Douglass, harness, etc.; Henry Young and J. W. Zinkhann, furniture dealers; J. and E. Dambach, successors to Lutz & Dambach, lumber merchants; F. C. Buhl, agricultural implement dealer; N. Allen, and Barkey Brothers, coal dealers; and Dr. J. M. List, druggist. The Opera House is conducted or owned by George Ifft &

Son; two pool rooms by Thomas A. Donaldson and the Keely Brothers, and the two restaurants by Mrs. S. E. Hogeland and J. M. White.

The Citizens Bank is the successor of the bank established by Jacob Dambach & Son in 1878, and carried on by them until February 8, 1894. On that date it became an incorporated institution with a capital stock of $50,000. The officers are as follows: Edward Dambach, president; Daniel Markel, vice-president, and John Rohner, cashier. They with Jacob Dambach, Zeno Markel, W. Fowler, A. M. Fowler, W. H. Weir and P. D. Gelbach are the stockholders.

SCHOOLS.

The old log school-house, a half mile west of the Evans settlement, was the center of the old district, being two miles from the east and two from the west line of the district. It was a low, one-story log cabin, twenty-four feet square, with shingle roof. In the center of the earthen floor stood an "Egg stove." The senior pupils sat on high benches, facing the walls, their desks being boards, fastened to wooden pins inserted in the walls. The junior pupils sat on long, high benches without foot or back rests or even desks. Thus arranged, it was common, in winter time, to find a hundred hopes of the future cooped in that cabin, studying everything from the alphabet to the rule of three. Among the pupils were the children of the following named old families:—the Boggs, Wilsons, Martins, Donaldsons, McIlwains and Carrolls, as well as those of men who settled there in the thirties and forties. The first of the pupils instructed there, who engaged in school teaching, was Michael Liken, an exemplary youth and a good teacher. He died in Venango county in 1875 or 1876. The great majority of his school mates have also passed away.

In February, 1882, directors for the Independent School district of Evans City were elected, the vote being as follows: F. B. White, fifty-three; W. S. Waldron, forty-nine; L. Hohnadle, twenty-two, and John Rahiser twenty. There are now three school buildings in the borough. In June, 1893, there were eighty-five male and eighty female children of school age enumerated.

COUNCILS AND JUSTICES.

In 1882 Evans City was incorporated as a borough. At the charter election held September 22, of that year, Edward Dambach was chosen burgess; Theodore Kersting, A. Wahl, A. Drebert, William Duncan and H. C. Boggs, councilmen; John Staaf, assessor; Jacob Shoup and Philip Gelbach, overseers of the poor; H. Ifft, L. Hohnadle and William Martin, auditors; S. W. Hazlett, judge; Ambrose Dunbar and Al. Ripper, inspectors of election, and Samuel Davis, constable. The council was organized November 9, with Dr. Kersting, secretary. The burgesses and councilmen elected since 1882 are as follows:

1883—Edward Dambach, burgess; A. Drebert, H. C. Boggs, Henry Ifft, George Lutz, Philip Gelbach and Jacob Shoup.

1884—Theodore Kersting, burgess; J. N. Miller, Lewis Gansz, Jr., William Martin, Peter Ripper and Henry Mickley. The last named was elected secretary; Lewis Gansz, treasurer, and A. Drebert, collector.

1885—John Rohner, burgess; J. A. Ripper, S. W. Hazlett and John Rahiser. William Martin was chosen secretary, Lewis Gansz. treasurer, and F. V. Brooks, clerk.

1886—Leonard Hohnadle, burgess; Henry J. Ifft, F. C. Buhl and William H. Weigle. Henry J. Ifft was appointed secretary; J. C. Rahiser, treasurer, and A. Drebert, street commissioner. Secretary Ifft resigned in June and S. W. Hazlett was appointed to fill the vacancy. In September Henry Mickley was appointed treasurer vice J. C. Rahiser. I. N. Graham's name appears as street commissioner and W. H. Lusk as attorney.

1887—Dr. William Irvine, burgess; Calvin West and William Bishop. Henry J. Ifft was appointed secretary, and F. C. Buhl, treasurer. In July John Staaf was appointed high constable, combining this office with that of street commissioner to which he had been previously elected.

1888—W. C. Douglass, burgess; Michael Shoup, W. H. Weigle and John Staaf. S. W. Hazlett was elected secretary; J. A. Ripper, street commissioner, and John Rohner, treasurer. Upon Mr. Hazlett's resignation, in April, as secretary, William Martin was appointed.

1889—W. J. Abrams, burgess; Henry Young and W. A. Robinson. The last named was appointed secretary; Mr. Young, treasurer; I. N. Graham, street commissioner, and J. B. Gregory, high constable. Mr. Abrams resigned as burgess and was succeeded, in June, by Adam Ripper.

1890—John Rohner, burgess; A. M. Beers, Enos Barkey and S. W. Hazlett, who was appointed secretary; Henry Young, treasurer, and David Spence, high constable.

1891—Daniel Markel, burgess; Andrew Wahl and S. M. Groves. The secretary was re-appointed and Enos Barkey chosen treasurer.

1892—S. M. Iseman, burgess; Daniel Markel, J. P. Ripper and George Bishop. The secretary was again re-appointed, and Cyrus Knox chosen street commissioner.

1893—H. F. Eichholz, burgess; J. M. White and August Griesbach. Cyrus Knox was appointed street commissioner, and J. M. White, clerk.

1894—A. Douthett, burgess; August Griesbach, John Rohner and H. F. Eichholz. Fred Peffer was appointed secretary, and Ambrose Dunbar, treasurer.

In 1888 a city "lock-up" was erected. In May, 1889, steps were taken to provide fire apparatus, the council authorizing the purchase of ladders, etc. April, 1890, public lamps were ordered and Mr. Wahl was authorized to place water pipes for supplying water to the borough. In 1892, the application of the Kane Gas Company for permission to supply natural gas for lighting and heating purposes was received. Later the John Marburger Company made application, offering terms as equitable as the Kane company, and to it a permit to pipe natural gas into the town was given. In August, after consideration and reconsideration of its former action, the council passed an ordinance, prepared by Levi M. Wise, granting permission to the Evans City Natural Gas Company to lay pipes and furnish gas to the citizens.

The justices of the peace since 1883 are as follows: David McIlwain and

William Irvine, 1883; Isaiah N. Graham and J. A. Ripper, 1884 and 1889; John Rohner, 1890, and Isaiah N. Graham, 1894.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Amana Baptist Church was organized March 22, 1820, with the following named members: C. Meeker, Joseph Ash, Stephen Luse, David Morgan, William Liken, the mail carrier, Jesse Knox, and their wives. Rev. Andrew Clark, one of the constituting preachers, was the first pastor, and Rev. Nathaniel Tibbet the second. In 1822 Rev. Samuel McMillen came; then Rev. Henry Frazier and Rev. Samuel Stoughton; but these ministers did not follow each other promptly, for there were many long vacancies recorded during the first thirty years of the society's existence. In 1850 the church at Breakneck and that at Zelienople united as Amana church. In 1853 Rev. George Collins came as pastor, and remained until 1855. From 1857 to 1859 Rev. Gabriel Lanham preached here, and in 1860 John Temple—the deacons then being Stephen Luse, James Critchlow, James Jones and William Liken. During the war the organization almost ceased; but Revs. Gideon Seymour and John Davis revivified it, so that Rev. Gabriel Houston found a fair membership when he came in 1867. He remained until 1870. Rev. E. Hovey arrived in 1872 and remained almost a year, when Rev. Jacob Gessner came and staid until 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. M. L. Busser, or Bowser, who remained until 1877. In May, 1878, Rev. J. P. Jones left after one year's services. Then came Rev. W. H. McKinney, who was here in 1878 and 1879, followed by Revs. Griffith, Adams, Mills, Tilton, Ray, and the present pastor, Aaron Wilson, of Rochester, Beaver county.

Late in 1881 some thirty-three members withdrew to form an independent Baptist church, and much trouble was experienced. In 1882, when the Evans City Baptist church was constituted, the council of Amana Baptist church, composed of its representatives and those of seven sister churches, decided that there was not sufficient Baptist strength here to support two churches. It appears that twenty-six members of the Amana society and seven, who were formerly members, organized the new church.

The United Presbyterian Church was founded about the year 1837, by Rev. Mr. Breaden and Elder Hall, of Portersville. Among the early members were Samuel Kirk, Thomas Wilson, Joseph McAllister and their wives; Thomas Donaldson—single; John, Joseph and Benjamin Johnston and their wives; James Wilson, Alexander Ramsey, and James Cooper and their wives; Cynthia Johnston, Elizabeth Donaldson and her daughter, Jane Donaldson. Shortly after the organization Thomas Dunn, John Donaldson, James and John Ramsey and their wives; Mrs. Mary Lindsey, John Reed and wife, of Zelienople; Mrs. Adaline Wallace, William Cashdollar, Wilson Johnston, William Johnston, Isaac Ash, George Wilson and wife became members.

Services were held in the frame school-building in the old United Presbyterian cemetery, until about the year 1842, when a brick house of worship was erected, where the present church stands. The brick was hauled from Zelienople and the lumber from Beaver, for Sylvester Ash, the builder and contractor. That house was burned in 1854, during the dry summer. Rev. Thomas Mehard vis-

ited here at intervals, and Professor Mehard filled the pulpit prior to the destruction of the pioneer church. Rev. William Drennan was here that year, when the second brick church was erected on the site of the old building. About 1859, Rev. W. H. Jamison came and remained during the war, his extreme abolitionism recommending him to some while it was distasteful to others. Rev. John F. Martin followed Mr. Jamison and served the church until about the year 1874. A year or so later, Rev. Stewart Brandon was called, and was pastor until 1880, although he left in 1879, and the pulpit was supplied by Revs. David Mustard, John Morrow, William Irons, White, Anderson and others. Rev. J. M. Dight, a graduate of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, of Allegheny, received a call from this church in April, 1880. He was ordained in June, and has been pastor for the past fourteen years.

Owing to the age of the old building and its unsafe condition, a new house of worship was considered necessary and the present building was erected. This is a frame house forty-five by sixty feet, well furnished, with pastor's study, standing on the old church lot on Main street. It was dedicated in April, 1888. The total cost was $4,000, not a dollar of which remained unpaid when Rev. Ferguson, who preached the dedicatory sermon, concluded his discourse. The parsonage at the head of Van Buren street was erected in 1890, at a cost of $2,500. The enrolled membership is 196.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church is a contemporary of the "German Lutheran and Reformed Congregation." In 1849 it was known as the "Reformed Church," then united with the German Lutheran, and so continued until August 2, 1853, when fifteen of the thirty families forming the united congregation held distinct Reformed services in the church built in 1849-50. In 1869 the society received from former associates a share of the value of buildings and grounds and erected the present church. The original members were N. Reeb, W. Frishkorn, George Ifft, George Marburger, Jacob Burr, Henry Mickley, Philip Dillman, M. Zinkhann, Henry Bollhorst, John Boehm, John Berringer, F. Enler, George Kleinfelder, D. Pheninger, M. Boehm, John Enler and Fred Brunermer. Revs. Muntz and Brecht were the pastors prior to the coming of Rev. Jacob Wilhelm in 1868. In 1874 Rev. E. Mahlberg succeeded him; in 1875-76, Rev. G. E. Sylla was here, followed by Rev. W. L. Bush, who came in 1876 and remained until 1881. Rev. H. W. Kropp was here from 1881 to 1885, when Rev. Louis Wagner, the present zealous pastor, was appointed. The church embraces 102 families, or 320 communicants, and the territory extends from six to nine miles in all directions from Evans City. The church council, in 1894, was made up as follows: Rev. Wagner, W. Thieleman, John Kauffmann, John Ehrmann, August Werner, Peter Ripper, John Marburger, Ferd. Werner, John Lutz, Henry Wahl and Philip Ripper.

St. Peter's Evangelical Union Church was formally organized in 1849, as "The Evansburg Lutheran and Reformed Church," by Rev. Herman Muntz, but the union did not last long. A contract between the members of the Reformed and Lutheran churches of Evans City, was signed April 25, 1853. The record is written in German. This contract was in force until August 2, of that year, when the bodies divided, Mr. Muntz organizing "St. Peter's German Luth-

eran Church," and taking fifteen families with him, who held the original building of 1850. The pastors since Mr. Muntz's time have been Revs. C. Schwankovsky, 1854, K. W. Brecht, 1855; C. Waltburger, 1858; E. F. Winter, 1863; Casper Scheel, 1880 and the present pastor, Rev. Henry Voegle, who came in 1890. The church was chartered January 15, 1872, on petition of Rev. E. F. Winter, Jacob Stroup, William Goehring, Zeno Markel, Peter Burr and other members of the society.

The Presbyterian Church was founded in 1882 out of the old Plains church congregation. Its first members were Andrew Boggs, Thomas Boggs, James Sutton, Robert A. White, Mrs. Dorcas Sutton, Mrs. Anna White, Laura White, Dr. William Irvine, Mrs. Elizabeth Irvine, Elizabeth, Bell, Henrietta and Margaret Irvine, John Irvine, Alva Sutton, Elizabeth Sutton, Mrs. Mary Boggs, Ella and Nellie Boggs, Andrew Boggs, Franklin White, Mrs. Maria White, Dillie White, James Boggs, Mrs. Mellissa Boggs, Solomon Stamm, Mrs. Euphemia Stamm, Calvin West, Mrs. Emily West, William Dunbar, Mrs. Margaret Dunbar, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, Ambrose Dunbar and wife, John Wilson, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Mary Wilson, Pet Wilson, Jonathan Wilson and David Barto. Owing to the distance of the Plains church, this organization became a prime necessity, and Rev. G. M. Potter, who was himself supply of the Plains church, assisted in the organization, and in raising funds for the building of the church at Evans City. The building committee, appointed in 1882, comprised Robert White, Franklin White, James Sutton and James Boggs. Calvin West contracted to build the house for $1,800, and in January, 1883, he had it ready for use. It was dedicated on the first Sabbath in January, 1883, Revs. Dr. Swift and Potter officiating. The small debt remaining due after the building was occupied was soon paid and it is now one of the few churches which have no standing indebtedness. The present membership is over 100, and the attendance at Sunday school ranges from eighty to 100. The trustees are David Barto, Fred Peffer and Franklin White. The elders are James Sutton, who was an elder in the Plains church, Hugh McCallum, Dr. William Irvine, James Boggs, Alva Sutton and Greer McCandless. The lot on which the church stands was donated by James Sutton.

St. John's United Christian Church was organized in August, 1888, with the following named members: Conrad Wagner, Zeno Markel, William Goehring, Jacob Nicklas, August Griesbach, Daniel Markel, H. Young, George Dombart, John Endres, Christ Dambach, Philip Gelbach, John C. Goehring, Henry Spithaler, John Staaf, Martin Beam and their wives. Rev. E. H. Otting became pastor April 1, 1889, and continued as such until his resignation of the Harmony charge, in March, 1894. In 1888, a church building, sixty-four by fifty-five feet, was begun, which was completed in 1889, at a cost of $7,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a new organization. The old class at Caleb Richmond's, in Forward township, later consolidated with the Brownsdale class, claimed some members from the Breakneck region, as well as did the Duthill class in Cranberry township. The society at length determined to build a church at Evans City, and, on October 27, 1889, the members witnessed the dedication of their new edifice. Rev. John Howe is the present pastor.

Cemeteries.—The several religious bodies had originally separate burial grounds in or near the borough. In February, 1890, on petition of numerous citizens, setting forth that the drainage from the German Union, German Lutheran, United Presbyterian and Baptist burial grounds was towards the populous part of the town, and dangerous to health and life, further interments in those graveyards were prohibited.

Evans City Cemetery Association was incorporated January 7, 1891, with forty-nine members. The directors named in the constitution are: Henry J. Ifft, John Rohner, George Marburger, Enos Barkey and J. A. Ripper. An eligible site was purchased and laid out in lots, and this cemetery has since been used by the people of Evans City and vicinity. It is gradually assuming beauty, and contains many nice monuments, the soldiers' monument erected in 1894 to the memory of the unknown dead being the most noticeable.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Evans City Lodge, Number 189, A. O. U. W., was chartered October 28, 1881, with the following officers in the order of rank: Rev. W. H. McKinney, F. V. Brooks, J. W. Dombart, Henry C. Boggs, Edward Dambach, Robert Ash, Joseph Ash, W. S. Ramsey, C. G. Watters and John Staaf. Besides the officers named above, the following members signed the constitution: Jacob Mathay, Jacob Haple, Henry Wise and Joseph Stiver. The lodge has been carried on down to this time in excellent working order.

Capt. William Stewart Post, Number 513—changed in 1894 to Number 573,—G. A. R., was chartered April 23, 1888. It was named in honor of Capt. William Stewart, son of Andrew and Mary (Steen) Stewart. He was born in Down county, Ireland, August 11, 1834, and came with his parents to Philadelphia in 1839, removing later to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1850 the family came to Butler county and settled in Adams township, where young Stewart resided, assisting in the cultivation of the farm, until 1862, when he organized, in Evans City, Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went with his company to the front, and participated in all of the engagements in which his regiment took part until his death on the battlefield of Fredericksburg. He had previously requested that if he met his death in battle his remains should be buried upon the field. This request was carried out, and the battle field of Fredericksburg became his burial place.

The post was organized with the following charter members: Rudolph Kelker, Edwin T. Greening, Samuel Beers, James P. Boggs, Lewis Gansz, Henry Behm, Noah Bowen, David McCombs, David B. Douthett, L. J. Smith, G. D. McFarland, W. H. Weir, John Watters, H. C. Boggs, John Zwanziger, George Marburger, W. S. Ramsey, Andrew J. Evans, Samuel Davis and P. H. Murray. On the records of the post the following names appear as having been enrolled April 23, 1888: Alpheus Dunbar, N. B. Stewart, James Irvine, John McCarthy and John Miller. Peter P. Stroup, Nicholas Kramer, Israel D. Cunningham, Frederick Mathay, Joseph Cashdollar, John W. Covert and William Boundy have been admitted since 1888. Of the thirty-two men enrolled two, James Irvine and David McCombs have died. James P. Boggs, the first com-

mander, served two terms. His successors have been George D. McFarland, John Watters, N. B. Stewart and H. C. Boggs, the present commander. The following are the names of the adjutants: H. C. Boggs, John Watters, G. D. McFarland and I. D. Cunningham. The membership of the post in October, 1893, was twenty-eight.

Evans City Lodge, Number 817, I. O. O. F., was organized under the charter of November 13, 1888, with the following named members: W. S. Waldron, Jacob Emmell, John P. Roll, D. B. Wilson, J. N. Miller, A. C. Ramsey, Fleming West, Jacob Cooper, Dr. F. V. Brooks, H. C. Boggs, W. C. Douglass, J. W. Dombart, N. B. Stewart, Dr. Theodore Kersting, S. M. Wilson, Jacob Crider and J. W. Cooper. The first officers in lodge rank were Jacob Cooper, N. G; Fleming West, V. G.; W. C. Douglass, secretary; H. C. Boggs, assistant secretary, and Dr. F. V. Brooks, treasurer. The three first named officers filled the chairs in the order of rank. W. C. Douglass was succeeded by N. B. Stewart in April, 1890. In October, G. A. Johnson was elected noble grand. Owing to the removal of the noble grand, elected in April, 1891, past grands were called to the chair. J. E. Holbein was elected in October, 1891; J. H. Barbary, in April, 1892; G. A. Robinson, in October, 1892, and C. L. Cribbs and A. J. Douthett in October, 1893. The secretaries have been: W. C. Douglass, H. C. Boggs, W. J. Stephenson, Fred Peffer, George Glass, George McMillen and L. J. Spears. The number of members enrolled since the organization has been 186, and the present membership is 165. The hall of the lodge is used by all the other societies, who pay rent to the Odd Fellows.

Evans City Encampment, Number 317, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 26, 1892, and organized September 12, 1892, with the following named members:—N. S. Waterman, W. C. Douglass, J. H. Barbary, J. A. Ramsey, Fred Peffer, David Barto, officers in rank; and unofficered members—C. L. Cribbs, G. H. McMillen, J. E. Beale, J. M. Greer, John H. Miller, W. H. Young, L. I. Nutt, J. H. Ramsey, George A. Robison, W. J. Boundy, A. J. Douthett, F. A. Davis, J. E. Lyon, Frank Goddard, J. W. Dombart, W. S. Waldron, J. W. McKee and W. C. Curberson. After the institution of the encampment, W. C. Douglass was elected chief patriarch, and J. H. Barbary, high priest; J. A. Ramsey was chosen senior warden, and A. J. Douthett, junior warden; while Fred Peffer was continued as scribe and David Barto as treasurer. The elections of September 11, 1893, resulted in the choice of J. H. Barbary, J. A. Ramsey, A. J. Douthett, Fred Peffer, Enos Barkey, and David Barto, chief officers. The trustees were J. H. Barbary, J. A. Ramsey and H. F. Eichholz. J. W. Dombart, and N. S. Waterman were elected *vice* Eichholz and Ramsey, and are the trustees at present. The membership is sixty-two.

Evans City Council, Number 264, Jr. O. U. A. M. The charter of this council is dated July 17, 1889, when the following names were written as members: A. J. Long, J. V. Myers, F. V. Waldron, W. B. Evans, W. W. Waters, A. L. Smith, L. N. Burry, C. Ziegler, H. D. Anderson, M. Garvin, B. S. Buhl, N. S. Rahiser, W. G. Evans, F. Rahiser, J. B. Evans, J. Watters, W. Martin, W. S. Waldron, G. Bishop, A. Bishop and J. J. Helm.

Evans City Lodge, Number 292, K. of P., was chartered March 26, 1890, with the following named members: A. M. Beers, J. B. Gregory, F. V. Brooks, Isaac G. Smith, Harry L. Heckman, W. S. McCormick, Joseph W. Radcliffe, T. J. Bowen, J. W. Poorman, F. C. McNeal, G. A. Johnson, F. C. Cheers, J. J. Stephenson, H. M. Culver, C. L. Tilton, A. Heckert, G. B. Witherup, W. Boundy, W. C. Douglass, W. H. Young, J. C. White, C. L. Brackney, J. C. Heckman, A. E. Clay, N. B. Stewart, H. K. Powell, J. B. Kayler, J. E. Brown, D. L. Dunbar, L. N. Burry, J. J. Spence, A. J. Long, J. W. Dombart, Mike Shoup, G. P. Warner and C. F. Burchard. The election which followed resulted in the choice of the following officers in lodge rank: F. V. Brooks, W. C. Douglass, J. W. Dombart, D. L. Dunbar, G. A. Johnson, A. J. Long, A. M. Beers, John S. Spence, Charles L. Tilton and N. B. Stewart. D. L. Dunbar was elected chancellor-commander July, 1890; G. A. Johnson in January, 1891; L. N. Burry in July, 1891; J. B. Kayler in January, and L. I. Nutt in July, 1892; A. M. Sutton in January, and R. B. Steele in July, 1893. The keepers of the records and seals since July, 1890, are as follows: A. M. Sutton, two terms; J. J. Stephenson, one term; and W. C. Douglass, four terms. The present number of members is seventy-five.

Evans City Tent, Number 35, K. O. T. M., was chartered February 9, 1891, with the following named officers: W. B. Stewart, T. W. Poorman, W. T. Kelly, T. R. Helmbold, H. F. Eichholz, T. W. Dunn, B. F. Westerman, T. Core, H. A. McAllen, G. B. Witherup, H. L. Heckman, J. C. Myers and A. E. Clays.

Evans City Lodge, No. 871, E. A. U., was chartered November 25, 1891, with the following officers in order of rank: J. C. Tintsman, Mrs. C. L. McGregor, G. A. Johnson, Mrs. N. C. Core, W. E. Spencer, Mrs. G. W. Black, I. M. Graham, Fred Peffer, Mrs. M. L. Knox, Samuel Spencer, M. Graham and J. W. Dombart. The second election resulted in the choice of G. A. Johnson for president and J. C. Tintsman for secretary. The president was re-elected in 1892 and again in 1893. C. L. McGregor became Tintsman as secretary in 1892 and in 1893 Mrs. N. C. Core became secretary. In the fall of 1893 there were forty-seven members. The name of Daniel Hoagland is the only one on the mortuary list; while the total benefits paid amounted to $875.

CHAPTER XXX.

FORWARD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL BANKS—OIL WELLS—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—MILLS AND DISTILLERIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—POSTOFFICES.

FORWARD township was organized in 1854 out of territory embraced in the original townships of Connoquenessing and Middlesex, and is one of the best watered townships in the county. It is entered near its northeast corner by the Connoquenessing creek, which after pursuing its winding way, and receiving the waters of Glade run, near the center of the township, flows northwest into Jackson township, a short distance south of the north boundary line. The surface of the township is broken and abounds in beautiful and picturesque scenery.

Below the old Renfrew mill, sandstone is seen capping the hills at elevations above the creek bottom of from 150 to 200 feet. The Upper and Lower Freeport and the Butler coals were all found in the vicinity of the mill by Weaver, while on the Critchlow farm and below it the Upper Freeport has been mined. The Slater and Heid banks, and the opening above the old Evans oil well, are all in the Upper Freeport, while the Marshall drift in the Upper Kittanning coal below Buhl's bridge, presented thirty-six inches of excellent coal. Some distance below that bridge, on the Knauff and Anderson farms, the Upper Kittanning showed a vein of forty-eight inches, and farther down, the Wahl bank proved profitable. On Breakneck creek a good cannel coal was mined some years ago. The Mahoning sandstone on the Ifft farm has been quarried, and the Butler limestone on the Wahl lands has been burned. The oil production of this township is noticed in the chapter on petroleum.

PIONEERS.

The first settlers of Forward township were Peter McKinney and his wife, whose history is given in the chapter on The Pioneers, and to whom references are made in the sketch of Connoquenessing township. William and James Critchlow, natives of Westmoreland county, and soldiers of the Revolution, came here to select homes in 1795, and to locate in 1796. William settled where the late William Douthett lived, while James made his home in the same neighborhood, James Amberson located here in 1796 to hold his claim, rather than to improve it. He died there and was buried in the old cemetery. In 1803 he paid taxes on 1,400 acres, four cows and two horses. Enos McLeod, one of the Scotch colony of Connoquenessing, entered four hundred acres here in 1796, part of the tract being now the property of Mrs. Jane Marshall. Joseph Blakeley, a native of Ireland, removed to this township from Allegheny county in 1796, bringing his family with him. His wife died here about 1838, and himself twenty years

later. Robert Boggs, who located on the site of Evans City in 1796, is referred to in the history of that borough, and also in the biographical department. David Gilliland and his bachelor brother, Adam, were among the first settlers, and also were the first in enterprise. Their saw and grist mills were boons to the pioneers.

Joseph Douthett came from Armagh county, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, with his family, and about 1799 located west of the present village of Brownsdale. William and Samuel Schillings came the same year, made substantial improvements, but abandoned the place, so that John Crowe took possession of it in 1813. Archibald McAllister, a native of Ireland and the first school teacher of this township, came from Washington county in 1801. He paid nine cents tax in 1803 for the luxury of keeping a horse. Later, he settled on what is now the Berringer farm, where he died before the common school system was introduced. His daughter Jane married Lewis Blakeley. Samuel, John, James aud William Minnis came about 1803, when Samuel established a carding and fulling mill on the Connoquenessing. Daniel Martin, a Scotchman, came from Scotch bottoms, near Pittsburg, in 1802 and located where the Stamms now reside. William Martin, a native of Ireland, cleared the farm now owned by J. N. Miller and worked at the carpenter's trade. Henry and Isaac Evans and, perhaps Joseph, were here about 1802. Jesse Evans located south of Campbell's powder mill.

John Brandon and Thomas Brandon settled south of the present south line of Connoquenessing. The former taught school in 1806, or thereabouts, and the latter had 100 acres of land, two cows and one horse in 1803. They were leaders in the temperance movement of 1830. John Brandon served as county commissioner. Adam Brown, who came from Germany with his father prior to the Revolution, settled in Middlesex township toward the close of the Eighteenth century, later moved to a farm near the site of Brownsdale, where he bought a settler's right. He served on Lake Erie with Perry in 1813, and one of his sons was also in the army. Joseph Ash, who died in 1813, located in this township in 1804. He was one of the first mail carriers between Pittsburg and Erie. In his youth he was made captive by the Indians, with two brothers, after killing the mother and sister. The savages split his ears and held him for two years, when he was ransomed. Matthew Williams, a native of Antrim county, Ireland, came here in 1804, as a Covenanter preacher, but moved to Pine Creek in 1815, where he died in 1828. His cabin stood on the farm where William Goehring now resides. John McCollum built his cabin in the wilderness in 1804 or 1805, and raised a family here, not one of whom is in Pennsylvania to-day.

The pioneers of the second decade of the century were John Crowe, a native of Ireland, who in 1812 located at Petersville; but soon after moved to a farm in Forward. He aided in the establishment of the old Covenanter church. Archibald Irwin, a blacksmith, settled in Forward township in 1810, and taught subscription schools in that and other townships for years. He removed to Pittsburg in 1845, and died in that city. John Hamel located south of the present village of Petersville in 1814, and John Waldron, son of Samuel V. Waldron, who settled in Wolf Creek township, Mercer county, in 1791, located in Forward township in 1816. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in Perry's victorious squadron. He was one of the pioneer school teachers of the township.

In later years, came Henry Gelbach, a Bavarian, who settled in Beaver county in 1830, and removed to Forward township some years later. His son, Philip, located near him soon afterward. Nicholas Behm and family, natives of Germany, located here in 1830, where the father died in 1871. O. A. Rader came from Germany in 1834, and four years later purchased the old Brinton farm in this township. William Hunter and family came to this township from Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1835. John Hazlett located on what is now known as the James Sutton farm in 1836. Jacob Stamm, son of a pioneer of Beaver county, located in this township in 1837. William M. Marshall, a native of Derry county, Ireland, established a store on the site of Evans City in 1841. In 1844 he was a merchant at Whitestown, and in 1848–49, settled on a farm in Forward township, where he also operated a coal bank.

The population in 1860 was 1,020; in 1870, 1025; in 1880, 1,133, and in 1890, 1,724. The extension of the oil field has necessarily increased the figures of four years ago.

The assessed value of real and personal property in 1894, was $361,483; the county tax levied was $145.93; the state tax, $855.61, and the total school revenue, $2,905 56, including a State appropriation of $1,254.16.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

The early milling interests of Forward included the Gilliland grist and saw mills; the Robbins brothers' grist and saw mills; the Adam Brown horse-power mill; the Reese Evans gristmill, and the old Minnis fulling mill. David Gilliland built a grist and saw mill in 1802. In 1801–02 he purchased the old farm of Peter McKinney and erected a log mill. Barnet Gilliland built a larger mill on the site in 1827, which became the property of Adam Gilliland in the thirties, and which he operated until the year 1850, when he moved to Michigan. In 1850 Henry Buhl purchased the old Gilliland mill, since known as "Buhl's Mill." Peter and James Ray and A. J. Evans have operated the mill in later days.

Brown's mill originated in the horse mill started by Adam Brown on his farm early in the century. Later he became the owner of the mill on Glade run erected by Maj. Reese Evans, which has since been known as Brown's mill. After his death his son, Adam, in 1833, purchased the mill from the estate. He tore down the old building and on its site erected a new saw and grist mill. Sometime in the fifties this gave place to a better one, which was destroyed by fire in November, 1859. It was rebuilt and conducted by Mr. Brown until 1861. Afterwards came R. H. Brown who continued as miller until 1880, when Philip Gelbach became owner. In 1891 R. H. Brown resumed the ownership.

Moses and Brinton Robbins established a grist and saw mill on Glade run subsequent to 1804. Lewis Blakeley established and operated a distillery on the farm which Andrew Blakeley owned in later days.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first schools were taught by John Waldron and Archibald Irwin, the pioneer teachers. Dr. Irvine, Archibald McAllister and Capt. Archibald Gray,

a mariner, who kept his pupils in deep water, and John Supple, taught in a log house which stood north of the present borough of Evans City. Two other schools were carried on here in which some of the teachers named presided at intervals, but of which Adam Bailes, Isaac Sutton, Samuel Kirk, William McKinney and Zach. Sibbles were the accredited teachers. Near the Connoquenessing line, William Thomas, James McKinney, Daniel Graham, Alexander Purviance and David McDonald taught at various times, and thus the educational mill was kept in operation until the common schools were introduced in 1835. In 1894 there were 203 male and 276 female pupils of school age reported in the eight school districts.

The justices of the peace for Forward township, from 1854 to 1894, are named as follows: Caleb Richmond, 1854; Daniel Graham, 1855; Malcom Graham, 1858; Aaron Bracken, 1859; John W. Martin, 1863-74; Robert McNair, 1864-69; Richard S. McKinney, 1869; Thomas Graham, 1874; Rudolph Kelker, 1875; Thomas Martin, 1879; D. B. Douthett, 1872, 1888 and 1893; Nicholas Kramer, 1882; Levi Slater, 1883; Henry Buhl, 1884; Leslie P. Hazlett, 1885; D. D. Dunbar, 1891, and F. Dambach, 1894.

CHURCHES.

The churches of the township are the Methodist church of Brownsdale and that of Petersville, with the Covenanter church on the Crowe farm. At Brownsdale, just across the line, in Penn township, the Presbyterian denominations have buildings; while at Evans City, partly within the township, Lutherans, Baptists, Presbyterians and United Presbyterians own buildings.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of the Brown-Douthett neighborhood, was organized near the present village of Brownsdale, on Straight run, in 1806. In 1807 Rev. Matthew Williams was pastor of this church, as well as of Pine Creek, the elders at that time being Benjamin and Joseph Douthett and James Anderson. For fourteen years meetings were held in the groves near Brownsdale or, in case of severe weather, within a tent. In 1820 the tent was moved south to the site of the Union church, and meetings were henceforth held there by Rev. Mr. Williams until his death in 1828.

North Union Reformed Presbyterian Church may be said to date back to 1833, when the "New School" and "Old School" parties of the Union church in Adams township separated. In 1835 the "old school" called Rev. Hugh Walkinshaw as pastor. In April, 1843, he was succeeded by Rev. John Galbraith, who remained pastor until 1889. In 1861 a house of worship was erected on David Crowe's farm, the elders then being Robert Dodds, John Magee, James Anderson and Robert Purvis, and the trustees, William Douthett and James Forsythe. The present frame building is the successor of the old brick church taken down before the war. Since Mr. Galbraith's retirement, in 1889, the pulpit has been variously supplied. David Crowe, John Forsythe, John Magee and William Allen have been officially connected with this society for many years.

The Richmond Methodist Episcopal Church, west of Evans City, dates back to 1827, when Caleb Richmond formed a class at his home, the members being the class leader, his wife and family, the Widow Larrabee, Nathan Slater

George W. Irwin

and Pereus, Seth, Barnet and Elijah Snow. Rev. Mr. Carr urged the organization of the class during a preaching tour in the Brown settlement, but in Caleb Richmond's house the western class adopted a constitution. Revs. Dr. Adams, who ceased practicing medicine to preach the gospel, W. C. Henderson, Charles Thorn and Jonathan Holt traveled this circuit for some years, and at long intervals preached here. In 1854-55 a meeting house was erected, which was the house of worship for a decade, when it was sold to three Catholic families of the district, and the Richmond class was consolidated with that at Brownsdale.

The Brownsdale Methodist Episcopal Church was originally a part of the Wigfield class, which in early days assembled in the Wigfield settlement, six miles distant from the present church, and of which Robert Brown was leader for fully thirty years. It appears that a traveling physician, named Rev. Dr. John Rathbun, organized the class at Robert Brown's house in 1839, the three families of Adam, John and Robert Brown, and the family of Joseph Miller, contributing the principal membership. Robert Brown may be called the father of Methodism in the Brownsdale neighborhood, for in his house meetings were generally held until the church building was dedicated, July 7, 1860, D. P. Mitchell being then presiding elder. Rev. Mr. Stover, who was pastor in charge at the beginning of the war, won many converts from the other local churches.

The records of the Brownsdale circuit, in possession of the secretary, M. R. Brown, date back to May, 1869, when D. L. Dempsey was presiding elder; J. A. Danks, pastor; Samuel Riley, R. H. Brown, A. J. Evans, H. P. Wilson, John Gamble, James Dixon, Robert Gibson, L. L. Lefever and Thomas Stewart, stewards. Thorn Creek, Petersburgh, Middlesex and Brownsdale, then formed the circuit. The names of Wendle Hickey, Daniel Walters, Robert Harbison, Nathan Brown, class leaders, and B. S. Winner, superintendent of Sabbath schools, appear in the record of 1869. In 1870, Washington Darby was presiding elder, and the names of E. W. Kirk and William Kennedy appear as stewards. Rev. Henry Long was pastor in 1872, followed in 1873 by Rev. T. B. Thomas; in 1874, by Rev. E. M. Eaton; 1875, Rev. Nelson Davis; 1877, Rev. F. W. Verdican; 1878, Rev. S. Lane; and 1880, Rev. T. N. Boyle. At this time, Thorn Creek, Knox Chapel, Brownsdale and Middlesex formed the circuit. Rev. T. W. Robbins was pastor in 1881, Louis Croft and A. Gold being then stewards of the class of the Middlesex church; Louis Young and Mr. Wike, at Brownsdale and Knox, and Robert Gibson, James Welsh and Joseph Criswell of the Thorn Creek church. Rev. H. J. Altman was pastor in 1882; Rev. M. M. Hildebrand in 1883–86; Rev. J. B. Caldwell, 1886; Rev. D. L. Johnson, 1887, and Rev. James L. Stiffy, 1888–90. In November, 1891, Rev. C. F. Bollinger was appointed pastor and re-appointed in 1893.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Petersville was incorporated March 15, 1858, with Alexander Bryson, who was class leader for a few years before, Henry Ingraham, John Ferguson, Henry V. Winterstein and Robert W. Graham trustees. Rev. John Ainsley was then pastor in charge, and was the first minister stationed there. The church, erected in 1858, and dedicated January 13, 1859, by Rev.

Mitchell, is a plain frame structure, thirty-six by fifty feet, completed at a cost of $1,250. The membership in 1894 was placed at seventy-five.

The Catholic Mission of Forward township owes its existence to a desire on the part of the few Catholic families resident therein, in 1865, to possess a house of worship in which religious services could be held at stated periods. On May 10 of the year named, as the result of previous negotiations, the building and lot formerly the property of the Richmond Methodist Episcopal church, south of the Richmond estate, was conveyed by John McNeal and wife, and Francis, Thomas and Eliza McCafferty, by whom it had been purchased in 1864 from Nathan Brown and Daniel Richard, trustees for the Methodist society. The deed was made to Right Rev. Michael Domenec, bishop of Pittsburg, the property to be held by him for the use of the Catholic congregation of Forward township.

POSTOFFICES.

The postoffices of the township are Carr, Zeno,or Duffield's store; Callery, near the southwestern corner, in Adams township; Connoquenessing, near the north line, in Connoquenessing township; Evans City, on the western line; Reibold, and Renfrew and Brownsdale just east of the eastern township line. Zeno postoffice was established in July, 1888, with Mrs. Best in charge; and Reibold came with the opening or extension of the oil field. At Zeno is M. F. Duffield's store, and at Reibold A. Schilling's store.

CHAPTER XXXI.

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF AREA—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—OIL PRODUCTION—THE PIONEERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION—CHURCHES—VILLAGES—ASSOCIATIONS.

CRANBERRY township was organized in 1804, and was one of the thirteen townships into which the county was divided in that year. Its area, approximating eighty-one square miles, was retained until 1854, when, in the general sub-divison of the county, it was reduced to its present limits. This township is situated in the southwestern corner of the county. Its surface is well watered by Brush creek and its branches, and by the principal feeders of Breakneck creek. It is one of the best agricultural townships of the county, and abounds in well tilled and productive farms and in thrifty and prosperous farmers. The township also appears to be rich in coal and oil. Freeport coal, in a seam

five feet thick, is found in the bed of Brush creek, near the northwestern corner of the township, not far from Graham's mill, where it has been mined for many years. Three miles farther up the stream a smaller coal has been worked, such as that found in the Haine and the Emerick banks. It is slatey at the top and bottom, but in the center contains a seam of very good coal, about fifteen or sixteen inches thick. Across the creek the old Vandivort and the Krebs banks were operated, while on Coal run, one mile away, the Hartzell bank, and, farther up, the Rowan bank were opened years ago. The Henderson, Garvin and Duncan oil fields, as well as the Brush creek oil fields, have returned liberal profits to those who have put their labor and money in them.

THE PIONEERS.

The pioneers appeared in the Brush creek neighborhood as early as 1796, when Benjamin Johnson and family, Matthew and William Graham, John Henry, Alexander Ramsey, Paul Vandivort and Samuel Duncan arrived. The mother of the Graham brothers, then Mrs. Long, came in 1797. Benjamin Davis, a single man, and George Stoolfire came about the same year. In 1800 came David Garvin and family, including his eldest son, Alexander and family, who established a tavern,—the only one between Pittsburg and Franklin—which in 1811 passed into the possession of his grandson, David Garvin, by whom it was afterwards conducted. The Indian raftsmen used to make it their stopping place on their way to Erie after their season's work on the river. In 1801 also, William Henry Goehring arrived in the township, bringing with him his wife and family. He died here in 1831. James Cooper, a native of Ireland, came in 1807. Jacob Stout and his father arrived from Northumberland county in 1811.

In 1813 Matthew Graham established the Black Bear tavern on the Pittsburg and Mercer road. Prior to that year, however, he carried on the business in a desultory way, and was well known to teamsters over the old trail, for the road was then little more than the old Indian trail from Pittsburg to Erie. James Rowan came from Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1825. John Hall settled here soon after Mr. Rowan. Isaac Cookson located here in 1831; John L. Roll, N. Allen and William Croft, in 1832; Jacob Dambach in 1835, and Hartman Knauff in 1836.

Among the early industries of the township may be mentioned Samuel Duncan's saw mill, which was erected prior to 1803. He also ran a little distillery in the early days, which obtained a wide reputation for the fine quality of the whisky turned out. The Brush creek saw mill was erected by Matthew Graham in 1831. Two years later he built the first grist mill on the creek, it being also the first in the township.

The population of the township in 1810 was 543; in 1820, 765; in 1830, 1,046; in 1840, 1,822; in 1850, 2,236; in 1860, 931; in 1870, 945; in 1880, 983, and in 1890, 909. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1894, was $338,493; the county tax levy being $1,353.97, and the State tax $107.24.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The early schools in the township were conducted on the subscription plan, the pioneer teachers being Job Staples, Andrew Dodds, of Connoquenessing township, and Rev. Reid Bracken. The common school system was introduced in 1835, the early teachers under it being Matthew Wright, Silas Miller and John and Robert Cowan, all of whom were teachers under the old system. A convention, or rather a combined exhibit of the Cranberry township schools, was held in the Plains church on the 25th and in the Union Church, Evans City, on the 26th of February, 1852. It was the first exhibit of the kind made by the common schools of Butler county. The number of children of school age in the township in 1894 was 124 males and 106 females. The revenue for school purposes included a county tax of $1,119.30 and a State appropriation of $953.58.

The justices of the peace elected by the people of this township, since 1840, are as follows: Joshua Stoolfire, 1840; John Henry, 1840; Samuel Marshall, 1845; Thomas Wilson, 1845–50; Thomas W. Boggs, 1850; David Garvin, 1854; Thomas Stewart, 1854; Joseph C. Douthett, 1855; Ross Boyle, 1859; James Semple 1859; Thomas Robinson, 1864; Alex. Gillespie, 1867; John Rowan, 1869; John Rohner, 1872–79; N. Allen, 1874; D. B. Wilson, 1877; Fleming West, 1882; Cyrus Harper, 1884; Isaac. M. Wright, 1887; Fleming West, 1889; Cyrus Harper, 1890; Isaac N. Wright, 1892.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION.

The July celebration of 1825 in Cranberry township was carried out by the "Connoquenessing Republicans," commanded by Capt. Reese Evans, at the house of Alexander Martin. Joseph Alward was elected president of the day, P. E. Purviance, vice-president, and John Gillespie, secretary. The military company had a drill after the fashion of "Scott's Infantry Tactics," and then like all good militiamen joined the crowd in the race for the banquet tables in Martin's house. This material part of the celebration was succeeded by oratory, music and drinking. The Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Alward, and the "Connoquenessing Republicans" fired several rounds in its honor. There were thirteen regular toasts offered, followed by twenty-one volunteer toasts. To the regular toasts, however, special attention was given. The program called for a certain number of cheers, according to the importance which the master of ceremonies attached to each toast. Thus "The Day We Celebrate," was given three cheers; "The Constitution of the United States," four cheers; "The Governor of Pennsylvania," six cheers; "Andrew Jackson—our next President," ten cheers; "Our Representatives in Congress," received six cheers, while "The Memory of the Revolutionary Heroes," and "General Lafayette, the early and distinguished champion of freedom," received three cheers each.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church of Cranberry township dates back to the settlement of the Coverts and Garvins in this corner of the county. The late James Garvin is given by John Rowan as authority for the statement that the first minister of this

denomination to visit the settlement was Rev. Reid Bracken, who came in 1806, and in 1808 organized the church now known as the "Old Plains." The late Josiah Covert, son of Morris Covert, a pioneer of Jackson township, was equally positive that the organization was effected in 1806. The exact date is therefore in doubt. Among the original members are Benjamin Covert and Morris Covert, who were elders about 1812; Matthew and William Graham, and Robert Boggs, and the elders, James McClelland, John Crawford, William Critchlow and John Emmett, and, in still later years, Mary Rowan, who settled near what is known as Ogle.

Mention is made in a "supplication" to the Presbytery at Erie, at its first meeting April 13, 1802, for preaching at Breakneck, which is thought to be the settlement around the present Plains church. It is mentioned and referred to under its present name in the minutes of the Erie Presbytery of 1807, in conjunction with Mt. Nebo, as vacant. On April 20, 1808, Rev. Reid Bracken was installed first pastor, and served until November 7, 1819. For a number of years the congregation appears to have worshipped in a tent. Between 1820 and 1824, however, a log building was erected on a lot donated by Benjamin Davis. It occupied the site of the present church. After Mr. Bracken left, the church appears to have been without a regular pastor for some years. It was visited, however, from time to time by Rev. John Andrews, who organized the Fairmount church, in 1822, and other ministers, and services held with some regularity. From 1828 to 1831, Rev. John Moore was supply and pastor. As time passed, the visits of ministers became less frequent, the pulpit being so seldom filled that the old church may be said to have passed out of existence, although Dr. Aaron Williams, who was a teacher at Zelienople, preached in and around that village, and also in the vicinity of the Plains church. The members were New Light Covenanters, Associate Reformed Presbyterians, and of other beliefs, until the union on January 1, 1838, with the Cross Roads church in Allegheny county, and the calling of Rev. L. R. McAboy as pastor, who took charge in September, following.

At this time the following members of the "Plains" congregation became members of the re-organized church: William Graham, Sr., William Graham, Jr., Elizabeth, David, Hannah, Matthew and Mary Graham, Jane Simpson, Jane Wallace, Margaret Bowman, Eleanor Wilson, Rebecca Cooper, James and Nancy Garvin, Ann, John and Morgan Covert, Robert Boggs, Sr., Margaret, Samuel, Jane, Andrew and Mary Ann Boggs, Ann McGregor, Margaret Dunbar, Job and Susanna Staples, Joseph and Margaret Richardson, Mary Coats, Rebecca Bolander and Mary Rowan. Among the new members admitted in the fall were William, Nancy aud Phœbe Vandivort, Mary and Jane Hutchison, Martha Goehring, Nancy Boggs, Eliza and Susanna Vandivort, Philip and Esther Covert, Thomas Hamilton, Alexander and Margaret Parks, William and Emma Nesbitt, Mary Croft and Sheldon Coats. Early in 1839, four elders were chosen to assist the pioneer elder—Morris Covert. They were William Graham, Sr., Andrew Boggs, James W. Garvin, and William Vandivort. In June, 1839, there were admitted Jane McClelland, Margaret Evans, Andrew Wilson, John and Hester Vandivort, Christian Goehring and Samuel and Anna Covert. Shortly after,

Morris Covert died. In 1839 a brick house was erected close beside the old log church, by Matthew Graham, John Rea and other old members. The brick was made on John Goehring's farm and Thomas Evans was the contractor.

The society was incorporated November 16, 1849, the trustees being David Garvin, James W. Garvin and James Sample. In April, 1858, Rev. Newton Bracken succeeded Mr. McAboy as pastor. Thomas W. Boggs, John Graham, Josiah Covert and John Rowan were elected elders. Of all these men, who guided the church in 1859 and for many years after, John Rowan is the only one living. Early in 1860 Rev. Mr. Bracken left the church, and the old pastor, Rev. McAboy, Rev. Milton McMillan and others preached here at intervals, until 1863, when Rev. John W. Potter was called as pastor. He died June 10, 1866. At that time this society united with that at Fairmount in a call to Mr. Potter, and the "Plains" church was transferred from the Allegheny Presbytery, now Butler, to the Allegheny City Presbytery.

From June, 1866, to 1868, the churches were without a pastor. In the last named year, Rev. Samuel R. Kerr received a call from the two churches, was installed pastor and served until July 1, 1869. Rev. Levi Risher came here in November, 1869, but was not installed pastor until June 27, 1870. In 1876 seventy-six members were admitted on examination and three on certificates, the total membership being 215. Rev. A. G. Baker, an evangelist from Nauvoo, Illinois, aided Mr. Risher in the revival services which drew so many new members into the society. Mr. Risher was released as pastor October 31, 1876. In November, 1876, Rev. Mr. McLean supplied the pulpit. In December Rev. William Wilson was supply and preached here several Sabbaths. Rev. R. J. Criswell came in April, 1877; was called as pastor, June 4, that year, and installed June 20. In September, 1877, Andrew Boggs, Josiah Covert, John Rowan, James Sutton, R. A. White, Thomas W. Boggs and James Thompson are named as elders. In January, 1878, services were authorized to be held in the Baptist church at Evansburg. In March of that year the question of building a new church was discussed and finance and building committees were appointed. James Sutton, Samuel McClelland, J. M. Covert, James Thompson and Samuel Graham formed the first, and Thomas Graham, R. A. White, B. F. White, William Croft, John Staples, Nicoll Allen and John Rowan, the second. The old church was torn down in May, 1878, and the new church was dedicated November 3, 1879, Rev. W. H. Jeffers preaching the dedicatory sermon. On March 31, 1878, there were 231 communicants reported and 160 attendants at Sunday school.

From January to June, 1880, Rev. George Scott filled the pulpit, while Dr. Young, E. P. Louis, A. W. Lawrence, G. W. Stewart and G. W. Shaffer visited the church from June to October, 1880. Revs. Shaffer, Junkin, Minton, Pollock, McMahon and several others came to fill the pulpit until December, 1881, when Rev. G. M. Potter began his labors as stated supply. The organization of the church at Evans City was considered February 18, 1883, and thirty-nine members were dismissed from the old church to form the new one. Rev. R. C. Yates was moderator in June, 1885, and continued to preside until June, 1888. On October 5, that year, Rev. G. M. Potter's name re-occurs as moderator, and on October 8, Mr. Yates was elected pastor; but the minority being forty-four in a total

vote of ninety-four, the choice was not pressed. John Rowan, Josiah Covert, James Thompson, J. M. Covert, Matthew Graham, John Goehring and O. P. Graham were the elders at that time. At the close of 1889 Rev. J. P. White was moderator. The statistical report of April, 1890, is signed by J. K. McKallip, moderator; but in May of that year Mr. White's name re-appears. In June, 1890, John Rowan was elected moderator, J. M. Covert, who was elected clerk of session in 1888, signing the record. Rev. G. M. Potter presided October 25, 1890, John Rowan in April, 1892, Rev. J. P. White in May, 1892, Rev. McNees in October, 1892, and Rev. A. J. Hetrick in May, 1893. The number of communicants in 1894 was about 135.

St. John's German United Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church, formerly called "St. Daniel's church," in Cranberry township, adopted a constitution, June 7, 1869, at a meeting of members, presided over by Christoph Kirschler, of which John G. Hoffman was secretary and Andrew Kirschler treasurer—these three being the trustees. In the article providing for the government of the burial ground, it is written, "as long as a member remains in connection with this congregation, that is from June 7, 1869, and has signed his name on the church book, he has, for himself and his children the right of burial in our graveyard, but for the daughters only as long as they go by the name of their parents."

Dutillh Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cranberry township, originally a class of the Plains church of Allegheny county, dates its distinct organization from 1879, when the present church was erected under the direction of William Lonsdale, Sr., Dr. Elder Crawford, Thomas Crea, Jacob Crider and Thomas Robinson. The heads of families at that time were Mary A. Douthett, Daniel and Ruth Emerick, Eli and Eliza Easton, Mary Emmell, John English and his wife, Albert and Savila Graham, Maud Graham, Austin and Amanda Graham, G. B. and Elizabeth Gill, Eliza Headland, Jacob and Libbie Headland, Charles Headland, John and Sadie Headland, Eli Headland, Michael Headland, Lewis and Jennie Hoffman, William and Hannah Hillman, Amelia Hoehn, Edward Harper, Blanche Harper, Ida Kibler, John and Elizabeth Keshler, William and and Jane Lonsdale, William F. and Jennie Lonsdale, Sarah Lambert, Jennie Mulligan, Mary A. Murray, Harriet Pearce, Thomas and Mary Ann Robinson, William and Estella Robinson, Anna Robinson, A. N. and Julia Richardson, Lone Sherar and Mary Sherar, Lizzie Shannon, Robert and Nannie Trimble, Josephine Vandivort and family, Sadie Wilson, Dr. Elder and Martha Crawford, Thomas and Dora Crea, Jacob and Mary Crider. The stewards in 1879 were Dr. Crawford, Thomas Crea, and William Lonsdale. Thomas Crea was class leader and Thomas Robinson was superintendent of Sunday school. Jacob Crider succeeded Lonsdale as steward; William F. Lonsdale succeeded Crea, and Isaac Wright succeeded William Lonsdale, Sr. The pastors of this church since 1879 are Rev. Mr. Swann, followed by Revs. W. C. T. Weaver, Stevenson, Freeman, McCurdy, J. J. Davis and William Medley, who was serving in 1894. The churches attached are Salem, in Allegheny county, and Mars in Adams township.

VILLAGES.

Ogle is the local postoffice and village. For some time Thomas Robinson, who was postmaster, had the office at his home; but, when William Garvin was appointed, the office was moved to the hamlet, since known as Ogle, where he was the first merchant. John Frantz succeeded Mr. Garvin in 1885, and he carried on the office in his store until 1889, when Mr. Garvin was re-appointed. In July, 1894, Mr. Frantz was again appointed postmaster at Ogle. The stores are conducted by William Garvin, J. A. Boggs, John Frantz and H. M. Johnston.

Hendersonville, the old postoffice of the township, was superseded by Mars, in Adams township, whither many of the inhabitants went after the railroad was completed to that point.

The Brush Creek Protective Association was organized in 1878 with fifty-eight members. The officers or directors, in March, 1879, were John Ziegler, S. M. Hazen, Charles Herman, Thomas Ferguson, John Snyder, James Alcorn, Henry Knauff, Milo E. Rider, Jacob Gaebe, Henry Gardner, Henry Blinn and Charles Goehring. The total risks at that time amounted to about $70,000. In January, 1892, Thomas Ferguson was elected president and Milo E. Reader, secretary.

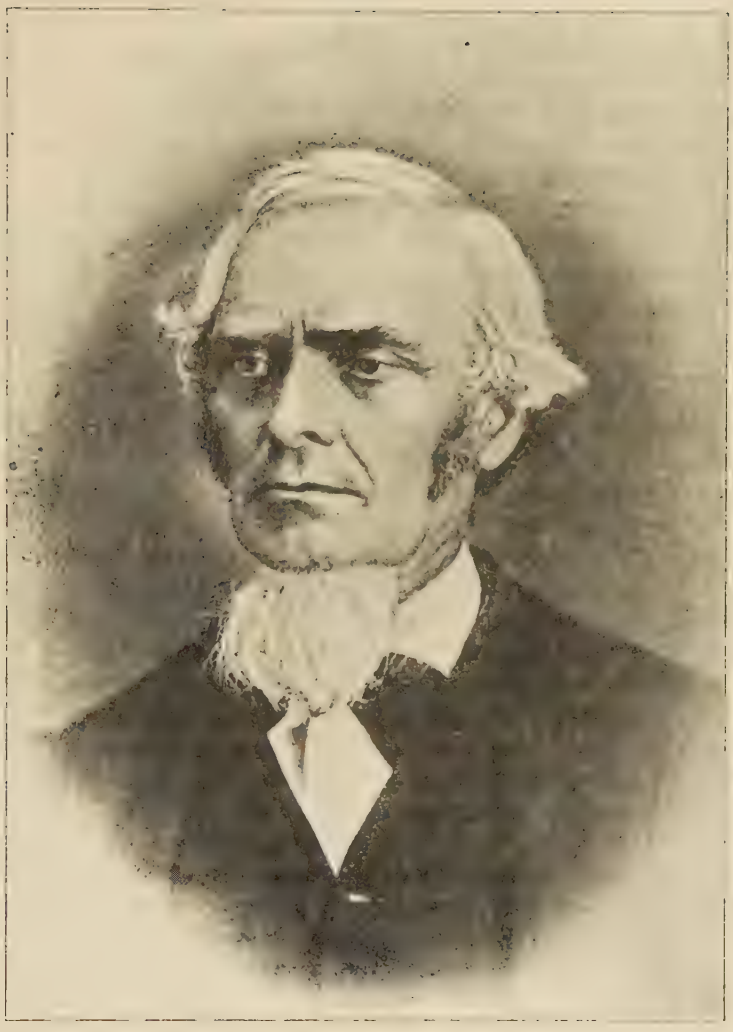
The Patrons of Husbandry in Cranberry boast of one active grange. To every organization, whether local or general, promising benefits to agriculturalists, her citizens have been always friendly. The Farmers' Alliance has a membership here; and Grange, Number 908, has now no less than thirty-four members. The first to join January 21, 1890, were Fleming West, Jacob Emmell, John Leise, O. P. Graham, W. H. Ramsey, A. J. West, Edwin Ramsey and Nicol Allen, the first officers in order of grange rank, with Madams West, Emmell, Leise and Graham. The grange hall is on the Leise farm.

CHAPTER XXXII.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME — ORGANIZATION — PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS — COAL DEPOSITS — PIONEERS — POPULATION AND STATISTICS — SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES — CHURCHES — VILLAGES.

ADAMS township, named in honor of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States, was organized in 1854, its territory being taken from Cranberry and Middlesex townships. It is drained by Breakneck creek, Little Breakneck and Glade run. They flow through broad, fertile valleys, and serve to diversify as well as beautify the scenery of the township. Along the Breakneck, near the Forward township line, a four to six-inch layer



Philip Gelbach

of cannel coal is found, resting on about two feet of the Upper Freeport coal. Both deposits were mined by George Marburger; while on the hill above, fully seventy feet over the cannel, Dunbar opened a bank in eighteen inches of what is locally called the Brush creek coal. The Davidson and Hays banks above this, show the Upper Freeport on each side of the river in veins fourteen to twenty inches thick. In 1876 coal was discovered on the Park farm. The green, crinoidal limestone found on a few of the higher summits, as on the Stoup and Hill farms, has seldom, if ever, been utilized for lime or building purposes. The red shale banding other summits is simply an ornament of nature. This township escaped the enterprise of the oil man for many years; but his industry has at last gained him a foothold and created a new and prosperous section of the Butler oil field.

PIONEERS.

The first settler of this township was James Glover, born in New Jersey, in 1753, a soldier of the Revolution, and a pioneer of Pittsburg. During his hunting expeditions, he found, in what is now Adams township, a deer lick, and near it, in 1792, he built a hunter's cabin. In 1795 he made a clearing, and the following year claimed a tract of 400 acres round it. In 1796 he abandoned the cabin to take possession of a log-house, which he had erected that year, and there resided until his death, in 1844. Prior to the building of the log-house, James Irvine, who came from Ireland in 1770, to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and thence to Butler county, erected a large house of round logs, in the center of his claim of one hundred acres, where he died in 1830. He was one of the pioneer teachers of the county. About that time, William McCandless, the tailor; William McCandless, the distiller, and Robert McCandless appeared upon the scene. Adam Johnson, who died at the age of 103 years, in 1827, came about 1796, accompanied by his son, also named Adam, with Joshua and George Stoolfire, Moses Meeker, who did not stay, Timothy Ward, a teacher, who moved to Ohio, and David Spear.

In 1798 William Criswell, a native of Ireland, came into the township, as did William Roseboro, James and Matthew Park, Silas Miller, Isaac Covert, Joseph and Thomas Means and one or more of the Gillilands, John Gilliland being born here, November 25, 1798. The Davidsons were also among the pioneers, as prior to 1803; James, Sr., James, Jr., and Peggy had 800 acres of land, with horses and cows. John Richardson and William Forsythe came about the close of the century; Andrew Barr with wife and three children came in 1813 and settled on the old Roseboro farm, which the original owner called Edenderry. Thomas Kennedy located here about the same time. Robert McKinney came in 1816, and established a distillery in 1819; Job Staples, a farmer, preacher and school-teacher, moved in from the Brush creek country, and the Coverts, Plummers, Orrs, McMarlins, Kennedys, Cashdollars, Kidds, Marshalls, Walters, Coopers and Halls followed the pioneers and cleared the glades.

The township has never departed from its attachments to agriculture, and hence the record of manufacturing industries is confined to Robert McKinney's distillery, established in 1819, and Samuel Roseboro's grist mill, near Mars, built in 1883, near the site of Matthew Park's old mill.

The population in 1860, was 866; in 1870, 973; in 1880, 1,156, and in 1890, 1,817. The last number has been increased, owing to the rapid development of the oil field and general progress of of the township. The total assessed value of property in 1894 was $415,840; the county tax $1,663.30, and the State tax $415.28.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

Though the first log house for school purposes was not erected until 1805, the children of the pioneers of Adams township were not left without instruction, for a wandering teacher or some resident capable of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, would convene a class and preside over it. After 1805, such teachers as Timothy Ward, Matthew Wright and later Job Staples of Cranberry taught in this township and prepared the way for the common schools. The first building erected for common school purposes, was that in which Robert Hill taught, in the McMarlin-Criswell neighborhood, on or near the old Davis farm. Near the present village of Callery, a log house was built in 1837. Samuel Hood taught a school, in what is now Adams township, about forty-six years ago, in the untenated house of Reuben Conaby, just south of the Robbins mill. It was the first school in that neighborhood. Hood, with Joseph and Robert Cowan and, it is said, one or two of the Douthetts, as well as John Irvine and Silas Miller, were among the first teachers of the public schools. In 1894 there were 230 male and 209 female children of school age reported; the school revenue was $5,558.05 and the number of schools, ten.

The justices of the peace, elected in Adams township, since its organization in 1854, are named as follows: William Rea, 1854-59 and '64; John S. Douthett, 1857-59; Francis H. Davidson, 1864; Samuel Marshall, 1865-70; Benjamin Douthett, 1869; Jacob Hutchman, 1872-77-82; James Barr, 1874-79; Thomas M. Marshall, 1884; Joseph Cashdollar, 1885; D. B. Wilson, 1887; T. W. Kennedy, 1890; John Shannon, 1894, and W. J. Gilliland, appointed in July, 1894, vice Kennedy, deceased.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian Church of Adams township, known as the "Union church," was organized in 1806 near Brownsdale, as related in the history of Forward township. In 1820 the place of meeting was changed to the point near the present house of worship, and the tent was carried thither. In 1824 the society purchased two acres from Robert McKinney, and in 1825 erected a log building in which Rev. Matthew Williams preached until 1826, when Rev. T. C. Guthrie, a licentiate of the Pittsburg Reformed Presbytery was installed pastor of Union and Pine Creek churches, with William Criswell, of Glade Run Associate church, and David Spear of the Pine Creek Reformed Presbyterian church, additional elders. When the division took place the followers of the "New School" section of Union church, held the property.

In 1839 the log house was abandoned, the "Old School" party purchasing an adjoining lot and erecting a brick building on it, in which they afterward worshipped. In 1835 the "Old Schools" had called Rev. Hugh Walkinshaw as pastor, who served them until April, 1843, when he resigned. In the following

June he was succeeded by Rev. John Galbraith, who remained until 1872, when he accepted a call for his entire time from North Union church. Mr. Galbraith was born in Donegal county, Ireland, April 6, 1818. He came to the United States in 1832, graduated from the Western University at Pittsburg in 1838, from the Reformed Theological Seminary of Allegheny City in 1842, was ordained in 1843, and took charge of the Union church of Adams township the same year.

On May 17, 1876, Rev. A. Kilpatrick was installed pastor of Union and Pine Creek churches. In 1877 the congregation of Union removed their church to Mars, two miles south of the old place.

The "New School" Presbyterians date their church building back to 1839. The "Old School" Presbyterians having led the way in church building, the "New School" people purchased a lot about one mile northwest of the "Old School" building, and erected a large brick house, which now carries the name, "Union Church, 1839," on a stone inserted in the gable. In 1840 an election of elders resulted in the choice of John McGeorge, Samuel Boyd, John Waldron and David Gilliland. About that time Rev. T. C. Guthrie resigned the charge, and the pulpit was supplied at intervals until 1851, when Rev. Andrew Walker was installed pastor of this and the Mount Pleasant church, as formed in 1850. In 1854 his pastorate with these organizations ceased. The elders chosen in 1855 were David Dickey, William Anderson, Joseph Douthett and Jacob Stoup. With the exception of 1857 and 1858, when Rev. Guthrie was stated supply, the pulpit was vacant until after the society merged into the United Presbyterian church. The members from the Brownsdale neighborhood withdrew in 1859 to attach themselves to a new organization there, and in June, 1859, the remnant of the Union congregation became allied with the United Presbyterians. The elders elected in January, 1860, were Joseph Johnston, Joshua Davidson and Jacob Hutchman. About that time the application for transfer to the Butler Presbytery was acquiesced in by the Allegheny Presbytery. Union and Brownsdale churches agreed to unite in one charge, and in the summer of 1861 extended a call to Rev. R. M. Patterson, who was installed as pastor November 11, 1861. John Donaldson, an elder of the Evans City society, was installed an elder here in 1864; John S. Douthett and John Martin were elected elders in 1867, and Alexander Hunter, an elder of the Middlesex Presbyterian church, in 1875. In 1864 the Union and Brownsdale societies dissolved connection, and Mr. Patterson was allowed to devote his whole time to the Old Union church until appointed by the Freedmen Missions' board school teacher at Knoxville. The society was incorporated June 14, 1866, with Jacob Hutchman, Francis H. Davidson and Samuel Orr trustees. In 1871 Rev. R. G. Young was called by Union and Brownsdale. He accepted the call and remained until 1875. In 1880 the two churches joined in a call to Rev. R. P. McClester, who was installed June 15 of that year. May 3, 1881, J. J. Smith, a ruling elder of the United Presbyterian church of Buena Vista, was installed an elder here, and on October 14, 1886, William A. Sloan and James W. Park were elected elders. On June 9, 1890, Mr. McClister resigned, since which time the pulpit has been vacant. The session is made up of John Martin, J. J. Smith, William A. Sloan and Jacob

Hutchman. The last named has been clerk of the session for many years. The number of members in 1894 was 144.

Crest View Presbyterian Church was organized in 1890, letters being granted August 10, of that year, by the session of Plains church to the following named members: John Staples, Mandana Staples, Nancy Staples, Susan Staples, Maud Staples, William Staples and Seth P. Staples; Joseph, Maria, Fleming, Margaret, Ida, Mary, Andrew and Annie L. West; Nicoll and Nancy Allen; Annas and Mary Metz; Elizabeth, Alfred, Annie and Sarah Richardson; Joseph and Jane Davis; John Vandivort, and Tillie Goehring. The petition, bearing the above signatures was presented by Rev. R. C. Yates, and granted. The society was incorporated February 15, 1892, with Nicoll Allen, F. C. McNeal and Alfred Richardson, trustees.

The United Presbyterian Church of Mars, the early history of which is related in that of Union church, was incorporated May 16, 1893, on petition of Dr. John C. Barr, T. M. Marshall, John Davidson, John A. Criswell and Presley Duncan. On January 20, 1894, the new church building was completed at a cost of about $4,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mars was organized with eight members, Joseph Borland, one of the most zealous friends of the society, being one of them. The church building followed organization. Rev. Mr. Hunter is now the preacher in charge.

The Evangelical Association is a recent addition to the churches of this township. They have a church building, and fair sized congregation.

VILLAGES.

Mars, formerly Overbrook postoffice, is a stirring hamlet, the center of a promising oil field. In 1875 Samuel Park, the miller, was appointed postmaster at Overbrook. When the Pittsburg and New Castle Narrow Guage railroad was completed to that point, Frank Johnston built a small store, which he sold in 1877–78 to W. H. Walters and W. J. Gilliland. Two years later they sold to J. B. Dickey, when Gilliland erected a larger building west of the railroad for mercantile purposes, which Dickey also purchased. Oliver Pinkerton commenced building the third store, when the report that the depot would be moved to Little Breakneck stopped the enterprise, and caused Dickey to sell his building to W. H. Walters, who carried on business for a year, when Samuel and Andrew Thompson became the owners.' Then W. J. Gilliland purchased five acres of the S. A. Kennedy tract and erected a building, now occupied by Thomas Marshall. In the fall of 1883 W. J. Gilliland and D. G. Marshall erected the store and depot, where they carried on business until 1884, the railroad office being removed from the Thompson location. D. B. Wilson, who came from Hendersonville, built a house, which he traded for the Samuel Thompson store. Later he built a second house, near the depot. F. P. Confer erected a blacksmith shop and dwelling. The shop he sold one year after to John Conley and the dwelling to John Davis. Samuel Ziegler followed Conley as blacksmith. Mrs. Craney, J. W. Davidson, Joseph Davidson, Samuel Crowe, J. E. Brown, Al. Shook, Margaret Barr, Benjamin Douthett, Brice Owens, S. J. Marshall, Andrew Barr, G. H.

McCaw, John Magee, W. J. Link, Joseph Borland, and the Methodist Episcopal and United Presbyterian societies, were the builders of the village next to the pioneers named.

The postmasters, in order of service, were Samuel Park, W. H. Walters, J. B. Dickey, J. F. Shannon, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Marshall, D. B. Wilson, J. E. Boggs, and the present incumbent—T. M. Marshall. In November, 1882, the postal authorities changed the name to Mars. The fire of September 18, 1892, originated in the William Bowser building and destroyed that, with the houses owned by J. B. Conlin, W. J. Gilliland and J. D. Marshall. The merchants of the village are Dr. J. C. Barr, drugs; W. D. Boyd, lumber; J. E. Graham, general stock; Irvine Brothers, furniture; Jordan & Company, general stock; W. J. Link, coal; J. D. Marshall, general stock; and T. H. Miles, restaurant. The estimated population of the village in 1894 was 350, showing a remarkable advance since 1890.

Valencia, a hamlet near the south line of the township, was surveyed for Dr. S. O. Sterrett and named by him. It contains at present the general stores of J. A. & W. F. Anderson, A. L. Cooper and Dr. S. O. Sterrett, and the agricultural implement store and coal yards of J. C. Barr.

Myoma is a small village, unpretentious in its buildings, but yet the center of a rich agricultural section. The mercantile houses of H. H. Berringer and C. B. Irvine, who took the place of J. C. Davidson; W. W. Wilson's blacksmith shop; Rev. Mr. Shimp's church and the school-house, with a number of dwelling houses, constitute the village. The postoffice is administered by Mr. Berringer.

Downeyville is the name given to a hamlet in this township, near the Allegheny county line.

Callery, at the junction of the Butler branch and Pittsburg and Western railroads, was named in honor of the president of the railroad company and dedicated as a railroad town. A postoffice was established in 1880, with A. M. Beers as postmaster. His wife, Emma J. Beers, succeeded him, and then came John F. Shannon in 1888, whose successor, J. M. Little, was appointed July 10, 1894. Before the close of March, 1883, William Gilliland sold several lots at Callery, among the buyers being P. H. Murray, Alexander Blair, A. M. Beers, T. M. Marshall and F. C. Meeder, who erected buildings there in April, even before the railroad depot was completed. The Meeder House was opened in July and the beginning of the village really made. The fire of October 29, 1892, destroyed the dwellings of L. Goddard, B. Beers, J. Cashdollar, Mrs. Harkless, A. Footz and T. Kane; the hotels of W. H. White, H. Maters and Van Boise; the stores of James Little and W. Shannon; Murray's restaurant, and the railroad depot and freight house, the total loss being placed at about $25,000. Of this sum the Glade Mills Mutual Fire Insurance Company paid about $ 7,000, and other companies about an equal amount, so that, notwithstanding the protection offered by insurance, the people of the town lost heavily in property and time. The rebuilding was slow and sure. By the fall of 1893 several new buildings were completed. The depot was about the first to rise out of the debris. The business interests of Callery in 1894 were Carruthers, Peters & Company, machinists and blacksmiths; M. J. Goddard, coal; John F. Shannon and J. H.

Thomas, general stores, and H. B. Hunt, restaurant. Pool rooms, hotels and all the trades that go to make up a little railroad town are found here. It is also the center of a busy oil field, and quite an important shipping point.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF AREA—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—OIL PRODUCTION—POPULATION—PIONEERS—FIRST ELECTION AND JUSTICES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—VILLAGES AND INDUSTRIES.

MIDDLESEX township was one of the four original townships into which Butler county was divided before its territory was separated from Allegheny county. With each ensuing subdivision of the county a reduction of its area took place, until, in 1854, it was established within its present boundaries. A narrow divide, between the Allegheny and Beaver valleys, is found in the southeast corner of the township, sending the waters of Glade run northwest and of Bull creek southeast. The green crinoidal limestone of Adams township holds a relative position here. North of the Allegheny line, a fair coal has been mined on the Mowry lands; while on the old Hays farm the Elk Lick coal has been found at a depth of seventy-five feet, and the Bakerstown coal at a depth of 189 feet. North of the closed Hays coal bank, the Gilliland bank was opened in a shallow bed of the Bakerstown variety. Where Bull creek enters Clinton township, the upper Freeport coal is exposed in the creek bottom, and again above the mouth of the East Branch of Glade run. In drilling the oil well on the Mahan farm, coal was found at the 200 feet, the 290 feet and the 640 feet levels; the first oil sand at 1,340 feet; a heavy gas flow at 1,732 feet; a ten barrel well at 1,745 feet, and blood-red slate from 1,880 to 1,930 feet.

The oil development, which is an extension of the Brownsdale and Glade Run fields, has been a great boon to the people of the township. The first well on the Nancy Adams farm, completed for George S. Stage, June 6, 1887, struck the Hundred-Foot sand at 1,356 feet, and penetrated it to a depth of 129 feet. This well flowed between 4,000 and 5,000 barrels of water a day. Between Glade Mills and Watters station there are many producers. The recent developments around Glade Mills and Cooperstown prove this to be a valuable addition to the oil fields of Butler county.

The population of the township in 1810 was 538; in 1820—1,010; in 1830—1,231; in 1840—1,692; in 1850—2,259; in 1860—after new townships were formed—1,034; in 1870—1,010; in 1880—1,101, and in 1890—1,078.

PIONEERS.

Though the permanent settlements of this township do not date back quite so far as those of Adams and Worth townships, its explorers and settlers may justly claim pioneer honors. James Harbison, James Hall, Abraham Fryer and William Hultz camped here on the night of January 10, 1793, engraved their names on some forest trees next day and returned to their homes. Early in 1794 they revisited that camping place, selected lands, and built cabins. In 1795 the quartette came to permanently occupy the cabins of 1794. They found, however, that Thomas Martin, who came from Ireland prior to the Revolution, and who had taken an active part in the great struggle for liberty, had won from them the honors of being the pioneer; for they learned that he made some improvements in 1793, then fled to the block-house near the mouth of the Allegheny, but had resumed improving his clearing in 1795. He died in what is now Jefferson township. A contemporary pioneer was George Hays, who began clearing what is now known as the Wendel Hickey farm, where he resided until his death in 1837. James Fulton, a native of Ireland, made a reputation as a hunter here in 1793, and retained his home until his death in 1823. Silas Miller, the school teacher of Cranberry, who died in 1831 from burns received while trying to save a building, was one of the scouts of 1792, and a well known hunter here from 1794 to the day of his death.

William Thompson was also one of the first settlers. His sons, John and William, were born in the township in the years 1795 and 1797, respectively. William Martin, who located here in 1796 with the object of gathering round him a colony of rent-paying crofters, should not be forgotten. He did not succeed in his object; but nevertheless went on building "land-jobbers cabins," and advertising the new land. Matthew Wigfield and his wife, Mary Ann Wilson, a native of Ireland, located here in 1796 with their large family. He died in 1816, and his wife in 1855. John Brown settled near Glade mills in 1796, and Thomas Park, his wife and several children joined the settlement in 1798. He died in 1832.

John and Rebecca David and family came here from Dauphin county about the same period. Their son Oliver was afterwards a leading merchant of Butler. Joseph Flick, a native of Berks county, who died in 1809, was a settler of 1801. Thomas Baker, a Nova Scotian, found his way to this fertile wilderness in 1798, and found that his namesake, the itinerent tailor, introduced the name two years before. Thomas Denny, who died in 1821, built a log house for school purposes, in 1796, the same in which William Powell taught the ensuing winter term. James McCallum, the first merchant, came in 1798, and in 1799 opened a little store, which the settlers patronized in emergencies. Samuel Rippey was appointed justice of the peace by Governor McKean, and was the pioneer law giver of the township. The Linns, Lists, Lyons, Boyds, and others, forming a company of pioneers, may be said to have located here before the end of the century; while James McBride, the apothecary and bone-setter came in 1800.

Absalom Monks came into the county in 1801, and the next year purchased a tract of land in this township, upon which he built a cabin and began clearing

off the forest. Here he spent the remaining years of his life, and when he died left numerous descendants to perpetuate his name. The Trimble settlement was made in 1807 by Thomas Trimble, who came from Ireland in 1790 and died here in 1837. Samuel, his youngest son, died in 1855, aged fifty-eight years. John and James Bartley, father and son, left Ireland in 1800 with their families and found a home in Middlesex. James served in the War of 1812. John Davis settled here in 1812, and John Criner, Philip Snyder and Samuel Crooks about 1815.

ELECTION AND JUSTICES.

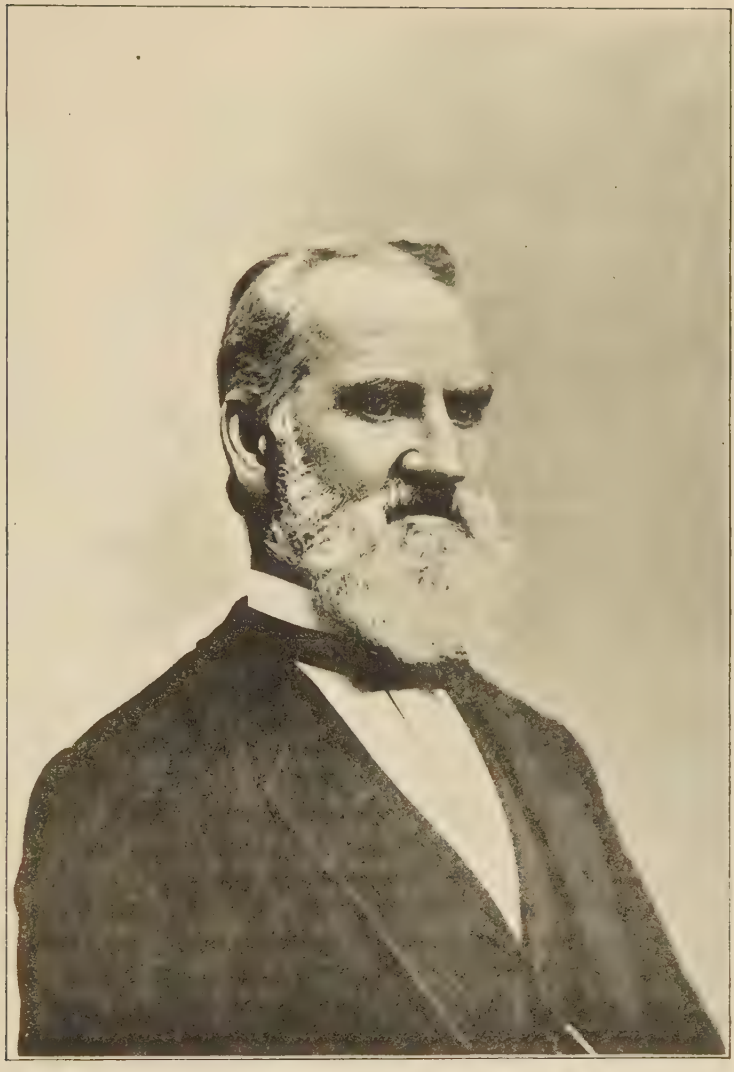
The first election was held in the township October 25, 1805, the vote being as follows: Thomas McKean twenty-seven, and Simon Snyder fourteen for Governor; James O'Hara twenty-six, Samuel Smith thirteen, and Nathaniel West two for Congress; S. Ewalt twenty-seven and J. Martin thirteen for Senator; John McBride twenty-six, Jacob Mechling thirteen, George Robison, thirteen, Jacob Ferree fifteen, James Carothers twenty-six, Abner Laycock twelve, and Francis McLure twelve for Assembly; W. B. Young twelve, Abner Coats twelve, David Sutton ten, William Brown seven, and W. Johnston nine for county commissioner.

The justices of the peace for Middlesex township, from 1840 to 1894, are named as follows: James Fulton, 1840-45; Robert Brown, 1840; William Cunningham, 1845-50-55 and '60; Johnson White, 1850 and 1870; Samuel McNeal, 1855; George Hays, 1860; Andrew Barclay, 1865; George W. Hays, 1865; Robert Trimble, 1869, 1879 and 1884; T. H. Lyon, 1877; J. H. Starr, 1881; T. R. McMillen, 1886 and '91; Samuel A. Leslie, 1889 and '94.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school in this township was taught in 1796 by William Powell, then over sixty of age, in a log school-house erected on the farm of Thomas Denny. The building was an extremely crude affair. The logs were unhewn, the floor constructed of rough pieces of timber, and the openings were plastered with mud. Mr. Powell is said to have been a rather quaint and eccentric man, very dignified before his pupils, and making much mystery of the learning he possessed. Nevertheless many pleasant memories were retained of him by those who acquired the first rudiments of an English education under his instruction. In 1893 this township supported seven schools, the pupils numbering 133 males and 135 females. The total receipts for school purposes, including a state appropriation of $1,181.61, was $4,178.81.

The Middlesex Presbyterian Church dates its beginning to the fall of 1800, when Rev. Abraham Boyd, a Presbyterian minister, came into this township and for two years preached in the open air. Within a few months after his coming the church was organized, the first elders being Robert McCandless, Hugh Gilliland and William Johnson. On June 17, 1802, Mr. Boyd was installed as pastor and continued to serve the congregation until 1817. In 1803 a log cabin was erected, north of Glade run, and used as a house of worship until 1817, when it was replaced by a hewn-log building. This was used until 1842, when the pres-



Yours Truly
W. L. Waldron

ent brick edifice was erected on the site of the pioneer cabin. On September 28, 1820, Rev. Reid Bracken was installed as pastor, serving until April 1, 1834. Rev. J. W. Johnston took charge October 12, 1836, and remained until April 3, 1839. He was followed by Rev. Thomas W. Kerr, who built the brick residence above Glade Mills, and who served the congregation from January 5, 1841, until his death, October 29, 1847. Next came Rev. Ephraim Ogden, who was installed November 14, 1848, and who continued as pastor for nearly forty years. The present pastor, Rev. Willis S. McNees took charge December 16, 1890. The congregation numbers 148 members.

October 3, 1855, during Mr. Ogden's pastorate, the church was incorporated, the following members being named as trustees: William Thompson, Alexander Hunter, James Welsh, Dr. Jacob Stewart and William Marshall. The present trustees are W. T. Martin, W. C. Anderson, Harris Puff, Samuel Ekas and Walter Phillips. Among those who have served the church as elders since its organization, in addition to those already named, are the following: James and William Critchlow, William Johnson, Jr., James Plummer, John Larrimore, John Brown, John Gilliland, Johnson White, Thomas Welsh, Samuel White, F. McElwain, Robert Patterson, Joel Kirk, W. S. Wible, Philip Miller, Robert Stewart, William Brown, Alexander Douthett, Alexander Hunter, M. B. Rowan, Robert A. Patterson and James Martin. The present session comprises George K. Graham, clerk, H. C. Miller, and James D. Anderson.

Glade Run United Presbyterian Church was organized about 1812, and in the same year erected a log cabin for the purpose of worship. Before its dedication it was burned, but the little society, undaunted by this calamity, proceeded to build another on its ruins. This was completed in 1815. The ground owned by this church was acquired by a deed made by Stephen Lowrey, of Maryland, March 25, 1820, conveying to the Associate Church of Glade Run, two acres, being part of a tract conveyed by William Guyer to Robert Morris, and by the latter to Lowrey, March 17, 1807. Prior to 1819, Revs. Bruce, Ramsey and Dunn visited the settlement at intervals. In 1820, Rev. John France was installed pastor and preached to 100 members. Under him a log house, twenty by twenty-four feet, was built. The members of session comprised Andrew Duncan, John Crawford, William Criswell, George Wallace, David Park, Barnet Gilliland, Joseph Logan, William Dixon, Samuel Galbreath, John Donaldson and Robert Duff. Mr. France remained until 1841, marrying his first wife here and burying her in the first cemetery in 1831. For over twenty years he worked for an annual salary of $400, then moved to Ohio, where he died in the fifties, aged eighty years, leaving his second wife to survive him. Rev. W. Douthett was pastor from 1849 to 1854; Rev. J. G. Barnes from 1862 to 1870; Rev. I. T. Wright from 1872 to 1881, and Rev. R. E. Lackey from 1884 to 1888. Rev. David T. McCalmont, the present pastor, came May 18, 1890. The present church building was erected in 1854, and the society incorporated September 25, 1860, with Edward Sefton, George Wallace, George Greer, John Park and S. B. McNeil, trustees. The membership at present exceeds 150 and the church is in a flourishing condition.

The Belvidere Community of Practical Christians, of which William Hicks was leader, purchased what is known as the Westerman farm, in Clinton

township, in 1843. Hicks' religious philosophy was a taking and pleasing one, to all appearance, for many converts from other local churches flocked to his standard. When the people learned that Hicks' christianity did not provide for pleasure in the future life, the society was shattered and the lands reverted to Thomas Westerman.

The Middlesex Methodist Episcopal Church may be said to be contemporary in its membership with the Presbyterian society of this township, though not organized until 1870. Seventy years prior to organization, the gospel was preached according to Wesley's ideas and meetings held in Matthew Wigfield's house, which many attended. Those meetings were ultimately resolved into an unorganized Union Church, which was acknowledged as such until the Methodists were strong enough to establish a church of their own. Wendel Hickey, Absalom Monks, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Chantler, Levi Lefevre, and Alexander Leslie, were the local leaders in the movement, while Rev. C. Danks was the zealous prompter of and actual leader in the organization. In 1872 a frame building was erected at a cost of about $1,200.

The Church of God, of which Rev. G. H. Richey is pastor, is one of the new divisions of modern christianity. The teachings of this new organization led the people to call its adherents Winnebrenarians, which title its followers repudiate.

CEMETERIES.

In the old cemetery lot on which the Middlesex Presbyterian church building stands are many nameless graves. Some, marked by common sandstone monuments, are made impressive by their simplicity. The greater number of graves, however, are designated by old-time marble headstones, and many of them by modern marble monuments. Among the dead who inhabit this silent city the following may be mentioned: Robert Linn, Sr., 1816; Edward Byrne, 1816; Benjamin Linn, 1817; John Reese, 1824; James Byrne, 1826; James Plummer and Sarah David, 1828; Fanny Park, 1829; Sarah Campbell, 1830; A. McCaslin and Margaret C. Thompson, 1830; Joseph Welsh and Jane Linn, 1831; John M. Brown, 1833; Sarah Linn, 1833; Catherine Harper, Jesse Sutton and James Critchlow, 1834; James Byrne and Elizabeth Flick, 1835; James Campbell, 1836; James Potts, 1837; Margaret Campbell and Martha White, 1838; David Burns, 1839; Henry Sefton, 1840; Margaret Campbell, 1841; Absalom Monks, 1842; James Harbison, 1843; Elizabeth Lyon, 1844; Mary Norton, 1845; Thomas Harper and Elizabeth David, 1846; William Kennedy, 1847; Hannah H. Brown, 1848; Catherine Brown, 1849; Sarah Welsh and Elizabeth Morrison, 1850; George Boyd, 1851; John Lyon, 1852; Elizabeth Boyd, John Brown and Margaret Campbell, 1853; Margaret Reese, Mary Thompson and Mary A. Luce, 1858; James Brown, 1859; Jane Sefton and William Hunter, 1861; Capt. Edwin Lyon, 1862; Mary Harbison, 1865; Rachel Brittain, 1866; Hannah Potts, 1867; Mary Brown, 1868; Ruth Lyon and John Dunbar, 1869; Ezekiel David, 1871; and Jane David, 1872.

The United Presbyterian Cemetery, below Cooperstown, was established about 1821. Within its inclosure rest many of the old settlers of the township,

their children and grandchildren. From the headstones and monuments marking their graves the following names have been taken: Thomas Denny, 1821; Anne, wife of Rev. John France, 1831; Elizabeth Flick, 1835; Abram M. Flick, 1836; Robert Thompson, Jr., 1843; Samuel Trimble, 1855; Esther Thompson and William List, 1856; Mary List and Joseph Flick, 1857; Robert List and Martha Kennedy, 1860; Margaret Ewing, 1862; Mary Denny, 1863; Rebecca Parks, 1864; Margaret Denny and Sarah Boyce, 1865, and Clotworthy Kennedy, 1868.

VILLAGES AND INDUSTRIES.

Glade Mills is an old hamlet in the valley of Glade run, and derives its name from the grist mill built there early in the century by John Woodcock, who added to it a saw mill, and for years monopolized trade in the two departments. In 1824, when the pioneers began to abandon their log huts in favor of frame dwellings, the Woodcock saw mill did an immense business. After the original owner retired, many operators came on the scene. In 1877 William Starr and Julius Baker purchased the property from William Campbell. In 1879 Baker sold his interests to his partner, who carried on the mill and store until he sold to his sons, J. H. and J. W. Starr, the present owners. In 1878 steam power was introduced. It is still a buhr mill, with a capacity of 250 bushels of feed a day. The store opposite the mill has been carried on successfully by W. J. Marks & Brother since 1883. The mill, Marks' general store, a blacksmith shop and about a dozen dwellings constitute the village of 1894.

The oil development of 1893–94 made this part of the county one of the busiest in the oil region. Many good wells were brought in, and the excitement around Glade Mills and Cooperstown in the fall or 1894 was a reminder of the palmy oil days of the seventies.

Among the old industries of this locality was Oliver David's tannery and distillery, in the vicinity of Middlesex Presbyterian church. Mr. David afterward removed to Butler and carried on merchandising many years.

In 1822 James Fulton established a carding mill. He invented a special machine to be worked by horse-power. Fulton was also the coffin manufacturer of this locality, which, coupled with his new industry, made for him a competence.

The old Hays mill, and the Parks grist and saw mills, southwest of Cooperstown, played an equally important part with the Glade mills in the development of the township.

Above Glade Mills, and not far from the toll-gate on the plank road, was Crooks' tavern, where thirsty travelers found stimulants and refreshments from 1830 to 1861. True, the liquor, it is alleged, was not so fine as that sold in "The Sign of the Buck," at Butler, but teamsters and other wayfarers said it was good enough after creeping up the hill from the Glade run valley. William Crooks purchased the place from Oliver David, and had little trouble in maintaining the reputation of the old tavern.

Glade Mills Mutual Fire Insurance Company signed articles of association April 15, 1873, and a charter was granted June 21, that year. The petition was

signed by Harvey Osborne, president; Jacob Hutchman, secretary; William Campbell, treasurer; Friend Buxton, T. H. Lyon, John D. Hill, John Wakeham, John Rennison, John W. Park, James Anderson, Joseph Logan and James Martin. John D. Anderson has served as president, Robert Trimble as secretary, and W. J. Burton as treasurer. The heaviest loss sustained was in the Callery fire of 1892, which reached the sum of about $7,000.

Cooperstown, about one-half mile south of Glade Mills, on the plank road, was named in honor of George Cooper, who, in early days established a tavern there. In 1893 it was a quiet, but decidedly happy-looking village. Southeast about one and one-half miles is the old United Presbyterian church, known to old settlers as the Associate Reformed Church of Glade Run. Located on the plateau, high above Glade run, it is an agreeable and healty center of population, and has always been one of the favorite stopping places on the Pittsburg and Butler road. The development of the Brownsdale oil field, which extended into Middlesex township in 1893-94, gave to Cooperstown a period of exceedingly rapid growth. Buildings sprang up as if by magic, and the little place took on all the activity of an old-time oil town. In August, 1894, it contained a store, hotel, blacksmith shop, shoemaker's shop and a physician's office. A month later it had a livery stable, two cigar and confectionery stores, two barber shops, one hardware store, two oil well supply stores, a grocery, six boarding houses and three billiard rooms. It is still growing rapidly and gives every promise of equalling in all the phases of excitement and experience of the notable oil towns of other years in the Butler field.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—OIL PRODUCTION—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

PENN township, named, doubtless, in honor of William Penn, the founder of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was organized in 1854, when the final re-subdivision of the county into thirty-three townships was effected. The territory comprised within its boundaries formed a part of the original townships of Middlesex and Connoquenessing. The natural scenery of the township is diversified and picturesque, its surface being well watered and well drained by the Connoquenessing creek, which passes through the northwestern corner, and by Thorn creek and its tributaries, which drain the central, eastern and northeastern portions. The feeders of the east branch of Glade run drain the southern portion. Although these streams break and render the surface of

the township uneven and, in places hilly and rugged, its soil, except close to the streams, is free from rocks, very fertile and easily cultivated. Penn is one of the purely apricultural townships of the county, and is peopled by thrifty, intelligent and progressive tillers of the soil, whose well cultivated fields and comfortable homes bespeak the industry that begets prosperity.

The coal deposits of the township, so far as developed, do not give evidence of being either as rich or extensive as those in other portions of the county, although coal mining has been carried on within its boundaries for many years. On the Alexander Welsh farm the Upper Freeport coal in its best form was found and mined for a long time, while on the Lavery farm an opening was made in the same vein in the early days of the township's history. Openings were also made on the Fisher and Kennedy farms. The latter, however, was opened while searching for the Lower Freeport coal, but the effort does not appear to have met with a rich reward. On the Renfrew lands, below the mouth of Thorn creek, the Coleman coal was found above the Buffalo sandstone; the Upper Freeport fifty-eight feet above the Connoquenessing creek, and the Lower Freeport two feet above that stream. Mr. Renfrew worked the three coal beds. He also burned the Freeport limestone at that point. In the northwest corner of the township the Buffalo sandstone makes an unusually massive showing in the "Town Rocks"—detached blocks, some as large as a cottage.

The development of the Brownsdale field and of the phenomenal Bald Ridge belongs to the chapter on the Butler Oil Field, where it is given in detail. In the Bald Ridge district the Third and Fourth sands are found approaching each other in the south west until they come together, each producing and giving the great Phillips and Armstrong wells.

In 1873 the late David Douthett discovered a native grape vine twenty-one inches in circumference on the lands of James McCandless. Its branches literally covered three great oak trees. On the lands of W. M. Brown, in the same neighborhood, a sassafras tree, measuring eight feet ten inches in circumference was in a healthy condition. In November, 1881, a golden eagle was captured here by Elijah T. Phillips, that measured seven feet from tip to tip.

PIONEERS.

Robert Brown, a native of New Jersey, was the first actual settler in this township, building a small log cabin in the wilderness in the northwestern part of the township, and tenanting it in 1797. He was the father of Methodism in this county, and a justice of the peace for a quarter of a century. He died in 1853. Clark Rathbun, who selected a location in 1796 and built a cabin, did not occupy it until after Mr. Brown had established his residence here. It is stated, however, that Rathbun left two of his children, Thomas and Ruth, here to hold possession of his improvement until he could return with his family. Ruth afterwards married Robert Brown. The other members of the family are said to have moved to Ohio before 1820.

James Boyd, a blacksmith, and George Boyd, a chairmaker, and unmarried, settled in the township shortly after Brown and Rathbun. George afterward purchased the Rathbun land, in addition to the 400 acres entered upon coming

here. James Boyd had 250 acres of land in 1803. Adam Brown, the founder of a large family, came into this township from Middlesex about 1803. Joseph Brown is the only one of the family named in the county records of 1803 as owning property in original Connoquenessing township. Thomas Dixon, a native of Ireland, came to this township in 1800 with his family. His son, William, accompanied him, but moved to Pittsburg, where he resided until 1819, when he returned, taught school and became one of the early justices of the peace.

John Rankin, a native of Ireland, and a soldier of the Revolution, settled here in 1804 or 1805. He came from Maryland, raised a large family and lived to a ripe old age. His son Simon died on the home place, in 1879, aged eighty-one years. Matthew Cunningham was one of the first settlers in the eastern part of the township. He came prior to 1805, took up 300 acres of land, and passed through the usual hardships and privations of pioneer life. At his death his land was divided equally among his six children. John Maharg who located across the line in what is now Forward township, came in about the same time, making Penn township his home until his death in 1871, at the remarkable age of 102 years. Joseph Logan and family settled on a tract of 300 acres in 1807, which his father, Thomas Logan, bought three years before. He died here in 1839, and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1850.

John Dodds, better known as 'Squire Dodds, came from Ireland in 1800, and in 1808 settled near Brownsdale. He served in the War of 1812. John Reese, who died in 1824, located in the Maharg settlement. Daniel Harper, whose daughter married David Sutton, was a contemporary pioneer, and built his cabin here in 1807 or 1808. Thomas Bartley, Sr., a native of Ireland, settled here early in the century, about 1808, and Thomas Bartley, Jr., was born here in 1812. Robert Bartley, a brother, came from Ireland in 1809 or 1810, and located southeast of Brownsdale, where he had a distillery. Moses Crispin, who erected a saw mill on Thorn creek, in 1820, was here some years before. Jesse Sutton came in 1820, with his family.

James Marshall, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, came with his wife and eleven children to the United States in 1822. They came to Penn township in 1824. Adam Weber, a native of Germany, settled in this township in 1831. He was one of the original members of one of the first Lutheran churches in the county. Edward W. Hays located here the same year. Thomas Robinson, Sr., who died in 1863, purchased a part of the Dixon lands in 1835. Israel Seaman, a native of Washington county, settled in the township in 1833. A year later William Fisher came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania. William C. Wallace, a native of Ireland, purchased 360 acres of land in this township in 1837, and began the improvement of the tract in the same year. David A. Renfrew, a native of Franklin county, settled in this township in 1840, and in 1844 erected a sawmill on his lands, to which he added a grist-mill in 1868. In June, 1882, both mills were destroyed by fire. These enterprises, preceded by Moses Crispin's saw mill, established in 1820, and the distilleries of Robert Bartley and Robert Eady, comprised the manufacturing industries of the township.

The population in 1860 was 914; in 1870, 837; in 1880, 1,131, and in 1890, 1,814. From June, 1882, to the fall of 1887, the number of inhabitants some-

times reached 5,000, the oil men and retinue rushing in and out according to the excitement in the several fields. In January, 1894, the assessed value of real and personal property was placed at $335,114, on which a county tax of $1,340.45 and a State tax of $459.11 were levied.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

One of the earliest schools in the township was presided over, at different times, by Mr. Sterrett, John Boyle, Peter Funston, William Dixon and others, all itinerant teachers well known to the early settlers of the southern part of the county. The Renfrew Academy was presided over in June, 1885, by J. C. Tintsman, who conducted it with success for some years. The people of this township have always taken an interest in educational matters and their "Harvest Home," "Happy Day," and other meetings have generally been given an educational turn. The township has always been noted for its literary societies and the interest manifested in them by such active spirits as Simeon Nixon, now of Butler, and others, with a talent for oratory and for argument. In 1894 there were 273 male and 211 female children of school age reported. The total revenue for school purposes, was $3,414.90, including $1,727.50, the State appropriation.

The justices of the peace for Penn township, from its organization, in 1854, to 1894, are as follows: John Dodds, 1854; John Bartley, 1856; William C. Wallace, 1859; John Q. A. Kennedy, 1860; Joel Kirk, 1861; Joseph Douthett, 1865, 1870, 1875; Samuel Rea, 1867; Felix W. Negley, 1873; Williamson Bartley, 1878; George K. Graham, 1879; R. M. Anderson, 1883; W. S. Dixon, 1884, 1889; John W. Kaltenbach, 1888, 1893, and W. T. Martin, 1891. The justices elected for Bald Ridge District were W. S. Dixon, 1889; W. V. Seaman, 1890, and J. W. Kaltenbach, 1893.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The United Presbyterian Church of Brownsdale, the oldest in point of membership, is a branch of the old Union, Clinton and Butler churches. In September, 1858, the members residing in the Brownsdale neighborhood determined to have a church of their own, and, with this object in view, the following named persons joined the organization: David Douthett, John Dodds, John W. Martin and Joseph Douthett, Sr., members of the session; with Jane E. Douthett, Rebecca Douthett, Hannah Dodds, Margaret Martin, Elizabeth Dodds, James Maharg, Catherine Maharg, Mary Douthett, William Dodds, Martha J. Dodds, Josiah Dodds, Alexander Carnahan, Elizabeth Carnahan, Benjamin Douthett, Elizabeth Douthett, Robert Douthett, Esther Douthett, David Dixon, Agnes Dixon, Mary, wife of Joseph Brown, William M. Brown, James K. Brown, Margaret Brown, Adam Dodds, Margaret Dodds, Samuel Douthett and Mary Douthett. The first pastor was Rev. R. M. Patterson, of Kittanning, who served about four years, when Rev. R. G. Young came. Rev. R. P. McClester, who was here from 1880 to 1890, left in June, 1890, since which time the pulpit has been variously supplied. The church was erected in 1860 by Joseph Rodenbaugh, under the direction of the building committee, among whom were William M. Brown, Benjamin Douthett and John W. Martin. John

B. Dodds, D. B. Douthett, W. S. Wible, S. C. Douthett and James Maharg were elected members of the session in April, 1881, and now belong to that body. The number of members is seventy-five, while the same number is enrolled in the Sunday school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Thorn Creek was organized in 1837, as Kennedy's class, with the following named members: John Kennedy and wife, Thomas Robinson, Betsy Cunningham, Nancy Cunningham, Hamilton Cunningham, and Elijah and Rebecca Burkhart. Prior to 1840, a rude round-log house, 20 x 26 feet in size, which was afterward called "The Temple," was erected on Hamilton Cunningham's farm; but it was not roofed for a year or two after the walls were built. Visiting preachers of the Baptist and Presbyterian beliefs looked upon "The Temple" as a Union building, and invited their followers to worship there until the Methodists, believing their hospitality abused, refused its use to the preachers of other denominations. On the reorgnization of the Methodist class, after the war, it was determined to build a new house, and, in 1865, one was completed at a cost of $1,800. This church is in the Brownsdale charge, the pastors of which are given in the history of Forward township.

Zion Baptist Church was organized May 16, 1840, by the following members: Isaac Sutton, Jacob Sutton, Robert Phillips, William Nixon, Stephen Luce, John Luce, Salmon Snow, Martin Boyd and William McCandless, with their wives, and perhaps a few others. As they had no place of worship, services were held in the house of Isaac Sutton and others until the year 1850, when the present church building was erected. Rev. E. M. Miles was pastor from 1844 to 1846. In 1849 Rev. G. J. Dinsmore became pastor. He was a carpenter, as well as a preacher, and at once began collecting money with which to purchase materials for a church building. He did the carpenter work, and by 1850 the house was ready to hold services in, though without seats. Mr. Dinsmore remained until 1855, and his successor, Rev. Gideon Seymour, came in 1861 and served until 1863. He, too, was a carpenter and completed the building, working at the bench on week days and preaching on Sunday. During his pastorate quite a number of members were added to the church. His successors have been as follows: Revs. E. Woodruff, 1864–67; Gabriel Huston, 1868–69; E. Woodruff, 1870–73; John Temple, 1875–79; A. J. Adams, 1883–84, and John Owens, the present incumbent, who came in February, 1892.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Renfrew was organized in 1888. In November of that year, Rev. R. L. Hickman, then pastor at Prospect, preached to a gathering of Methodists, in a school-house at Renfrew, and added a number by conversions. A building committee was appointed composed of J. W. McAllister, James Hamel and William Scheidemantle. A sum of $369 was subscribed, but the work rested until the fall of 1889, when $400 were collected. In January, 1890, R. M. Bowser, Wilson Kennedy and J. Davidson were added to the committee, and in February David A. Renfrew sold the society a lot for sixty dollars. In March, 1890, a church building was erected at a cost of $1,500, and was dedicated July 20, 1890.

Cemeteries.—On the William G. Douthett farm near Brownsdale is an old family cemetery, begun in 1801, when young Joseph Douthett bled to death and

was buried there. On the old Douthett homestead, near the same village, is another little cemetery. There are two headstones, one to Benjamin Douthett, who died in 1850, and one to Jane Douthett, who died in 1847. Across the line in Forward township, on the old 'Squire Brown farm, is an old burial ground, the two headstones telling of the deaths of Stephen Luce and Elizabeth Brown, in 1849.

The United Presbyterian cemetery has monuments to the following named old settlers: John and Hannah Dodds, who died in 1864, aged eighty-seven and eighty-nine years respectively; William Dodds, in 1872, aged fifty-nine years; Alexander Hamilton, in 1875, aged seventy-five; Margaret, wife of Capt. John Martin, in 1877, aged seventy; Captain Martin, in 1881, aged seventy-seven; Thomas Burton, in 1882, aged eighty-three; Patrick Hamilton, in 1883, aged seventy; Joseph Douthett, in 1884, aged seventy-seven, and Rebecca, his wife; Mary, wife of Thomas Burton, and David Douthett, died in 1885, and Joseph L. Bartley, in 1891. Many of the old settlers rest here; but no headstones tell of their coming or their going.

VILLAGES.

Brownsdale is in the center of the Brown-Douthett settlement, and derives its name from A. M. Brown, who established a store there in 1844. On petition of the people of that neighborhood a postoffice was established here in 1845–46, and Adam Brown was postmaster until he joined the California Argonauts in 1849. It is said that David Douthett succeeded him. In 1867 Michael Nicklass established a blacksmith and repair shop; in 1870 J. D. Martin a wagon shop; in 1877 William Nixon opened another blacksmith shop; in 1880 Isaac Blakeley started a marble cutting yard; in 1881 G. Shorts established himself as shoemaker, and the same year D. B. Douthett entered mercantile life in the village. The United Presbyterian building, the Methodist church, just west, the schoolhouse, A. M. Douthett's store, and a dozen of dwellings and tradesmen's shops, constitute the village of 1894.

Maharg was the second postoffice village established in the township, John E. Maharg being the first postmaster.

Renfrew may be called the capital of the Bald Ridge district, at one time one of the famous oil fields of the world, and to-day the possessor of many fair wells. The history of the locality begins in the thirties, when William Purviance, the old surveyor of Connoquenessing township, discovered an unpatented tract of thirty acres near or adjoining his entry of 212 acres. The Connoquenessing flowed through the tract, and it appeared to the surveyor as a property worth possessing. He applied at once for a patent, and the application was granted in 1838. Two years later David A. Renfrew purchased lands and settled here, and built a saw-mill in 1844 and a grist-mill in 1868. Seeing that this tract of thirty acres was unimproved, he and a man named Dodds took possession of it, paid the taxes, made sundry improvements, and considered themselves the owners of the land. In September, 1882, their ideas on this point were rudely shaken, for it was then known that the capital of Bald Ridge was certainly an oily land, with millions in it. The heirs of William Purviance appeared on the scene, and

a legal battle to decide the true ownership resulted. Another surveyor, N. M. Slater, of Butler, discovered an unpatented tract of six acres in 1881, and became the owner, but sold to J. D. McJunkin; so that between the Purviance heirs, the later patentee, the occupying owners, and the owners of oil leases, it was difficult to decide in whom the title rested at the close of 1882. The matter was carried into the Butler county courts, and thence to the board of property. Senator Herr, W. H. Lusk and Miss Dott Purviance represented the Purviance heirs; while J. M. Thompson, W. D. Brandon and Thomas Robinson appeared for D. A. Renfrew, Robert Dodds, Porter Phipps and Simcox & Meyers, the improvers and occupiers. The board decided the title to be in the heirs of William Purviance. The subject, however, was far from settlement, for physical and legal contests ensued until the courts finally sustained the claim of the occupiers. In April, 1883, D. A. Renfrew employed men to take possession of the house tenanted by the Purviances, and a pitched battle ensued. The sheriff came upon the scene and drove off the invaders; but on the 4th of April a second and successful attack was made, in which Miss Dott Purviance received serious injuries.

In January, 1882, Simeon Nixon established a restaurant, and was considered the pioneer of the village. Renfrew City was located in April, 1882, on part of the Renfrew farm, bordering on the creek. Phillips Brothers began drilling on the farm at that time; while the Simcox & Meyers wells close by, the McConnell well on the Miller farm, and the purchase of John Kaltenbach's farm at $100 per acre and one-eighth royalty, attracted speculators and the oil world in general to the spot. By the close of August a town appeared in the wilderness. Three houses were hauled from Millerstown, Karns City and Petrolia, over the Narrow Gauge railroad, to Renfrew, and set up as a bakery, a machine shop and a livery stable. On August 23, about eighty lots were sold and twelve leased, the selling price ranging from eighty dollars to $200 each. W. W. Patton erected the first building, for hotel or boarding house purposes; Simcox & Campbell the second, on lot 8, half of which was the grocery store of W. W. Wood (who came here from Bullion), until his own building would be completed, while the other half was given up to the hardware stock of the owners. John Glass, of Millerstown, erected the third building, for the purposes of a grocery store, in the middle of August, 1882. W. H. Edwards' blacksmith and machine shop; the grocery store of Wahl & Bishop; that of Fred Brown; the livery barn of Morehead & Lardin; a livery stable, built by Levi R. McFann; H. M. Shaw's bakery, east of Bridge street; Ireland & Hughes' machine shop, west side of Bridge street; Dick's barber shop; Miss Sadie King's restaurant, east of Nixon's "Ocean Dining Hall"; the railroad depot on the Renfrew donation; Jerry Williams' shanty, near the depot; J. E. Coulters' building, moved from St. Petersburg; D. W. Roberts' livery stable, opposite Wahl & Bishop's store, and John McGee's tent, were the buildings here in August and September, 1882.

F. H. Brown was appointed postmaster in August, 1885, *vice* H. W. Koonce, removed. David Stewart erected a hotel in 1884, which was burned soon after, and the present Renfrew House built. Price & Tillinghast's machine shop was opened in 1886, and carried on by the firm until 1891, when Allen C. Price became sole owner. R. M. Bowser established his lumber business in 1884. John

H. Walker, a carpenter, came in 1887. James Patrick, the present postmaster, established his store in 1888, and subsequently was appointed postmaster. John D. Barnhart established a boilermaker's shop in 1889. Henry J. Van Dyke came to the village the same year, and also opened a boilermaker's shop. Both of these are still in operation. The mercantile circle in 1894 comprised S. Markwell, James Patrick and A. D. Sutton, general merchants; Dr. H. S. McClymonds, druggist, and Bowser & Son, lumber merchants.

Phillips City was a part of the wilderness in August, 1884. Early in September two oil wells, a school building and two telegraph offices were in existence. In October it was a busy little town, with Thorn creek dividing it into two parts. William Gilliland's boarding house, Charles Roessing's eating house, Charles Ward's boarding house, Amos Smith's eating house and confectionery, and John Dufford's boarding house on the Bartley farm; James Stewart's dwelling, Hughes Brothers confectionery and cigar store, William T. Reddick's residence, George Pringle's residence, on the Dodd's farm; the houses of Thomas Jeffry, M. Hoagland, W. W. Kope, Richard Steele, W. G. Patterson, and M. Brushart, on the William R. Patterson farm, and sundry smaller buildings, completed or commenced, showed the progress of the place. The fire of December 19, 1884, originated in the accidental firing of five oil tanks, of 1,600 barrels each, and resulted in the destruction of property valued at over $11,000.

McBride City, south of Renfrew, grew up like a mushroom in February, 1885. Within a few days fifty houses were erected and 200 lots leased for new buildings. The McBride City Oil Exchange Hotel was built for C. Willoughby, and many restaurants opened. Six grocery stores, two dry goods stores, three barber shops, two drug stores, two billiard halls, two livery stables, six telegraph offices, including "The Scout's Headquarters," a roller rink and other institutions known to oil towns only, were all in operation. A private one-cent mail for letters between the new city, Renfrew, and Butler, and two lines of stages were also established.

Critchlow City, which followed the Phillips 125-barrel well of August, 1886, boasted of five new houses on October 7, 1886, together with Mrs. Bryan's boarding house and Walter Dickey's store.

CHAPTER XXXV.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—GAS WELLS—GAME—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CONCORDIA ORPHANS HOME—VILLAGES.

JEFFERSON township was organized in 1854. It lies southeast of Butler township, and is one of the richest agricultural subdivisions in the county. The elevation at the Great Belt depot, track level, is 1,260 feet above sea level, being fifty-nine feet higher than at Saxon Station, or about the same elevation as Saxonburg. Beyond the old coal mines of Welsh and of Waggoner, on Thorn creek, this township was for years dependent on outside mines for coal. The first explorations were made and the first mines developed in the neighborhood of the Welsh farm. In an oil well drilled years ago by Thomas Welsh, to a depth of 292½ feet, a thick bed of coal was found at thirty-nine feet below the surface; another bed at eighty-eight feet; cannel coal at 102 feet; a heavy bed of Darlington coal at 136 feet, and Kittanning at 174 feet. In the boring for oil at Frazier's mill an equally extraordinary arrangement of coals was made evident. The Thorn Creek gas well, below Frazier's mill, was drilled to a depth of 1,825 feet, or within seventy-five feet of the depth of the gas well at Freeport, and within thirty-seven feet of the gas well at Saxon Station, in Winfield township. Its location, two miles west of Saxonburg, led the owners to search for oil, but it proved a dry hole. The water wells of Jefferson Centre present interesting phenomena, together with an abundance of good water. For nearly forty years after the first settlement of the township pigeon roosts were common, the birds gathering here in such great numbers that in their coming and going they formed a flying cloud that almost shut off the sunlight. Deer, bears and wolves also found a refuge in these glades. During the hard winter of 1834 they flocked here by thousands.

PIONEERS.

The first permanent settlement of this township was made in 1796, by Patrick Graham, of Westmoreland county, a native of Ireland. He visited the glades in 1795 and selected land, and the following year erected a log hut near the west line of the township, after which he returned to Westmoreland county for his wife—whose maiden name was Elizabeth McKee—a daughter and two sons. In 1798 his son, also named Patrick, was born, being the first white child born in the township. The old pioneer died in 1844, in his ninety-seventh year. S. Phipps came late in 1796, and began building a cabin on a part of the Graham tract, with the intention of remaining. Graham, however, objected and drove

him off. William Stanley built a cabin about a mile southwest of Jefferson Center; but abandoned the idea of settling in 1798. Further westward, on Guthrie run, William Guthrie located in 1797, but moved away with Stanley, leaving Patrick Graham and his family the only residents in 1798.

In that year, however, the Braceys, the Strawicks and Thomas Burbadge came into the township. The Braceys located on what is now known as the Samuel Caldwell farm. Andrew Strawick settled northwest of Jefferson Centre, where he carried on blacksmithing and farming. Burbadge built his cabin about four miles due north of Frazier's mill, resided there a few years, and, it is said, moved to Ohio. Benjamin Thomas, who set out the first peach orchard near Saxonburg, was a pioneer of 1798. Late in the following year, William Wright, one of the Irish pioneers of Allegheny county, came into the township, making his home here until his death in 1839. Two of his sons served in the War of 1812; while William, born in 1801, lived to see this division of the county fully developed. James Maxwell, a soldier of the Revolution, located here about the same time. Bernard Dougherty, another Irish settler, came in 1805, followed by Daniel Mularkey.

Nathan Skeer, to whom many references are made in the chapter dealing with the transactions of the county commissioners, made his home at Hannahstown, and was the founder of the village in partnership with Abraham Maxwell.

Thomas Welsh, a native of Ireland, selected this township for his home in 1819, and purchased 4,500 acres of land near the southeast corner of the township, where he resided until his death in 1853. He was a prominent personage among the early settlers and one of the best citizens of the county. His son, George, a hale and hearty farmer of eight-five years, resides on the old place. John Welsh, a brother of Thomas, came in 1821. Michael Heckert located near Saxonburg in 1812, as did also the Walker brothers. The German settlers are mentioned in the history of Saxonburg, although many of them settled outside the borough limits.

The population of the township in 1860 was 1,457; in 1870, 1,234; in 1880, 1,533; and in 1890, 1,600. These figures include the population of Saxonburg, which was 295 in 1870; 319 in 1880, and 258 in 1890. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was $339,132; the county tax, $1,356.53, and the State tax, $284.62.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The Jefferson Centre saw mill, erected in 1825 by Thomas Welsh, was torn down in 1868, and on its site the Montague & Welsh agricultural implement factory was built. Alexander Martin, who came from Butler township into Jefferson in 1826, built the first grist mill on Thorn creek. Strawick afterward owned it and carried it on until it was swept away by the waters in 1858. The Widow McCurdy had a saw mill erected in 1827, on Thorn creek, due north of Jefferson Centre. Robert McNair was the architect, builder and wheelwright.

The saw mill built by George Welsh in 1845 occupied the site of Frazier's mill. Soon after he erected a grist mill, thirty by forty feet, which he operated until 1857. In that year, Thomas Frazier purchased the property, remodeled the

building and introduced new machinery. In 1876 Thomas W. Frazier, his son, became owner. In 1886 B. H. Bowser became a partner and in 1888 the greater part of the present mill was constructed and the roller system introduced. The capacity is fifty barrels of flour and 200 bushels of feed a day. A good water-power is derived from Thorn creek, while steam power is also used.

Bauer's mill was built in the forties, where Golden City afterwood stood, and opposite the great Rock well. Time imjured it, floods partly carried it off in 1858, and the waters washed away the dam.

The Pilgrim grist mill, erected by Andrew Pilgrim near the southeast corner of the township, in 1862, and subsequently operated by Charles Lederer, under the title, "Lederer's Mill," and later by Rhinehart & Smith, was purchased in 1875 and opened in 1876 by Francis Alwine. Mr. Alwine is a descendant of German pioneers of York county, Pennsylvania, from which county his father, John, moved to Jefferson township, in 1853. The mill possesses a fine water-power; but is not dependent on the water supply, as steam is also used.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

In 1806, "Slim John Kennedy," who extended from floor to rafter, opened a school almost a quarter mile east of the site of Hannahstown. The primitive log house varied somewhat from the conventional buildings of the period; for at each end was a chimney, leading up from the huge fire places. Six years after a better log house was erected at "The Corners," over which Isaac Lefevre presided. It is said that this house was built without nails or iron of any description. The chimney stood in the center of the room. Greased paper took the place of glass and in all respects it was a very humble affair, even for 1812. A third building, in which the chimney answered for one gable, stood on the present site of Hannahstown cemetery. Isaac Lefevre also taught there, and one of the Douthetts succeeded him, teaching until John Sweeney, who was blind of one eye, took charge. Ross Gately, a celebrated old-time pedagogue, failed to make a success of a school which he opened in the Graham settlement, just south of the point where the United Presbyterians erected a church in 1864. Early in the twenties a log house was erected at a point southeast of Gately's shanty, and there Isaac Sutton taught for a few winters. There are now seven schools in the township, including two in Saxonburg, and the Jefferson Centre Independent district. The male pupils in the township number 129, the female pupils 107. In Saxonburg there are forty-four male and thirty-eight female pupils, and in Jefferson Centre twenty-seven male and thirty-four female pupils. The school revenue for 1894 amounted to $3,388.02, of which $1,537.47 was appropriated by the State.

The justices of the peace for Jefferson township from 1855 to 1894 are named as follows, the date being that of election: David Logan, 1855 and 1860; Simon P. Walter, 1859; Charles A. Stimmel, 1863; Joseph Graham, 1865 and 1870; Daniel McFadden, 1867; James Gribben, 1874; Thomas McGucken, 1875; John Knock was elected but did not qualify; Thomas Martin, 1879; M. H. Byerly, 1880; Eli Graham, 1883 and 1888; John N. Pugh, 1885, 1890 and 1891; Frank Fruth, elected in 1893, never qualified, and M. H. Byerly, 1894.

CHURCHES.

St. Lucas' Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Buffalo township, so named because it was then in Buffalo township, dates back to about 1838, when it was organized by Rev. Mr. Schweitzerbarth, and a church built near Hannahstown. In 1847 Mr. Schweitzerbarth effected an organization of the English and German speaking Lutherans, who worshiped together until 1869, when the English Lutheran church at Saxonburg was erected. In 1848 a church was built on the cemetery lot west of Hannahstown, which was used until 1874, when the Saxonburg members surrendered their interest in the property, and the present church building was erected. On July 6, 1854, the society was incorporated, with John G. Grunert, president; Bernhard Konrumpf and George Doerr, elders; F. Seibert and Jacob Beck, deacons, and C. A. Grunert and Jacob Ader, trustees. One of the articles of association prohibited the interment of self-murderers and unbaptized children in the cemetery. In 1870 Rev. Frederick Wilhelm became pastor, and watched over the interests of this society for many years. He was succeeded by Rev. C. Engelder, the present pastor.

Shiloh United Presbyterian Church was organized April 12, 1864, by Revs. William Galbraith and William R. Hutchinson, with John Shrader John McElvain and David Logan as elders. The original members were Joseph, Hannah and Nancy Robinson; Samuel and Barbara Patterson; John, James, Martha and Robert Shrader; W. M. Caldwell and family; P. Snyder and family; S. Mechling and family; Thomas and Mary Armstrong; John and Robert McElvain; Abner and Lucinda Bartley; Priscilla, Jane, Margaret, William W., Sarah Belle and Joseph Harbison; William Fitzsimmons and William Graham. The following is a list of the pastors from the organization to the present time: Rev. W. R. Hutchison, 1864 to 1873; Rev. J. M. Imbrie, 1875 to 1877; Rev. S. B. Stewart, 1881 to 1887, and Rev. W. J. Cooper, the present pastor, who came in 1889. The church building is a neat frame, 33 x 40 feet, situated in the western part of the township, at the junction of the old Bull creek and Glade Mills roads. It was built and dedicated in 1865.

Jefferson Summit Presbyterian Church dates its organization back to April 24, 1864, when sixteen members of the old Middlesex church and four of the Butler church were dismissed to join the new society. Joseph Graham and Thomas Martin were elected elders, and later John Emerick, J. H. Graham and George Welsh were elected. On June 22, 1867, the church building was completed and dedicated. Revs. Boyd, Brugh and Hamilton, ministers and school teachers of Butler, and Rev. E. Ogden, served the church as stated supplies for years. On January 11, 1869, the society was incorporated, with John Martin and William Wright trustees, under the title "Jefferson Summit O. S Presbyterian Church." In April, 1888, the membership of the church was 147, Rev. Ephriam Ogden, of Glade Mills, being then stated supply. John Emerick, George Welsh and James H. Graham are among the elders. In recent reports of the Butler Presbytery there is mention made of it as being in the appointment of Rev. Willis S. McNees, of the Middlesex church, who became stated supply in December, 1890. There were eighty-six members reported in April, 1893, while the Sabbath school membership was placed at seventy-four.

Jefferson Centre Presbyterian Church was organized July 8, 1871, in response to a petition dated June 27 that year. Revs. E. Ogden, J. W. Hamilton and Carl Linn, with Elders James D. Anderson and Thomas Martin, the organizing committee, reported in October, 1871, that nine members formed the original society, while ten more were added prior to the date of their report. Rev. Carl Linn was stated supply for some time. In April, 1873, Rev. C. W. Seaman was called as pastor, and on the same day the name, "Jefferson Center Church," was adopted. It was incorporated October 31, 1873, with Edward Montag, Gottlieb Steinhauser and Frank Fruth, trustees. The Presbyterian Home Mission and the Church Erection boards made liberal donations to this society; but, prior to 1888, withdrew financial support, owing to the poor prospects for increasing the membership. Rev. C. A. Limburg filled the pulpit in 1886, 1887 and 1888, the elders being William Montag, George C. Grabe and Frank Fruth. The number of communicants at the close of 1893 was twenty-eight, but the pulpit was vacant. A neat frame building south of the village speaks of efforts made in the seventies to build up Presbyterianism among the Germans.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Great Belt was organized February 25, 1877, when a church building, begun in 1876, was completed. This building was almost overturned by the frost forcing up the foundations; but the defect was remedied under the direction of Samuel Caldwell, John Hendrickson, and Levi Heidrick, who were then trustees of the society. Within ten years the building was moved away, and the society disbanded.

Concordia Orphans' Home, near Delano, was dedicated July 29, 1883. It was practically founded by a Mr. Oertel, a German settler, who bequeathed a farm of fifty acres of land north of Hannahstown, to the German Lutheran society at Hannahstown, for the purposes of a home for orphans and aged persons. The first house was erected in 1883, in 1885 the present school was built, and in 1890, the third building. The first superintendent was Rev. Hengist, who cared for forty-eight children and two old persons. Rev. L. Detzer took charge in October, 1884; A. Braner in 1885; Rev. G. Rademacher in 1888; Rev. M. Krey in 1889, and Rev. F. Wilhelm, May 1, 1891. There are seventy-eight children and three old persons in the Home. The expenses, which are paid by the Mission Synod of the Lutheran church, range from $3,000 to $4,000 annually, in addition to the products of the farm.

VILLAGES.

Hannahstown was surveyed in May, 1829, by David Dougal for Nathan Skeer and Abraham Maxwell, and the plat recorded February 27, 1835. Lefever, Main and Maxwell streets are shown running generally east and west. The cross streets are named Cooper, Johnston, Mularkey, Duffy and Hazlett. In 1806 the place was a school center and, for a few years before the site was surveyed, "Blind Sweeney" taught there and sometimes would surprise the rustics with his Latin and Greek. Nathan Skeer kept the first tavern. In 1835 F. D. Schweitering established a store there, and John Dougherty built a store and hotel about 1842. Krause's Hannahstown Hotel followed, then Drollinger carried

John A. Irwin

on the Skeer tavern until it was burned, when he erected a new building. He was succeeded by E. F. Muder, who kept tavern there for some years. Nathan Skeer was a very exacting landlord. Unless he knew the exact capacity of a customer, that customer could only get one drink. In 1860 J. N. Pugh established the manufacture of agricultural implements at Hannahstown, and carried on a thriving business for over a quarter of a century.

Jefferson Centre may be said to have been founded in 1825, when Thomas Welsh established his saw mill there. In 1862 Thomas Martin opened a general store at that point and, in 1868, the Montag brothers and J. C. Welsh began the manufacture of threshing machines and other agricultural implements, carrying on at the same time a general store, now conducted by W. Montag & Company, and a large saw mill. In 1871 a blacksmith and wagon shop was opened by Frank Fruth and the center of the township was really a manufacturing point of some importance. The agricultural implement factory is not the industry it was twenty years ago, the shops being devoted to repair work rather than to new machinery. The feed mill is a department of the Montag industries. The artesian wells at this point furnish water for manufacturing and domestic purposes. Beyond the erection of two or three modern dwellings and the improvement of farm homes in the vicinity, the busy little village of the seventies does not appear to have made much progress.

Great Belt was platted in 1876, for Kirk and Dilworth, in and round Coyle's station, on the West Penn railroad, where a post-office was established in 1870, with Michael Sweeney, postmaster. Parts of the Gottlieb Wolf and "Black" Michel farms were laid out in town lots. This, with the fact that M. and P. Shields had previously built a hotel there, drew attention to the new town and several lots were sold to prospective builders. The idea that the location was in or near the oil belt, suggested the name. Postmaster Sweeney established a general store there in 1870 and carried it on until 1880, when L. Hartenstein became owner and has since conducted the business. The J. M. O'Neil store is also a busy establishment.

Golden City was founded in 1884 around the ruins of the old Bauer mill, by Golden and Wuller, of Butler borough, who were owners of the celebrated Rock well. The hunt for a name was finished when Mrs. Thomas W. Frazier suggested the title "Golden City," in honor of one of the owners. Like other oil towns, it was a transitory affair. Houses appeared in the valley as if by magic, and, when the production fell, disappeared in like manner; so that here as well as at Phillips City, the magician worked both ways. There are some fair producers in this part of the Thorn Creek field, the old Rock well still holding an honorable place.

Leota postoffice was established in July, 1888, with Eli Graham postmaster. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural district.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SAXONBURG BOROUGH.

FOUNDING OF THE VILLAGE—THE SAXON COLONY—CHARLES F. AND JOHN A. ROEBLING—FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY SCHOOLS — POSTMASTERS — POPULATION — MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS — ROEBLING'S WIRE FACTORY—HOTEL — BOROUGH OFFICIALS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

IN 1830, two German-American citizens, who had spent several prosperous years in the United States, crossed the Atlantic on a visit to the "Fatherland." When they appeared among their relatives and old-time friends in their native town of Muehlhausen, Thueringen, formerly in Old Saxony, now in the Kingdom of Prussia, they found themselves fairly besieged for information concerning the young Republic of the New World. Being unable to reply to the increasing number of individual inquiries they held a public meeting, and in the form of addresses, conveyed the desired information to the large audience which had gathered to hear them. Their account of their new home and of the advantages and resources of the new nation was so well received that steps were immediately taken to organize a colony with a view to emigration.

In the following year, two brothers, Charles F. and John A. Roebling, of Muehlhausen, were selected to come to America as advance agents and purchase a tract of land suitable for the purposes of the proposed colony. In the execution of this trust, the brothers came to Pittsburg, where, after a thorough investigation, they purchased, for $1.25 an acre, from Mrs. Sarah Collins, who had inherited it from her father, Stephen Lowrey, a tract of land embracing about 16,000 acres, situated in what is now Jefferson township. After sending word back to Germany, the Roeblings selected a site for a village, and, adjoining it, a farm for themselves. The latter they set about improving while waiting for the coming of the colony.

In the spring of 1832, 300 families from Muehlhausen and vicinity embarked at Bremen, in three vessels, for America After a two months' voyage two of their vessels landed at Baltimore, and the third at Philadelphia. Owing to many having selected different locations before leaving their native land, and to the activity of colonization agents at Baltimore and Philadelphia, only a few families found their way to the lands selected for them by the Roeblings. They arrived August 24, 1832, at the site of Saxonburg. Their journey from Baltimore had been a long and tedious one, but they performed it with the quiet, enduring and uncomplaining patience characteristic of their race, and which supplemented by unremitting industry and the practice of frugality, enabled them, within a few years, to build up a prosperous community in the heart of the wilderness.

These first settlers of Saxonburg, for whose coming Charles F. and John A. Roebling had prepared the way, embraced the following: Fred Baehr, A. Eisenhart, G. Kinne, Rev. William Fuhrmann, C. G. Lamb, August Kunz, A. Stuebgen, Christian Stuebgen, A. C. Bernigau, J. H. Muder, G. Franke and Charles Tolley. Of these Charles Tolley and Christian Stuebgen came from Philadelphia, where they had arrived six years before. August Kunz and C. G. Lamb were from Zwickau, Saxony. All of the others were from Muehlhausen. They all remained and became permanent settlers except Kinne, Fuhrmann and Kunz.

Charles F. Roebling, the older of the two brothers, married Wilhelmina Felber within a few years after the founding of the village. He died in Saxonburg in 1838. His widow and two children are still living. She resides in this township with her daughter, Mrs. Herman Knoch. Charles Roebling, the son, makes his home in Cincinnati.

John A. Roebling, the younger brother, who came here single, married Hannah Herting. He erected a residence of brick and wood, the walls being brick with wood outside and inside. He made the brick himself. This house is now the residence of Julius Riedel. Mr. Roebling, who was a native of Muehlhausen, where he was born June 6, 1806, had in in his youth been educated in architecture and engineering, for which, at an early age, he displayed great talent. Before coming to America he had made a thorough study of bridge architecture and construction, and had submitted plans for a suspension bridge across Buhr river to some of the leading engineers of Prussia. Suspension bridges had been previously planned and constructed, but had proven failures. His plans looking to the substitution of wire rope or cable for the chain cable were regarded as chimerical and impracticable. His faith in the practicability of the wire cable did not desert him, and with the petinacity of one believing in himself he kept turning the idea over in his mind until he evolved a scientific wire rope or cable, for which he secured a patent in 1842. These he began to manufacture at his home in Saxonburg, being assisted by Mr. John Riedel. His first cable stood the test of practical use in the Sharpsburg ferry. He next secured a contract from from the state board of public work for their use on the canals and inclined planes. He then began the construction of those great works which stand today as monuments to his inventive genius and engineering skill, and which brought about a revolution in bridge building. Among these may be mentioned the suspension wire aqueduct across the Allegheny river at Pittsburg, constructed in 1844; the suspension bridge across Niagara river, begun in 1852, and completed in 1855; the suspension bridge across the Ohio river from Cincinnati to Covington, begun in 1856 and finished in 1857; the bridge across the Allegheny at Pittsburg, begun in 1858 and completed in 1860, and last—the greatest and grandest of all—the East River suspension bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn. This is the largest suspension bridge in the world, and is a marvel of modern engineering skill. It was completed in 1883. While personally superintending the work of laying out the towers for the bridge, Roebling's foot was crushed by a piece of timber. Lockjaw set in, resulting in his death July 22, 1869. His son, Washington A. Roebling, succeeded to the work of superintending the construction of the bridge, which was successfully carried on under his

direction. In 1855 Mr. Roebling erected a large factory at Trenton, New Jersey, for the manufacture of wire rope, which is still carried on under the name of John A. Roebling Sons Company.

John H. Muder and his family, consisting of Veronica, his wife, and Gottfried, John E. and Henry, his sons, were among the original colonists who arrived in 1832. They opened a farm, which extended north from Main street, west of the Pfabe House. John E. is the only survivor of the family, and of the pioneer colonists. E. Herting, a tailor by trade, with his wife aud three daughters—Hannah, Eleanor and Mary—also came in 1832. Hannah afterward became the wife of John A. Roebling. August C. Bernigau was another of the colonists. He came with his wife, Martha, and established a cabinet shop and general store. He died in 1846. Ferd. Baehr and Rebecca, his wife, were also among the original colonists. Baehr and A. Eisenhart, another colonist,—a single man, who died in 1848,—formed a partnership and established a spinning and carding mill. George Graff came in 1832 and located on a farm where is now the Laube sub-division of the village. Theodore H. Tolley, Sr., a copper-smith by trade, his wife Virginia and son Theodore H. arrived in 1832. Herman Miller came in 1832 or 1833. His wife died in the latter year, her death being the first in the colony. He moved south in 1836 and died in the forties. He brought the first canary birds to the Northern States for sale, and made a business of selling birds until his death.

C. G. Lamb came from Zwickau, in company with the Kunz family in 1832. Lamb was accompanied by his wife, Wilhelmina and their infant daughter, bearing the mother's name. On December 17, 1832, their son Frederick Lamb was born. He was the first child born in Saxonburg. Lamb settled on a farm in the "Glades." Adolphus Stuebgen and Christopher Stuebgen, his son, came here in 1832. The father came from Saxony with the colonists. He died in 1846. Christopher, the son, came to America in 1826 and settled in Philadelphia, where for six years, he worked at the white-smith's trade. In 1832 he came to Saxonburg with his wife and two daughters—Amelia and Julia.

Rev. William Fuhrmann, of the Evangelical church, who came with the colonists, was the first minister of the settlement. He brought with him his wife and son Charles. He was the life of the little colony in its darker days. It was through his persuasion that the colonists were induced to remain. He left them himself, however, in 1834, on account of lack of support. Charles Goebel, a single man, came here early and established himself as a weaver. Fred. Koenig, a single man, who came in 1832 with the Baehrs, was a machinist. He remained until 1835. G. Franke, one of the original colonists, settled in Sarversville.

In 1833 Emil Maurhoff arrived, and later established a general store, in company with F. D. Schweitering, where is now the Muder residence. F. D. Schweitering, a settler of 1833, was well known as a successful merchant and trader. He married Hannah Walters and was one of the original members of the first church in Saxonburg. Rev. Joseph Sheeley, who was credited with being an able scholar and a master of the German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, was well known to the early settlers. He died in

1853 or 1854. H. F. Aderhold arrived in 1833, established a bakery and confectionery and subsequently opened the first hotel in the village. In the same year, also, came J. G. Helmbold, whose sons, E. A. and Theodore, were successful merchants in Saxonburg.

In 1837 came Francis Laube, the old innkeeper, and Frederick A. Hoffman, whose son Charles served in the Mexican and the late wars, filled the offices of justice of the peace and county commissioner, and of postmaster of the village. F. A. Kunz and Adam Ohl came about the same time. Doctor Koch, one of the ablest and most popular physicians of his day, practiced here from 1843 to 1850, when he moved to Missouri, where he died.

The first school was established in the village in 1838, with Benjamin Douthett as teacher. His endeavors to instruct the German youth in English do not appear to have proven successful. Within a year the school was turned over to a German named Emminger, who conducted it until 1841, after which the teaching of English under the common school system seems to have met with more favor. The total revenue for school purposes in January, 1894, was $1,368.79.

It is said that, in 1838, A. Bernigau was appointed postmaster, and that he carried on the office satisfactorily until Frederick Scheeley was commissioned, a few years later. In 1847, C. Stuebgen was appointed; then H. F. Aderhold, next; in 1861, Emil Maurhoff; then Charles Hoffman, who served from 1870 to 1885, when Emil Stuebgen was commissioned. On his death his widow was given the appointment and carried on the office until May 19, 1891, when G. W. Maurhoff was appinted.

The population in 1870 was 295; in 1880, 319; in 1890, 258, and in January, 1894, about 350. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1894 was $91,819; county tax, $367.28; State tax, $366.46.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

The industrial life of the colony began with the establishment of a brickyard by John A. Roebling in 1832, the first product being the brick used in the erection of his dwelling. In the meantime Roebling's mind was busy with those great problems of bridge construction, the successful solution of which afterwards made his name famous throughout the world. It was here that he invented and, in 1840, made the first wire rope manufactured in the United States. This rope, says the *Iron and Steel Bulletin*, was three-fourths of an inch in diameter and about 500 feet long, and was used on a plane at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. It was made of parallel laid wires, served on the outside with annealed wire. This rope went to pieces as soon as the serving wore out. The next rope was made for use on one of the inclined planes of the old Portage railway, and was 1,500 feet long and one and one-half inches in diameter. It was constructed very much as wire rope is made now, and lasted a long time. Its success introduced wire rope on the nine remaining Portage planes. The next application of wire rope on a large scale was on the planes of the Morris canal in New Jersey, soon followed by its adoption by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Finding most of his

business in the East, Mr. Roebling removed his plant from Butler county to Trenton in 1848.

The Eisenhart & Baehr spinning and carding mill and the blacksmith shop of Jonas Tieter were also among the first industries. The Maurhoff & Schweitering store was opened in 1833 in a double log house, now the residence of J. E. Muder. They sold out in 1835 to Gosewitch & Graefe. Graefe sold his interest to A. Bernigau, who sold to Helmbold & Merkel in 1847. A few years later Mr. Merkel established a separate store, and Charles Stimmel became Helmbold's partner. Helmbold & Merkel did not occupy the old log house, but rented a new building erected by J. E. Muder, and now occupied by Pfeiffer's store and dwelling. Among the present business houses are the following: The two stores of Mrs. Theodore Helmbold & Sons, T. Krause and George W. Maurhoff, general merchants; Dr. E. B. Mershon's well-stocked drug store; Charles Pfeiffer's flour and feed store; Sachs & Wetzel's lumber yard, and a number of other lesser places of business. William Dresher has for many years successfully carried on the only wagon shop in the borough. The new opera house, erected in 1893 by Knoch & Roettig, is a spacious one-story frame building, and provides the people of the borough with a creditable place of amusement.

HOTELS.

Aderhold's Hotel was established in 1842 as the "Saxonburg Exchange," opposite the present school building. He retired in 1858 and went into the nursery business. The Vogeley House was opened next, on the site of the present Laube Hotel. The Union Hotel was erected in 1863, by E. F. Muder, and continued by him, except during the term of F. Laube's lease, down to 1887–88. Mr. Muder's heirs sold the property to Thielo Krause, who remodeled the building for store and residence purposes. In 1848 Christian Stuebgen established a hotel on the site of the Pfabe House. It had several landlords. In 1866 Henry Stuebgen sold the building and ground to Joseph Kohnfelder. The old house burned in 1868, and the same year Kohnfelder erected the present large brick hotel building, now owned by Fred Pfabe, and run by him as the Saxonburg Hotel. He purchased the property in December, 1891, and remodeled the west portion, known as the opera house, using the entire building for hotel purposes. The Laube House, originally the Vogeley House, was purchased and remodeled in 1875 by Francis Laube, who carried it on until December, 1891, when Christian J. Raabe became the owner.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

The returns of the first election held in the borough of Saxonburg, September 5, 1846, when nine votes were cast, are as follows: Emil Maurhoff, burgess; William Bauer, William Sommer, Ernest Herting, George Vogeley, Adolph Eisenhart and William Koch, councilmen; Andrew Drescher and George Graff, overseers of the poor, and Rev. Joseph Scheeley constable. The first meeting of council was held September 14, 1846. T. H. Tolley was chosen clerk and A. Bernigau treasurer. The names of the burgesses and councilmen elected since 1846 are as follows:

1847—George Vogeley, burgess; E. Herting, William Sommer, George Graff, G. Lensner and Christ Vogeley.

1848—William Sommer, burgess; George Graff, G. Lensner, A. Drescher, T. H. Tolley and John Vogeley.

1849—Francis Laube, burgess; F. A. Hoffman, Joseph Reeth, John Weber.

1850—H. T. Merkel, burgess; Dr. William Koch, F. E. Saupe, Joseph Scheeley and William Fritsche.

1851—George Graff, burgess; J. E. Muder, E. Maurhoff, H. Aderhold.

1852—Christian Stuebgen, burgess; H. T. Merkel, E. Herting, A. Drescher, and E. A. Helmbold.

1853—F. E. Saupe, burgess; A. Schmertz, C. Hoffman, Valentine Hoch, E. A. Helmbold and E. Maurhoff.

1854—H. F. Aderhold, burgess; H. Wetzel, George Graff, C. Sippel and Jacob Neher.

1855—A. W. Schmertz, burgess; C. Stuebgen, F. Starke, Joseph Reeth and A. Drescher.

1856—Valentine Hoch, burgess; William Sommer, E. A. Helmbold and A. Ohl.

1857—A. Ohl, burgess; Jacob Neher, Henry Wetzel, Gottlieb Heller and Henry Pfabe.

1858—John Weber, burgess; C. Smith, Henry Graff, G. Wetzel, F. Schloesser and Chris. Schroth.

1859—E. F. Muder, burgess; C. I. Smith, E. Heller, I. M. Gerstner and Henry Drescher.

1860—E. A. Helmbold, burgess; Chris Stuebgen, Henry Aderhold, Paulus Raabe, Gottlieb Heller and Valentine Hoch.

1861—Paulus Raabe, burgess; A. Ohl, F. Krause, Jacob Neher, C. Raabe and Edward Michel.

1862—E. Heller, burgess; H. F. Aderhold, John Weber, G. Heller and Gottfried Wetzel.

1863—Christian Schroth, burgess; G. Lamb, F. Bauman, A. Ohl and B. Michel.

1864—E. Maurhoff, burgess; H. F. Aderhold, C. Stuebgen, T. H. Tolley, F. Starke and H. Drescher.

1865—H. F. Aderhold, burgess; C. G. Lamb, Jacob Neher, G. Wetzel and F. Laube.

1866—C. G. Lamb, burgess; E. Michel, A. W. Schmertz, C. Raabe, E. Heller and John Weber.

1867—F. Bauman, burgess; E. A. Helmbold, C. Schroth, Theodore Helmbold, William Drescher and Julius Riedel.

1868—E. F. Muder, burgess; C. A. Stimmel, J. Neher, A. Ohl, H. Drescher and G. Wetzel.

1869—A. W. Schmertz, burgess; E. Heller, A. Ohl, C. G. Lamb, John Lang and F. Laube.

1870—Jacob Neher, burgess; William Sommer, E. F. Muder, Christopher Raabe and Louis Gerstner.

1871—R. Sweet, burgess; E. A. Helmbold, Charles Stimmel, W. Fritsche, A. Ohl and E. Heller.

1872—Joseph Kohnfelder, burgess; A. Ohl, F. Bauman, H. Lippold, G. Wetzel and H. Drescher.

1873—Julius Riedel, burgess; T. H. Tolley, C. Raabe, Erdman Heller, William Rich, Louis Gerstner and Fred. Bauman.

1874—Louis Gerstner, burgess; C. Raabe, A. W. Schmertz, C. G. Lamb, Joseph Kohnfelder and E. F. Muder.

1875—Louis Gerstner, burgess; C. A. Stimmel, H. G. Muder, E. Heller, A. Ohl, Henry Horn and G. Wetzel.

1876—Henry Drescher, burgess; Louis Gerstner, H. G. Muder, C. Raabe, William Drescher and W. Warneck.

1877—F. Laube, burgess; E. F. Muder, Joseph Kohnfelder, H. Runge, C. Raabe, E. Heller and Charles A. Stimmel.

1878—E. Steubgen, burgess; Charles Wetzel, M. Schook, E. Heller, Francis Laube, Fred. Bauman and F. Meister.

1879—Seth Meade, burgess; John Sachs, Charles Wetzel, Joseph Hickman, Charles Raabe, V. B. Smith and Herman Seipel.

1880—H. G. Muder, burgess; T. Krause, John Sachs, C. G. Lamb, F. Schroth, F. Marterer and H. Drescher.

1881—Christian Raabe, burgess, L. Ruediger, Charles Wetzel, William Drescher, T. Krause and Theo. M. Bettinger.

1882—William Schroth, burgess; L. Ruediger, F. Laube, Sr., and F. Schroth.

1883—Joseph Kohnfelder, burgess; C. Wetzel, E. F. Muder, Christian Raabe, Charles Pfeiffer, John Sachs and William Schroth.

1884—Charles Pfeiffer, burgess; Philip Cooper, G. S. Gibson, T. Schroth, J. Weber, Charles Wetzel and J. Sachs.

1885—Theodore Helmbold, burgess; Henry Asche and F. Laube.

1886—Theodore Helmbold, burgess; John Weber and Fred. Schroth.

1887—Charles Wetzel, burgess; August Warneck and August Meister.

1888—J. H. King, burgess; W. Schroth, Sr., J. W. McKee and Henry Asche.

1889—H. G. Muder, burgess; William Sames and H. A. Muder.

1890—William Yeagle, burgess; J. W. McKee, Henry Asche, H. Muder, W. Sames, William Drescher and C. J. Raabe.

1891—C. Raabe and Theodore Helmbold, received each thirty-six votes for burgess, but Raabe was elected by lot; L. Ruediger and William Stuebgen.

1892—Theilo Krause, burgess; Louis Wetzel and Henry Lang.

1893—John Sachs, burgess; Charles Wetzel, William Drescher, H. G. Muder, Louis Ruediger, William Stuebgen and Henry Lang.

1894—William D. Hoffman, burgess; Herman G. Muder, Richard E. Neubert, Charles Wetzel, Louis Ruediger, William Drescher and Henry Lang.

The names of the justices of the peace elected for Saxonburg since 1847 are as follows: Rev. Joseph Scheeley, 1847; Emil Maurhoff, 1847; Frederick E. Saupe, 1851; Emil Maurhoff, 1852; Theodore H. Tolley, 1854; Francis Laube,

1857; Charles Hoffman, 1859; Francis Laube, 1862; Charles Hoffman, 1864; Theodore H. Tolley, 1865; H. Theodore Merkel, 1868; Theodore H. Tolley, 1870; H. Theodore Merkel, 1873; Theodore H. Tolley, 1875; H. Theodore Merkel, 1878; Theodore H. Tolley, 1880; H. Theodore Merkel, 1883; H. C. Clark, 1885; Mr. Clark moved away, and H. Aderhold was elected to fill vacancy; H. C. Lensner, 1889; V. B. Smith, 1892, and H. C. Lensner, 1894.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The German Evangelical Protestant Church of Saxonburg, while organized in 1837, really dates back to 1832, when Rev. William Fuhrmann began preaching here. The pastors who followed him were Revs. Joseph Scheeley, 1834 to 1841; Robert Clements, 1842; Bottcher, Frank, Balmsen and Kaiser, 1842 to 1847; J. Riedel, 1847 to 1851; A. Rudolph, 1851 to 1854; P. Engel, 1854 to 1856; Reichman, 1857 to 1858; J. Kissel, 1858 to 1860; Helfer, 1861; A. Rudolph, 1862 to 1864; Ernst Serfling, 1865 to 1868; A. Herman, 1868 to 1869; Carl Linn, 1869 to 1871; Sylla, 1871 to 1872; Gustave Bochert, 1872 to 1876; T. Polster, 1876 to 1878; G. Wiche, 1878 to 1880; Ernst Weiss, 1880 to 1890, and Karl A. Horn, the present pastor. The members in October, 1837, were C. G. Lamb, John E. Muder, F. D. Schweitering, John A. Roebling, William Roebling, Fred Baehr, J. H. Muder, C. Goebel, C. Stuebgen, F. A. Kunz, Adam Ohl, J. G. Helmhold, H. Aderhold, E. Maurhoff, A. Eisenhart, and A. Bernigau. The society was incorporated November 15, 1851, when the articles of association were signed by Elder John Gersten and secretary H. Theodore Merkel, who with Gottfried Francke were the trustees. A frame building was erected between 1834 and 1837, to which a steeple was added in 1863. Frederick Starke, the first organist, died in 1886, when his son, August, succeeded him. Mrs. Charlotte Horn became organist in July, 1893.

St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Saxonburg, was founded in 1869, when several of the English speaking members of the older church near Hannahstown, withdrew to form a congregation at Saxonburg. A building committee was at once appointed, consisting of John E. Muder, Isaac Lefevre, William Burtner, Michael Stepp and Thomas Greer. Work was begun at once, and before the close of 1869, the brick building, west of the Pfabe House, was completed, the cost being about $2,800. Rev. J. Melhorn, of Freeport, who organized this church, preached here until succeeded by Rev. J. H. A. Kitzmiller, who remained eleven years. For some years the pulpit was supplied by various ministers until Rev. Mr. Shanor, of Freeport, was appointed pastor, he attending to his charges at Freeport and Sarversville at the same time. Rev. Mr. Shaffer was the next pastor, then came Rev. Mr. Fetzer, of Greenville, who was followed by Rev. J. L. Doerr. Rev. Mr. Martens, the present pastor, came in 1892.

The burial ground of the German Evangelical congregation dates back to April 1, 1836, when F. C. Roebling, his wife, Wilhelmina, and John A. Roebling conveyed to the German inhabitants one acre of land for a school building and cemetery. The agreement relating to this cemetery was signed in 1845, by John A. Roebling, J. E. Muder, John Gerstner, O. Stuebgen, Joseph Reith,

George Graff, J. G. Lensner, William Bauer, F. H. Muder, C. Vogeley, F. E. Saupe, Fred Baehr, A. Eisenhart, George Vogeley, E. Maurhoff, E. Herting, A. Bernigau, F. G. C. Laszigar, John Hauser, H. Aderhold, William Sommer and Andrew Drescher. Under the donors' agreement with the people, this old burial ground is free. It adjoins the borough cemetery; but the borough continues to elect two trustees and the church one trustee to manage it.

The New Saxonburg Cemetery is a creation of the seventies. It comprises two and a half acres, the unsold lots in which belong to the Helmbold heirs. H. Aderhold founded this cemetery, and his heirs sold it to Theodore Helmbold.

SOCIETIES.

Saxonia Lodge, Number 496, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 20, 1853. The first officers were Emil Maurhoff, N. G.; Valentine Hoch, T.; H. T. Merkel, S., and E. A. Helmbold, V. G. The present noble grand is Albert Krause, and the present secretary Charles Hoffman. The hall of this lodge room was dedicated in October, 1861. It is well furnished, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition, the present membership numbering 165.

Saxonia Encampment, Number 237, I. O. O. F., was chartered April 9, 1873, the officers being Jacob Summa, C. P.; Philip Drollinger, H. P.; Joseph Elliott, S. W.; John W. Welsh, J. W.; August Stuebgen, S., and Calvin Logan, T. The charter was surrendered at the close of the third year, but was restored July 29, 1890, when Dr. E. P. Logan was chosen C. P.; J. E. Muder, Jr., S., and T. Krause, T. Mr. Muder and Mr. Krause have filled the positions of secretary and treasurer since the restoration of the charter. Twenty-nine members have been admitted since July, 1890, the present membership being about fifty.

Lady Montgomery Rebekah Degree Lodge, Number 248, I. O. O. F., was chartered March 5, 1892. The officers were Thielo Krause, N. G.; C. Montgomery, V. G.; Charles Hoffman, S.; Mrs. E. E. Chesney, A. S., and Mrs. M. C. Krause, T. The present noble grand is Mrs. E. E. Chesney, and the present secretary Mrs. Emma Muder.

Herder Lodge, Number 279, K. of P., was instituted December 29, 1870. The charter members were Rev. Carl Linn, of Jefferson Centre Presbyterian church, P. C.; E. A. Helmbold, C.; Richard Sweet, V. C.; T. H. Tolley, K. R. S.; Joseph Kohnfelder, A. W. Schmertz, Francis Laube, Henry Drescher, William Drescher, H. Aderhold, Adolph Richter, E. Heller, W. Wachsmuth, Henry Hesse, Christian Raabe, Henry Horn, F. Ruediger, Christian Rudert, H. Lippold, William Schroth, John Flohr, G. Wetzel, C. Lederer, Gottfried Reinhold and Christian Schroth.

Excelsior Tent, Number 115, K. O. T. M., was organized February 21, 1890, with fifteen members, namely: J. C. DeHart, Elmer E. Graham, T. V. Smith, J. W. McKee, William J. Redick, A. H. Asche, Dr. E. P. Logan, R. E. Neubert, Emil Neubert, M. L. Smyers, J. R. Smith, L. A. Helmbold, E. H. Ellenberger, William Beck and James Gallagher. From June, 1891, to June 1892, Elmer E. Graham filled the office of State Commander of the order. The Tent comprises ninety members.

Saxonia Council, Number 496, Jr. O. U. A. M., was instituted December 23, 1890, with the following officers: Elmer E. Graham, P. C.; Dr. A. Foster,

C.; J. W. McKee, V. C.; William Krause, R.; Albert Krause, A. R.; H. W. Love, F. S.; Emil Bechman, T.; William Richie, C.; J. R. Smith, W.; Daniel Overheim, I. S.; A. T. McKee, O. S.; E. E. Graham, D. Overheim and A. Foster, trustees, and E. E. Graham, representative to State Council. In February, 1894, the lodge had fifty-four members.

Saxonburg has had its musicians and festival days since the beginning of its history. Der Schuetzenfest, observed from 1844 to 1876, was made an occasion for mirth, music, games and amusement, in which 5,000 persons often participated. The programme usually embraced target practice, dancing, singing, and those games and amusements learned in earlier days in the Fatherland. As conducted by the German residents, it was an occasion of innocent pleasure and amusement in which they took pride. Its annual return generally brought the German singing clubs from Pittsburg, as well as many visitors from different parts of the State. The oil excitement brought hither a new element not calculated to maintain the purity and innocence of its festivities, and it was regretfully discontinued after an uninterrupted annual observance extending over thirty years.

Contemporary with the Schuetzenfest was the Thespian society, a dramatic organization, and a number of singing clubs. The Thespian society was organized in 1835, by E. A. Helmbold, E. Maurhoff and Charles Mosher. In 1846 it was known as the "Thespian Dramatical Association." Its members, composed of local talent, gave occasional dramatic entertainments in both German and English until 1880.

Saxonburg has been a local musical center, and has at different times maintained one or more good brass bands. The people are lovers of good music, and in nearly every home may be found some one who excells either as a vocalist or as a performer on some musical instrument.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS —SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

THIS township was organized in 1854, out of parts of the original Middlesex and Buffalo townships. It is situated on the Allegheny county line, just west of Buffalo, the southeastern township of Butler county. In the central and southern parts it is watered by the tributaries of Bull creek, which cut it up into valleys, and give its surface a broken and rolling appearance. It is not so rugged and picturesque as many of the other townships in the county, its scenic beauty being of a quieter but no less pleasing character. Its soils, varying from heavy clay to sandy loam, are fertile and productive, and the township is one of the best cultivated portions of the county. Its coal deposits have never been fully developed, although coal for local consumption has been mined for many years. The Upper Freeport coal, below the mill, was mined for many years by John Lardin, while above the mill was the Halstead bank in the same coal, lying under the Buffalo sandstone. Near the old Montgomery farm, on a branch of Bull creek,—at a point seventy feet above its bed,—as well as on the McGregor and Wood farms, the same coal was mined for years, while at other places outcrops and openings occur. The Buffalo and Mahoning sandstones are massive rocks in this section of the county, while the hard, brown Butler sandstone and the huge Freeport limestone are visible in several localities.

PIONEERS.

The first actual settlement was made by Patrick Harvey, a native of Down county, Ireland. Locating a farm here in 1792, while the scouts were still on duty along the Allegheny river, he came again into the wilderness in 1794, constructed a log hut, cleared a tract of ten acres and, in May of the following year, brought his family from Westmoreland county. The brave mother of this family resided on the homestead for thirty-six years, or, until her death, in 1831, while the pioneer, himself, survived until 1849. James McKee made a nominal improvement, on what afterward became the Cunningham homestead, in March, 1794. In March, 1797, Samuel Copeland purchased the tract, built a cabin and, in May of that year, tenanted it with his family. George Plants made an improvement on what was known, in later days, as the Krumpe farm, though its material improvement is credited to John Burtner, who succeeded Plants as owner.

George Stinchcomb, a native of Ireland, located here towards the close of

1796, but soon after sold his improvements to Barnett Stepp. Henry Sefton came from Ireland the same year, and founded a home in this township, which he occupied until his death in 1840. Thomas Stewart, who built a cabin on a tract adjoining Copeland's; Robert McGinnis, who made the first improvements on the Francis Anderson farm in 1799; Thomas Watson, a native of Down county, Ireland, and a soldier of the Revolution; Hugh Riddle, who died in 1851, and Robert Riddle, who died in 1853; Samuel A. Rippey, who came in 1799, and John Burtner, who arrived about the same time and improved the Krumpe farm, were all here before 1800. James and Edward Byrne, brothers, natives of Ireland, the former a soldier of the Revolution, settled here in 1800. Daniel Pugh, the father of John, Michael and Peter Pugh, came about 1801. He called the lands upon which he settled "Pughtown." Francis Anderson, who was commissioned justice of the peace for District Number 4 in 1804, came in 1802, purchased the McGinnis improvements in 1809 for a trifle, was elected commissioner in 1807, served in the War of 1812, and died in 1839.

At the close of 1802, or early in 1803, Thomas Lardin arrived from Ireland, bringing with him his wife and three children. He was an enterprising farmer, and owner of one of the first iron plows used in Butler county. He died in 1833 in his eighty-sixth year. James Hay purchased land from Philip Mowry in 1803. John Cunningham, a native of Ireland, who had made his home for some years in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, came to Clinton township in 1805, purchased the Copeland improvements and resided here until his death. William Love, Sr., the pioneer of the Love family, immigrated from Ireland early in the century, lived for a while in Delaware, and in 1806 came to what is now Clinton township, where he died in 1848 in his eighty-third year. James Love, who died in 1857, came from Ireland in 1816 to this township. His wife and father, Samuel Love and family, came in 1818. Thomas, Jonathan and William Walker purchased 1,800 acres of land here in 1822, and in 1823 Thomas and Jonathan came to improve the tract. William arrived within a few years and made his home here until his death in 1855. Thomas died here in 1839, and Jonathan in 1879, aged eighty-three years.

In the chapter on The Pioneers, the names of all who owned property here when the county was organized in November, 1803, are given, together with the amount of their real and personal property. In a list of that date many names of old and honored settlers do not appear, for the simple reason that they were enacting the drama of settlement in some other district or county. Such names as those of Garrett Moore and Stephen Brewer; Robert Thompson, who moved here from Middlesex township; the Gibson family, who came in from Allegheny county; James Criswell, who removed here from Washington county in 1830; Thomas Westerman, whe came from England to Allegheny City in 1832, and bought one hundred acres of land in Clinton township in 1839; Matthew Bickett and James Hemphill, who came from Ireland in 1823 and settled in Clinton township in 1835; James Norris, a native of Ireland, and William Norris, who came into Clinton township from Allegheny county in 1837, must undoubtedly be ranked with the old residents.

In 1860 the population was 1,021; in 1870, 1,132; in 1880, 1,048, and in 1890, 918. The assessed value on January 1, 1894, was $351,099; the county tax, $1,404.40, and the State tax $117.36.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The early schoolhouses of this township were located on the Davis and Riddle farms, and were presided over by such well-known pioneer educators as Robert Cunningham, Michael Herron, James Jack, James Love, Edward McCorkle, William McGarry, Thomas Watson and Cyrus E. Anderson. The re-subdivision of the county in 1854 was the indirect result of a meeting held in a log schoolhouse in this township in 1852 or 1853. Cyrus E. Anderson, now of Butler, was then teaching there, and in responding to his request to have the log building made habitable the fathers of the district assembled. Their resolution to erect a new building was tempered by the reflection that a new district was necessary, and from that meeting to a directors' meeting, and thence to a convention of the school directors of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry townships, the question of redistricting the three townships was carried. The school statistics of 1894 show six schoolhouses, six teachers, 116 male and 124 female pupils, an average attendance of 163, and a total revenue for school purposes of $3,021.12.

The Clinton Normal and Classical Academy was chartered September 8, 1890, with thirty-seven stock-holders: A board of fifteen trustees was elected to manage the affairs of the Academy, comprised of J. C. Norris, William Heckert, William Thompson, John Hepler, Dr. William McCafferty, Rev. P. E. Simpson, J. S. Love, James Watson, George P. Harvey, James M. Riddle, John B. Cunningham, John Halstead, John P. Kirkpatrick, T. A. Bartley and Thomas Hays. The Academy gives promise of becoming an important addition to the educational institutions of the county.

The justices of the peace elected since the township was established, are as follows: Cyrus E. Anderson, 1854; William Harvey, 1855–60–75–80–85; Samuel B. McNeal, 1860; Samuel Anderson, 1865–70; James Criswell, 1865–70; W. A. Walker, 1875; John B. Davis, 1880–85; J. B. Cunningham, 1886; Frederick Ebert, 1889; John B. Cunningham, 1891, and Frederick Ebert, 1894. William Harvey served at least five terms as justice of the peace in this township, and during that long period never had an appeal from his decision to the higher courts.

CHURCHES.

Westminster Presbyterian Church of Clinton township was organized June 12, 1835, with nineteen members, by Rev. Newton Bracken. The first elders were James Boyd and William McGarry. Rev. Abraham Boyd was pastor until 1845, in which year a small log church was erected. Rev. James M. Smith was stated supply in 1847; Rev. Ephraim Ogden pastor from 1848 to 1858; Rev. John V. Miller from 1859 to 1863; Rev. Josiah McPherrin from 1865 to 1873; Rev. James T. Patterson from 1874 to 1879, and Rev. John S. Atkinson from 1881 to April 24, 1888. Rev. L. E. Keith was installed pastor in 1889 and remained until October, 1890. On February 8, 1894, Rev. W. J. Hazlett was installed as pastor, the pulpit having been previously supplied for over

three years. The elders in 1888 were William Norris, Robert Brewer, Jacob B. Flick, John S. Love and James McCafferty. A new church building was begun in 1852, completed in February, 1853, and was dedicated, March 6, 1853. On December 15, 1857, the church recorded articles of association, Adam Reed, James Hemphill, James McCafferty, William Woods and George Gibson being then trustees. In 1894 there were about seventy-five members in this church.

The United Presbyterian Church of Clinton was organized April 20, 1845, as the Associated Reformed church, and incorporated December 7, 1863, under its present name. The elders were Matthew Bickett, Joseph Logan and William Harvey; the original members being William Logan and wife, Jane Sefton, Mary A. Cox, John McGahey and wife, Daniel Beery, Minnamy Quinn and wife, John Brownlow and wife, Joseph Bartley, John Davis and wife, Joseph Harper and wife, Matilda Davis, Margaret Davis, Levi Logan and wife, Joseph Quigg and wife, James Carson and wife, William Harvey and wife. The signers to the petition asking that the society be incorporated were David Logan, Henry Sefton, John Anderson, Stephen Brewer, James Hay, Robert Trimble, J. W. Monks, W. M. Hay, J. H. Love, D. S. McElwain, Joseph Davis, John Brown, Obed Sefton, W. H. Bickett, Thompson Love, B. Logan, Thomas Frazier, David Hay, C. J. Anderson, S. H. Matheson, S. M. Love and J. C. Norris. The trustees were Joseph Logan, Sr., John Brown, Robert Trimble, John Anderson and Thomas Frazier.

The following pastors have served the church since its organization: Rev. Isaiah Niblock from April, 1845, to June, 1854; Rev. John Jamison, October, 1855, to October, 1859; Rev. W. R. Hutchinson, 1861 to 1873; Rev. J. M. Imbrie, 1875 to 1877; Rev. S. B. Stewart, 1881 to 1887, and Rev. W. J. Cooper, the present pastor, who came in 1888. In 1845 a log house, twenty-two by twenty-five feet in size, was erected on land donated by James M. Hay. It was first furnished with split log seats, but within a few years the pew was introduced. In 1854 a large frame building was erected at a cost of $1,600. It is the present house of worship of the congregation, which numbers 120 members. The members of the session are Matthew Bickett, Archibald Montgomery, Robert Trimble, Richard Smalley, Thomas A. Hay and J. B. Mahan. The trustees are William Logan, Ross Mahan, Thompson Love, William Monks and Harvey Bickett.

Oak Grove United Presbyterian Church was organized August 27, 1878, with James Hemphill and Stephen Brewer, elders; J. B. Cunningham, J. C. Morris and Thompson Love, trustees. Under the supervision of the trustees, and Edward Sefton, J. B. Sefton and Stephen Brewer, a frame building was erected in 1878, at a cost of $1,300, which was dedicaled March 28, 1879. The formal meeting to organize was held June 1, 1878. On June 11, the Presbytery met at West Union church and granted permission to organize, and by August 27, that year, the following names were enrolled: James, Sarah and Susannah Hemphill, Samuel and Ella Hemphill, John C. Norris, and Jane, his wife, Stephen and Jane Brewer, James and Margaret Harvey, Samuel and Melissa E. Marshall, John B. and Catherine Cunningham, Jane Cunningham, Margaret

and Jeannette Cunningham, Elizabeth Cunningham, James and Sarah T. Love, Thompson and Margaret E. Love, Rachel Love, and Mary A. Smith. In 1894 there were 107 members enrolled. Eight deaths were reported from August, 1878, to February, 1894. The elders elected since the organization are J. B. Sefton, who organized the Sabbath school in April, 1879; James B. Cunningham and John C. Norris, 1880, and William H. Sefton, the new member of the session. Robert Sefton is superintendent of the Sabbath school. The pulpit was supplied from 1878 to April, 1885, when Rev. J. M. Duncan was called as pastor. In May, 1890, Rev. P. E. Simpson took charge, the pulpit being vacant from the summer of 1888 to that period.

CEMETERIES.

Oak Grove Cemetery is a donation from J. B. Cunningham, made in May, 1880. Robert Clendenning, who was killed accidently, was the first person buried therein. One of the rules for the government of this little burial ground provides, that all who are able to pay for a lot must buy one, while those not blessed with means shall be entitled to a free lot for the burial of their dead.

Clinton Cemetery adjoins the Presbyterian church. In its graves many of the old members have found a resting place, among whom may be mentioned the following: James Bartley, Sr., who died in 1852; Nancy Hay, in 1853; Lydia Hay, in 1855; Margaret Bartley, in 1856; Elizabeth Logan, in 1856; Catherine Gold, in 1858; Wilson Wigfield, in 1863; Susan Yeakel, in 1866; Elizabeth Wareham, in 1867; Levi Logan, in 1871; John Griner, in 1871; Nancy Griner, in 1872; Joseph Harper, in 1873; John Wareham, in 1874; Samuel Griner, Sr., in 1876; David Logan, in 1878; James Hay, in 1883; James Bartley, in 1884; Betty Ann Harvey, in 1886, and Jane Harper, in 1887.

Westminster Cemetery.—The first grave in the Westminster Cemetery is said to be that of one Anderson, who was buried about 1832. One or more of the Riddle family were interred there at an early date. The oldest headstone is that which commemorates Sarah Ann, a daughter of Daniel Lardin, who died in 1834. Among others, whose names appear on the monuments, may be mentioned:—Henry Flick, who died in 1853; Joseph Brewer, in 1846; Thomas Watson in 1845; R. M. Carson, in 1844; Sarah Gibson, in 1847; Thomas Calender, in 1852; Rebecca Kirkpatrick, in 1852; Susanna Norris, in 1859, and James Wood, in 1863.

VILLAGES.

Lardintown, about one-half mile east of Riddle's Cross Roads was not founded by the pioneer Thomas Lardin, but rather by his son, Daniel. The latter erected the first grist mill in the township, during the winter of 1849–50, where the head waters of Bull creek meet. After operating it as a water mill for some years, he introduced steam power and did a large milling business. William Lardin, son of Thomas, also owned the mill for some years, until fire destroyed it. James Kier and Adam Ekas purchased the property and built the present mill. It was operated by them and by Renough until the seventies when Christian Heller became owner. After his death, John and William Heller acquired it by inheri-

tance. It is the only industry of the kind in the township, and to the old settlers is a precious reminder of "going to mill" forty years ago.

Long prior to 1849–50, the Francis Anderson saw mill on the Riddle farm was an industry which played an important part in the development of the township, although the first frame house was not erected until 1840.

The Kirk carding and woolen mill was established in 1848 and was carried on successfully until the days of the Civil War. The mercantile interests of the township are represented by R. J. Anderson at Flick; Daniel Ekas at Ekastown, and S. S. Snyder at Riddle's Cross Roads.

Flick and Riddle's Cross Roads, are the post-offices of the township. The old hamlet of Pughtown is unrecognized by the post-office department.

Harvey Post, Number 514, G. A. R., was organized March 25, 1886, at school house Number 2, with the following named charter members: William Harvey, John S. Love, J. B. Cunningham, J. P. Kirkpatrick, William Thompson, M. Thompson, G. P. Harvey, John Halstead, Martin Gibson, H. H. Halstead, E. Sefton, Adam Ekas, D. Huey, J. Jones, John E. Burtner and H. J. Burns. The following commanders have been elected since the organization: Adam Ekas, John S. Love, two terms, John B. Cunningham, William Carson, A. B. Katz, Joseph Jones and W. J. Gillespie. The adjutants are as follows: John Halstead, 1886; H. H. Halstead, 1887–91; John S. Love, 1892–94. In the fall of 1887 John S. Love donated ground for an armory building and the present hall was erected.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—COAL DEPOSITS—PIONEERS—A GAME STORY—FIRST ELECTION—MILLS AND DISTILLERIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

BUFFALO township is one of the four townships into which Butler county was divided prior to 1803. Up to 1854, when the last re-subdivision of the county took place, it was one of the largest townships in the county. In that year its area was reduced to its present limits. It is the southeast township in the county, and is the dividing line between the oak and pine hills, the latter beginning near Sarversville and predominating toward the south and east lines of the township. Big Buffalo creek enters the Allegheny river at the southeast corner of this township. About two miles north of this confluence it receives the waters of the Little Buffalo and Sarver's run, and all drain the north half and

southeast quarter; while Little Bull creek and the feeders of the center head of Bull creek drain the southwest quarter of the township. The elevations are 766.4 feet above ocean level at Buffalo station; 801.6 at Harbison; 840 at Monroe, and 1,026.8 at Sarvers, the railroad track being the point of measurement.

In the southeast corner, the Upper Freeport coal is 140 feet above the mean water in the Allegheny river, while above Monroeville, on Sarver's run, it disappears under the bed of that stream, and does not reappear until the Clinton line is approached, where Miller's drift occurs, and the old Walker banks of Reeth, Wilson and Krumpe, now operated by Yaehnig, Fredley and Joseph Reeth. The Buffalo sandstone is seen at 120 feet above the coal. Along Bull creek the cliffs form an interesting feature. At Monroeville, a knob rises 450 feet above the line of the coal bed opposite Monroe station, where Michael Stepp's coal bank is located. Freeport limestone and the green crinoidal limestone appear down the creek from Monroeville and west of that village, some distance above the W. H. Sarver coal banks. On the Fleming farm, on little Bull creek, the Elk Lick coal is found thirty-five feet above the crinoidal rock, and the latter on the Richard's farm north of the south line.

PIONEERS.

The honors of being the first settler have been given to George Bell, a native of Ireland, who located here in 1795, and after whom a hill and creek are named; but they were shared by Robert Elliott, another Irishman, who came from Westmoreland county the same year. Elliott revisited his first American home that fall, and early in 1796 brought hither his large family and a quantity of young fruit trees. His wife died here in 1844 and himself in 1845. Benjamin Sarver, who came up from Tarentum every Monday and worked on the pioneer mill until noon every Saturday, located at Sarversville about 1796, and later established the mill, the remains of which may yet be seen near the bridge at the village. Mary Steele and her children, John and Mary, came from Westmoreland county the same year, and located on the site of an old Indian camp ground. John Harbison and his wife Massy, the heroine of the Indian story related in a previous chapter, had been residents of the district, opposite the mouth of Buffalo creek, since 1792, but were pioneers of this township as early as 1807. One of the Smith family, referred to in the history of Winfield township; John Brooks, who moved away within a few years; William Kiskaddon, an Irish veteran of the Revolution, and Joseph Simmers, who married Mary Steele, were all located within the present boundaries of the township prior to the close of 1796. In 1797–98 the Carson family, of whom Robert was the head; John Barker's family, and the Fleming family, of whom Thomas, a native of Scotland, was the founder in this township, arrived. In 1798 Andrew Easley settled not far from the county line, but ultimately the Easley family located in this township, and also the Kirkpatricks.

The broken character of the township deterred the immigrants who came to the county from the close of 1797 to the close of the War of 1812 from locating here. Of course many men, such as Hugh McKee, came in, remained some time, and then sought other neighborhoods for a home. The settlement at Ekastown

in 1818 by John Ekas, and the opening of "Disappointment Farm" by John Weir the same year, were the beginnings of a new era in this township. The Weir and Roney families ventured into the wilderness in 1819; Jacob Byerly and wife came in 1823, Thomas Harbison in 1824, the Doyles in 1832, Henry Halstead in 1838, while the Blacks, Sedwicks, McKees, Wilsons, Walkers, Mortons, Walters and a few others made their homes in the forest over sixty years ago. William Painter, who was a tailor in Freeport in 1817, was a farmer here in 1839; James McCafferty came in 1841, David L. Hoover in 1842, and George Gardner in 1843. Other families, representatives of the pioneers of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, came in subsequently, and laid the foundations on which the society of Buffalo is built.

As the township was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians prior to 1792, so it continued to be for the Caucasians for fully forty years after. Large game abounded and droves of deer offered themselves as easy prey to the hunters. A story is related by J. E. Muder of Saxonburg, which bears out this statement. The Rev. Schweitzerbarth sent Mr. Sarver a message, saying he would be on hand the next Sabbath to preach. Sarver knew that there was little in the house to entertain his old friend, and announced to his wife, Betsy, that he would go out and kill a deer. He went forth, shot a deer and returned jubilant. Next, he told his wife that he would go to Jacob Staley's for a quart of whisky, which he did; and returning, exclaimed in jubilant tones, "Now, Schweitzerbarth, you can come; Betsy has got the meat and I have got the whisky." Wild honey, corn-whisky and venison made very good fare, which no one enjoyed better than some of the visiting evangelists of early days.

The first election held in Buffalo township, October 8, 1805, after the organization of the original thirteen divisions of the county, resulted in nine votes for Simon Snyder, and seven for Thomas McKean, for Governor; James O'Hara five, Samuel Smith seven, and N. Irish, four for Congress; James Martin and Samuel Ewalt, eight each for Senator; Jacob Mechling, Abner Lacock and Francis McLure nine each, James Corothers seven, Jacob Ferree three, John McBride six and George Robison five for Assembly; William B. Young seven, William Brown eight, and Abner Coats one for county commissioner.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

The early industries were Benjamin Sarver's grist mill, the stone foundations, the log dam and wheel of which may yet be seen in the bed of the creek at Sarversville; Thomas Fleming's distillery of 1799, a very primitive concern compared with the present big Guckenheimer distillery in the southeast corner of the township; and John Harbison's saw mill, of 1807, on the Buffalo, carried on by him until his death, in 1822. About the same time, or a little later, one of Jeremiah Smith's sons, with Caleb Jones, established a mill at Sarver's station, the same which Alexander Douthett operated in 1834. There David Kelly erected a large mill in 1866, which, two years later, became the property of Jacob Ehrman and is now known as "Ehrman's mill." Water and steam power are used, but the old process machinery has been retained. William Colmer, who settled on the old Brook's farm, and Jacob Weaver, erected the mill

afterward known as "Cratty's mill," and which, with Hill's mill on Big Buffalo, were great aids to the pioneers.

In the extreme southeastern corner of Buffalo township, adjoining Freeport, is the Guckenheimer & Company, or rather the Pennsylvania Company's distillery, comprising three large brick buildings, including the two bonded warehouses. The property is assessed at $27,000. The buildings were erected in 1869 for P. McGonigle & Son, and the industry inaugurated in 1870, the capacity then being eighteen barrels a day. In 1875 the present company, composed of A. Guckenheimer, Samuel Wertheimer, Emil Wertheimer and Isaac Wertheimer, purchased the plant and carried on the industry until the fire of July, 1889, wiped it out. On the ruins, it may be said, of the old buildings was raised the present large concern, with a capacity of fifty barrels a day.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The early school teachers included Robert Cunningham, Michael Herron, Robert Hamilton, William McGarry, Thomas Watson and others, who would leave Clinton township occasionally to "keep school" in Buffalo. In 1836 the first common school was established in District Number 2, with George C. Sedwick teacher. J. C. Watt and John A. Watson were also well known teachers in the common schools. The schools of the township will compare favorably with those of adjoining townships, and every child has the opportunity of obtaining an education.

The justices of the peace, elected since 1840, are named as follows:—William Walker, 1840, 1845 and 1850; Emil Maurhoff, 1840; George C. Sedwick, 1845–50–59 and 64; William Barker, 1854–83–88; David Kelly, 1855–60–69–74; Jonathan Hazlett appears to have been elected in 1865; A. H. Morse, 1870; George W. Cramer, 1875–80 (for short term), 1881; Thomas Douglass, 1877–82; G. F. Easley, 1886; M. C. Sarver, 1890; J. C. Redick, 1890; John Thomas and A. A. Kohlmeyer appear to have been elected the same year; J. F. Martin, 1891, elected county treasurer in 1893, and resigned office of justice of the peace; J. S. Glenn, 1892; J. W. Smith, 1893, and George W. Cramer, 1894.

CHURCHES.

Buffalo Presbyterian Church, one and one-half miles east of Sarversville, was organized August 3, 1843, by Revs. Abraham Boyd, Thomas W. Kerr and Elder Hill. Mr. Boyd preached there for some time before he could gather the original thirteen members, and continued as pastor until 1846. Rev. David D. McKee came in 1847; Rev. Newton Bracken in 1849; Rev. George Cairns in 1851; Rev. Newton Bracken, as stated supply, in 1858; Rev. John V. Miller in 1859; Rev. Josiah McPherrin in 1865; Rev. James T. Patterson in 1874, and Rev. John S. Atkinson, June 14, 1881. Mr. Atkinson was released in April, 1888. Rev. L. E. Keith succeeded him and remained one year. The pulpit was supplied from 1889 to February, 1894. Rev. J. W. Hazlett was ordained pastor in February, 1894. The membership in 1894 was 120. The first elders were Andrew McCaskey and William Cruikshank. Among the latter day elders may be named Thomas Beckett, W. H. McCafferty, William Galbreath, Wilson Todd,

James Bricker, Thomas Elliott and J. P. Hepler. In 1843–44 a very primitive house of worship was erected, which was used until after the war, when a new frame edifice was built, and dedicated in 1867. It was repaired about two years ago. The church stands in the two-acre cemetery lot.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Buffalo township was incorporated June 25, 1868. The articles of association were adopted February 28, 1868, and signed by Rev. J. K. Melhorn, pastor, R. M. Harbison and M. S. Heckert, elders, and H. Smith and H. Kelly, deacons, the whole number of members being fifty-seven. Rev. J. H. Fritz seems to have organized this society in December, 1867, in the old Covenanter church near Sarversville, with Henry Smith, Jonathan Hazlett and R. M. Harbison, elders. In 1870 the Lutherans purchased three acres from the Covenanters and thereon built a church, at a cost of about $3,000. In 1873 four acres were added to the church lot for cemetery purposes. Revs. Fritz and Melhorn remained but a short time. At the close of 1870 or early in 1871, Rev. J. A. H. Kitzmiller took charge and was pastor until early in 1882, when a long vacancy begun. Rev. H. K. Shanor was pastor for a year or two; then Rev. Mr. Sheffer, now of Prospect, came. Rev. Doerr followed Mr. Sheffer. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Martens of Saxonburg, who is the present pastor.

Emery Chapel, at Ekastown, is the modern name given to the building owned by the Methodist Episcopal church in this township. The society here is a continuation of the old class which was organized at Lardin's mill, in Clinton township, early in the thirties, by Revs. Henderson and Jackson, two of John Wesley's disciples from the Emerald Isle. Out of it grew the class, organized in 1839, by Rev. W. Carl, comprising David Walter, John Morton, and their wives, James Hunter, Henry Halstead, Polly Montgomery, Thomas Roney, Conrad Upperman, John and Adam Ekas, Catherine Lardin, G. C. Sedwick, and Henry Walter. A frame building was erected in Clinton township, in 1841, to which the present name was given, in honor of Bishop Emery. In 1868 the present brick church was built in Buffalo township at a cost of over $7,000. It is now a circuit church, presided over by Rev. J. J. Davis, with Adam Ekas, steward and trustee.

A Covenanter church existed near Ekastown long before the churches named were organized, but the society disbanded.

The Lutherans were represented in Mr. Schweitzerbarth's time, for it was his custom to visit Sarver's at intervals and preach the Lutheran doctrine to all who would assemble.

VILLAGES.

Sarversville was surveyed by Henry Halstead in 1840, and named Walley in recognition of its muddy main street. The postal department, however, changed its name to Sarversville in January, 1858, and appointed David Kelly postmaster. The first gristmill in the township was built here by Benjamin Sarver. Thirty-five years later F. D. Schweitering established the first store. David Kelly followed him as merchant, and on his removal to Sarver's station in 1870, J. M. Fleming opened a store in a new building, which he carried on

until 1889, when M. C. Sarver purchased the store and residence. Jacob J. Smith, born here in 1831, became the next miller and merchant of the district. Two of the old houses are still standing—one just south of the Sarver store, a long, double frame house, is owned by Jacob Kennedy; the second, a similar building, in which was the first postoffice, is occupied by William Stanfat. The new house of the Junior Order United American Mechanics is occupied above by this society, while the first floor is devoted to common school purposes.

The Sarversville Farmers' Club selected the following named officers for 1879: Thomas Douglass, president; James McCafferty, vice-president; G. H. Doerr, secretary; M. N. Greer, correspondent, and John Doerr, treasurer. It ceased to exist several years ago, and has not been revived.

Sarversville Council, Number 401, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized January 25, 1890, with Thomas Douglass, councilor; J. E. Wickline, vice-councilor; M. C. Sarver, recorder; William McCafferty, assistant secretary; L. C. Ehrman, financier, and G. B. Fredley, treasurer. The past councilors are Thomas Douglass, M. C. Sarver, Samuel Petsinger, W. E. Barker, William McCafferty and William McGinnis. The recorder in March, 1894, was F. W. Ekas. There were 135 members enrolled. The society's hall is a new building, the first floor of which is rented by the school district.

Monroeville was surveyed by James Dunlap in 1839, for Emil Maurhoff. J. M. Elliott led in the building up of this village on parts of the Daniel Duffy, Matthias Cypher and William McLaughlin lands. In 1840 George Weaver's tavern was erected, and Peter Koon built a little store. George Fry, Gustave Speck, Charles Schweitering, George W. Cramer, who succeeded Schweitering in 1871, and A. W. Leasure, who succeeded Cramer in October, 1893, have been the merchants of the hamlet. The postoffice is named Silverville, and was established in 1894, with A. W. Leasure as postmaster.

Sarver's Station is an old settlement under a new name. It is said that at the beginning of the century Smith and Jones moved down from Rough run to this place and built a mill. The first store was opened in 1870 by David Kelly. George Love succeeded him in 1873 or 1874; then William Watson, C. F. Marshall, J. S. Adams, and Watson and Powell carried on business successively—J. W. Powell, the present merchant being the successor of all. About seven years ago James McCafferty established his grocery store here. In February, 1894, he was appointed postmaster, *vice* William Watson. Ehrman's mill stands just south of the village, in the valley of Smith's branch, while in the village is the railroad station and a dozen of neat dwellings. W. H. Witte's hardware store, W. Watson's lumber yard and G. Wilkewitz's general store are carried on in this busy little hamlet, with the general stores of McCafferty and Powell.

Monroe Station, northeast of Monroeville, is simply a shipping point for that section of the township.

Ekastown is the name of a district rather than of a village, though Emery Methodist chapel, the H. K. Sarver store and the postoffice render the cross roads the central point of the district.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

WINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND STATISTICS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY AND MODERN INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES AND CHURCH HISTORY—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—VILLAGE GROWTH—THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROUGH and Cornplanter runs, with their numerous branches, give to this township a notable picturesqueness of natural scenery. This ruggedness, though adding to its beauty, and contributing to its mineral wealth, limits its tillable area. The township is, however, wealthy and prosperous. It is one of the townships organized in 1854, and was carved out of territory previously included in Clearfield and Buffalo townships. The population in 1860 was 1,134; in 1870, 1,121; in 1880, 1,092, and, in 1890, 1,087. In June, 1893, there were ninety-seven male and 109 female children of school age enumerated. The total revenue for the year ending that month was $2,249.58, of which the State appropriated $1,261.08. The assessed value of property was $277,264; the county tax, $1,108.81 and the State tax, $278.63.

The justices of the peace for Winfield township, from 1854 to 1894, are as follows: Benjamin Douthett, 1854; James B. Kennedy, 1858; John L. Hazlett, 1861 and 1865; John P. Bricker, 1864–69–74–80; Jonathan Hazlett, 1865; Phillip Cypher, 1867–72; N. M. Kirkland, 1874–82–88–93; Lewis Hazlett, 1885; A. Krause, 1887 (did not qualify—N. M. Kirkland appointed); B. Douthett, 1890.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The pioneers of this township were Jeremiah Smith, Sr., his sons, Jeremiah, a carpenter, Hugh, a cooper, Arthur and Robert, and his daughters, Nancy and Sarah, who located here in 1796, four years after their departure from Ireland. In 1797, came David Moorhead, the weaver, with his family, from Franklin county, where they made a temporary settlement on their arrival from Ireland. In 1797–98 another Irish family appeared in the forest, in the persons of Andrew Cruikshank, his wife, two sons, John and Andrew, and one daughter, Sarah. Andrew, Sr., was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, in which he served seven years. He died in 1824. Matthias Cypher, Sr., also a soldier of the Revolution, and a Catholic, came from Virginia in 1798, and took up a tract of land where his grandson William Cypher resides. Here he spent the remaining years of his life. He left numerous descendants. In 1799 came John and Michael Fair, each of whom entered 400 acres of land, which they sold early in this century and moved to territory which they deemed more desirable. Caleb Jones, of whom mention is made in the page devoted to early industries, came about 1799.

In the year 1800 a few important additions were made. John and William Clugston, natives of Ireland, with other members of the family, located near the present village of Leasureville; but John left his wife in charge and sought peace in some newer place in the wilderness. Robert Cooper, born here in 1815, was the son of Samuel Cooper, who came with his step-father, Robert Johnston, at an early day. William and James Hazlett, with William, John, Reuben and David Hazlett, sons of William, were contemporary settlers. John Kennedy, who was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, a Revolutionary soldier and a teacher, settled here in 1801 and died in 1835. Jacob Harshman, the weaver, owned 400 acres in 1803, and John Cooper 400 acres.

Among others who settled here early in the century were Arthur Hill and Robert Galbreath, both Irishmen, and William Hesselgesser and family, who came in 1815. In 1817 another Revolutionary veteran arrived in the person of Abraham Leasure, and the year after, came Thomas Bickett. James, William and David Ralston and Robert Graham were then residents. Francis Jackman and his wife arrived from France in 1832 and took possession of a tract of land near the present village of Denny or Delano station.

In 1836, the German immigrants began to pour in. Their industry soon changed the wilderness into fruitful farms. Following the example of other pioneers of their nationality, they lost no time in reducing the forest to ashes and converting the virgin soil into grain and grass producing fields.

EARLY AND MODERN INDUSTRIES.

The saw-pit of Jeremiah Smith, the hand mill for grinding wheat and corn, also constructed by him and his sons, the cooperage of Hugh Smith, and the plow and harrow shops of these pioneers, were the first manufacturing industries of this township. Thomas Horton, who located on the Little Buffalo creek late in 1805—having moved from Middlesex township—erected a saw mill in 1806 on or near the site of the carbon works at Saxon station. His son, William, aided the pioneer in running the little mill, when not engaged in exhorting the neighbors to join the Methodist church.

Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and his sister's husband, Caleb Jones, built a grist mill at Melissadale—named after Mrs. William Stewart—in 1809. Eight years after, Peter McLaughlin, of Slippery Rock township, purchased the mill and 500 acres of land for 1,000 pounds of powder, valued at one dollar a pound. About the same time Peter and Hugh or Robert McLaughlin established a powder factory near the site of the ruins of the Denny saw mill, and both industries were conducted by them until the death of Peter McLaughlin in 1828. John McMackin, who had charge of the powder mill as superintendent, was also a partner, and after the McLaughlins passed away, James Denny, Jr., of Clearfield township, became a partner, having purchased the McLaughlin interests in the powder factory in 1834. Later William Denny purchased McMackin's interests. In 1853 the grist mill was torn down, when William, Daniel and John Denny built the present mill, using the water power of Rough run, as well as steam. It had three run of buhrs until 1888, when it was converted into a modern roller mill with four sets of rolls and a capacity of thirty barrels of flour per day. In 1871

the Denny brothers and William Stewart drilled a well east of the mill to a depth of 1,250, which proved a great gas well. The gas was used for fuel in the mill and the houses. In 1874 the Denny well was drilled to a depth of 1,442 feet. It is now as good as when first opened.

The William Hazlett Mill, below the Smith and Jones mill, was erected about the time the pioneer industry on Rough run was sold by Smith to Peter McLaughlin. The location was nearer the spot where the furnace was erected in later days than that of the Smith concern. The saw-mill addition was made in 1821 or 1822, and for a number of years Hazlett and his sons were known as the "Millers of Rough Run." The frame is still standing, but the owners and machinery are gone.

Winfield Furnace was established in 1847 by William Spear, near the mouth of Rough run, to develop the rich ore deposits of that section. In 1856 this industry passed into the hands of the Winfield Coal and Iron Company, from whom it was purchased by William Stewart, of Hickory Furnace fame, under whom it ceased work in 1864. The stone stack, part of which is standing, thirty-three feet in height, rested on a base twenty feet square. Charcoal was used as fuel, the blast being at first driven by water-power, but later by steam. Its capacity was about forty tons of iron per day, the transportation of which to Pittsburg cost about $4.10 a ton. It was hauled to Freeport, and thence shipped to Pittsburg.

The Rough Run Manufacturing Company purchased a tract of land near the old Winfield furnace property and established a salt works in 1891–92. The company was composed of the following citizens: James and Joseph Bredin, Albert Ruff, Stephen Cummings, H. Schneideman, John Weber and Daniel Markel. The manufacture of salt was carried on about a year, but proving unprofitable, the works were closed and the land leased in 1893 to the lime company.

The Acme Lime Company, Limited, had its inception in 1893, when Webster Keasey and J. A. Ransom leased the lime quarries in Winfield township from the Rough Run Manufacturing Company. The following year they organized the company, with J. A. Ransom president, J. J. Haas secretary and treasurer, and Webster Keasey superintendent. The works are located on Rough run, and consist of 177 acres of land, containing one quarry, from which 600 bushels of lime are manufactured daily. Three kilns and one patent steel jacket kiln are in use, one steam drill, one stone crusher, with a capacity of 200 tons per day for railroad ballast, and one pulverizer, with a capacity of fifty tons per day for use in the manufacture of glass. They also operate a coal mine on the same farm, turning out 150 tons per day. A twenty horse power engine furnishes the power, and seventy-five men find employment in these works.

CHURCHES.

Knox Methodist Episcopal Church, near the eastern line of Jefferson township, is a re-organization of the old society of 1823–24, of which Samuel Cooper, and Henry Karshner, were members. Jacob Sarver, Robert Cooper, Peter Kennedy, John Knox and Samuel Duff are named among the senior members of the

present church, which was partially reorganized before the war, and organized in 1864 when the present brick house of worship was erected. Rev. John D. Knox was then pastor. The church is in the Ekastown charge. Among the preachers who were here prior to 1880, were those named in the history of Fisk's chapel. In 1880, Rev. J. C. High was the preacher in charge; in 1882, Rev. R. Hamilton; in 1884, Rev. J. T. Stiffy; in 1887, Rev. R. S. Ross, and in 1890, Rev. N. B. Tannehill of Freeport, who had charge of Ekastown, Knox, Emery, Fisk's and Centre churches, at the close of 1893. The number of members belonging to the Knox chapel class is fifty.

Fisk's Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in August, 1855, with the following named members:—Robert Lardin, William Barker, Isaac Pierce, George Todd,—the first class leader—all trustees, and Asa Dike, with their wives, Mrs. Messick, Barechia, Cynthia, Lydia, Sophia, Caroline and Malinda Pierce. The preachers who have had charge of this circuit, have been David Hess and Isaac Aiken, 1855; William Cooper, 1856; A. G. Williams, 1858; Edward Wilkinson, 1859; Daniel Rhodes, 1860; W. H. Tibbles, 1862; Z. S. Weller, 1863; F. D. Fast, 1866; Richard Jordan, 1867; Washington Darby, 1868; J. R. Roller, 1871; B. T. Thomas, 1874; G. W. Cranage, 1876; S. G. Miller, 1878; J. C. High, 1880, and the pastors named in the sketch of Knox chapel. In 1857 a brick house forty by thirty was erected by Samuel Weaver, of Freeport, at a cost of $850, which was dedicated in December of that year, by Rev. L. D. Barrows, who suggested the name, in honor of Rev. Wilbur Fisk. Prior to the completion of this house, the society worshiped in an old building, near their present edifice, which was the church of a defunct society of Cumberland Presbyterians. The membership at the close of 1893, was eighty-eight.

The German Lutheran Church was organized in 1848 by Rev. Henry Issense, who had, practically, a congregation here prior to that date, to whom he preached occasionally. During the same year in which this society was organized, Simon and Adam Schrump, Henry Bluroch and Henry Mintzel, the trustees, had a farm building erected and there, Sunday after Sunday, the members assembled for prayer. The house stood in the old cemetery east of the road. In 1886–87 the present church was erected, Rev. Mr. Umsler being then pastor. Rev. F. Wilhelm preached here for many years, from 1870 to 1891. The present pastor is Rev. Conrad Engelder of the Hannahstown charge. North of the church is the little frame school house erected in 1858.

In the old and new cemetery many of the old German settlers of southern Winfield and northern Buffalo rest, such as Conrad Schmidt, who died in 1870; J. Boltz, the same year; Anna G. Smith, in 1871; Casper Hartung, in 1874, and Barbara Wineberg, in 1881. A number of headstones tell of the scarlet fever plague of 1858.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church (German) of Winfield township, was incorporated November 12, 1888, with thirty-two members, including Rev. J. George Amsohler, on petition of himself, John Falkner, G. Wilkervitz, Conrad Gundlach, Will Durr, Ed. Frank, August Hiem and Michael Mochel.

The Evangelical Zion Church of Winfield and Buffalo townships, signed articles of association January 6, 1873, the names being H. H. Becker, George

Fruhling, F. Shultz, Jacob Ehrman, H. H. Fruhling, Casper Fruhling and Joseph Westerman. This church was organized in 1852 by Revs. Zirkel and Long. John Hirst and Joseph Westerman, the trustees, superintended the construction of a small frame building, which was used until 1872–73, when a new brick building was dedicated by Presiding Elder Rev. S. Kring, and the pastor, Rev. Jacob Honeker. The cost of the new building exceeded $3,400. In the gable is inscribed "Zion's Kirche, 1872." The old lot was sold to the Ford City Gas Company, but no wells were drilled. It is in the Tarentum charge. In the cemetery west of the church yard, headstones speak of the death of Henry Fox's wife, in 1872, aged sixty-five years; Margaret Fruhling, in 1876, aged sixty years; Casper Kauffman, in 1878, aged sixty-five years, and Henry Fox in 1881, aged eighty-three years.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Saxon station was erected in 1878 by the trustees representing the society. Rev. James Robinson was the pastor who organized the society, with J. C. and Nancy Maxwell, Daniel S. Spires and Sarah Douthett members. On November 13, 1878, Maxwell and Spires, William Douthett, E. S. Hale and George H. Love were chosen trustees. The building was completed July 6, 1879. In September, 1879, Rev. J. J. Waggoner was appointed preacher. From that period to 1887 little was done, but on August 16, 1887, the society was reorganized. In March, 1889, Benjamin Douthett was elected president. Alexander Douthett, John Kaufhold, J. S. Edwards, S. Fair and P. F. McCaskey were elected trustees later, and they are now the officers. No regular services have been held for over a year, but prayer meetings are continued. The frame building is a fair one, furnished with seats and reading desk.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The old schools of Clearfield township were, in fact, the schools for northern Winfield children until 1815, when Isaac Lefevre, of Jefferson township, agreed to teach in the neighborhood of Smith's mill. A very primitive log building was erected, and there Lefevre taught at intervals until the erection of the powder mill caused parents to select another location. The Hesselgesser neighborhood was then selected, while in the northwestern quarter John Kennedy opened school in a log cabin on the Matthias Cypher farm. The teachers of the five schools in the township for the school year of 1893–94 were F. W. Halstead, Emma Krise, H. J. Lensner—of the Hesselgesser school, whose seventy-four pupils represent three counties—Mary Caldwell and Sadie Campbell. The directors for the same period were A. Krause, J. C. Logan, August Fruhling, Charles Fleming, Harvey Cruikshank, Conrad Sell and H. H. Fruhling.

VILLAGE GROWTH.

Leasureville, platted as Unionville in 1832, for Abraham Leasure, a soldier of the Revolution and a settler of 1827, is a modest hamlet near the southeastern corner of the township. Old settlers may remember the celebrated land case of 1830 of *William Wilson vs. Abraham Leasure and John Sherber*, and with it Judge Shaler's explanation of the relation of the actual settler toward all other claimants. Leasure's claims were declared valid and, in 1832, he began to

improve his cabin home and establish a town. In 1840 Hugh Kirkland opened the first store. It was located east of the present village. John Hemminger was employed as manager. John Hesselgesser established the first tavern. In 1860 Robert Stewart was authorized to open a postoffice. John Hesselgesser opened a store in connection with his tavern, in the old log frame house which was torn down to make way for the present Lawall dwelling. Norman Kirkland opened a store in November, 1858, in the old log house moved from his father's property, still standing near his residence, and continued until 1872. John Douthett kept store for some years, until his death in 1862, when his widow carried it on until she sold to Foster, who went to the war, was wounded and never afterward heard from. His widow and son are now owners of the store. The two Hesselgessers, who have each a gas well on his farm, and the Fosters were the only consumers of gas for fuel and light in February, 1894. There are eight residences in the hamlet. Norman Kirkland thinks that Judge Shaler's decision never effected the site of Leasureville. Leasure made some arrangement at the time, by which he tranferred the property in dispute to the claimants, taking in exchange the site of the village.

Melissadale was a postal hamlet from 1862, when William Stewart was postmaster. Early in the seventies Daniel Denny was appointed and held the office until 1879, when the attempt made by S. D. Hazlett to establish carbon works there failed. He erected large buildings, but did not succeed in bringing the works into operation. There has not been an office from 1879 to the present time. Daniel Denny kept store here from 1864 to 1872, a year after his establishment at Delano station was opened. The Denny mills and residence with a few farm houses constitute the hamlet.

Winfield Furnace is described under the heading, "Early and Modern Industries." The postoffice at Winfield Furnace was established in 1885, with Mrs. Lew Hazlett in charge, but it was abandoned long ago.

Carbon Black, or Saxon Station, dates back to 1871, when W. S. Boyd erected a building for hotel purposes. In 1872, E. A. Helmbold established a store here. When J. W. Maxwell came to Saxon Station in 1877, he found the Krause & Helmbold store, of which he became a partner in 1889, the dwelling houses of Alexander Douthett, J. H. Clark, John Howarth, superintendent of the Carbon Black Works, and Henry Hoffman. Thielo Krause lived in the store building. There were also George Miller's hotel—now the residence of George Houchley—the homes of Samuel Cooper and J. H. Muder, the cabinet-maker. Theodore Bedinger was the acting agent for the railroad, express and telegraph companies, T. Helmbold being the agent. The present school was erected in 1888 in place of the old brick, erected before the war. C. A. Smith taught in the old brick house in 1874 and 1875, John Roney having previously been the teacher, he residing there as early as 1867. Since 1877 three or four houses have been erected, Dr. J. M. Scott's modern brick residence being the principal one. In March, 1894, L. H. Falkner's blacksmith shop was erected near the railroad crossing on the southern limits of the village. Sachs & Wetzel's lumber yard dates back only a few years.

The carbon works were established in 1876 by Nolan & Boardman, when one

brick and one frame building were erected. In the winter of 1879–80 the works were burned, and in 1881 the present brick structures were erected, the ground area being 250 x 120 feet. The capacity is about 2,500 pounds a week. The superintendent is Frank Douthett, who has held that position for about four years.

Delano Station may be said to date back to 1870, when E. G. Leithold opened a store at that point. In 1871 a postoffice was established here, in Daniel Denny's new store building, with L. Heidrick postmaster; but the same year the store was sold to Krause Brothers of Hannahstown, one of whom, Robert, became postmaster. Their store is now the leading mercantile establishment of the district. Rummel Brothers opened a store here in 1873; Murtland & Gordon subsequently kept a store, now vacant, and the property of Krause Brothers. Louis Weidhos established a hardware store here in the "Eighties," which he still carries on in the old Leithold building. He also owns a lumber yard at this point. Mr. Leithold kept hotel after retiring from mercantile life, and when Weidhos succeeded him he also kept the house until 1885, when license was denied. The principal buildings of the place are the stores of Krause Brothers and Louis Weidhos, and the residences of Robert Krause, Alphonse Krause, E. G. Humes, oil contractor; Peter Rummel's, occupied by William Greenwood, oil well contractor; Mrs. Jane Dugan's, occupied by John L. Bassett, superintendent of the Standard Plate Glass Company's gas wells; August Laudenschleger, Martin Kirk and Mrs. C. Weidhos.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized August 27, 1859, by Lewis A. Krause, who served as president from that date until October 1, 1871, when Jacob Beck succeeded him. On December 15, 1884, Daniel Wallet was elected and served until January 15, 1888. A. Krause is the present presiding officer. The secretaries have been A. Stuebgen, elected in 1859, and Henry Heck, elected October 1, 1868, to succeed him. Mr. Heck has served in that position ever since. Theo. H. Tolley was the first treasurer. E. Maurhoff succeeded him April 1, 1878; Theo. H. Tolley was re-appointed in 1881; Charles Hoffman in 1885; Louis Weidhos, in 1889, and Robert Krause, the present treasurer, in 1892. The company was incorporated March 23, 1860, the charter members being William Wiskeman, C. G. Lamb, C. Krumpe, Jacob Beck, G. E. Leithold, Henry Schafer, J. G. Lensner, G. G. Grabe, A. Koegler, B. Berninger, J. C. Bauman and George Keck.

CHAPTER XL.

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—CREEKS—COAL DEPOSITS—PHYSICAL CONFORMATIONS—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

CLEARFIELD township derives its name from an Indian field discovered by the pioneers of 1798 near the Milligan settlement on Buffalo creek. Evidences of its recent cultivation by the Indians were present, and thus the name seemed appropriate upon the organization of the original township in 1804. The West branch of the Big Buffalo, the main creek, Long run, the feeders of Rough run, and the head waters of Bonny Brook, a branch of the Connoquenessing, rise in this township.

The Upper Freeport, the Darlington and the Kittanning coals are found here in abundance, the first being developed on the Humes lands, near the oil wells, and on the Kramer lands, and throughout that neighborhood. On the McDevitt farm, 7,600 feet up the West branch, a deep bed of the Darlington, resting below the Freeport sandstone and seventy feet below the Upper Kittanning coal, was developed in three two-feet layers of Middle and Lower Kittanning, while farther down the stream the Deener banks offered a good coal. On a rivulet near the confluence of the West branch and Big Buffalo, three layers of Kittanning were found—the first four feet and the second and third two and a half feet each. The section showed fifteen feet of Butler sandstone, a vein of Lower Freeport coal, a body of iron ore, a layer of Butler limestone, eighty feet of sundry strata, three feet of Darlington, seventy feet of sundry strata, eleven feet of Kittanning, with shallow slate and shale divisions, and last, seventy feet of sundry strata. The bastard limestone of this township carried iron ore, which was hauled to the Winfield and Big Buffalo furnaces. On the McClelland farm, near the east line, Kittanning coal was found high above the creek, and ninety feet below it a two-feet bed of Clarion coal. The first coal was mined on the Morrow farm, where the vein was eleven feet. In the southeastern corner, Mr. Kerr worked in the old drift of the Winfield Furnace Company. The ferriferous limestone outcrops in many places in massive form, as the Freeport sandstone does in other localities.

PIONEERS.

The pioneers of this township were Patrick McBride, Arthur, Connell and Dennis O'Donnell, Eleanor Coyle, John Coyle, John Slator, James and Samuel Milligan, Dennis, Andrew and Michael Dugan, James Denny, John McGinley, Hugh Gallagher, Charles and Michael McCue, and Patrick and Marcus McLaughlin. Others came in during the first decade of the century, so that by

1810 there were 288 persons constituting the pioneer circle. With the exception of the Milligan family, who settled south of the present township, all selected lands within the present limits of Clearfield, and with extraordinary rapidity, reduced the wilderness to fruitful farms and made the region one of happy homes.

Patrick McBride, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, led the way into the forest, in 1798, built his cabin on a 400 acre entry, 100 acres of which was donated to him by Archie McCall, agent for the land owners, in recognition of his first and successful settlement. This pioneer died in 1848, leaving a large family. Arthur O'Donnell, mentioned in the history of Donegal township, came from the same Irish county, in 1798, with his wife and four children. Connel O'Donnell, who is spoken of in the biographical sketches of Donegal township, arrived from Ireland shortly after, accompanied by his brother Dennis. Connell died in 1813, leaving his widow Mary to carry on the farm and raise a large family. His brother also spent his life in this county, and died in 1852. Dennis Dugan, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, located on 200 acres of land in this township in 1798, upon which he died at an advanced age. He reared a family of several children. The Dugans were one of the first Catholic families to settle in this part of the county. John Slator, a soldier in the French army that assisted the American patriots in winning independence, was one of the first settlers of this township. He was also one of the pioneer Catholics of the county.

John Coyle, who came to the United States from Ireland in 1791, with his family, located here in 1800, and, thirty years later, founded the village of Coylesville. Coyle's station, in Jefferson, now known as Great Belt, was named by the West Penn Railroad Company in honor of this pioneer. During his long life he was known as a sterling, progressive citizen. Like many of the immigrants from Ireland, he was a linen weaver, and manufactured linen for the local demand, as well as for the exchange trade,—selling the product of the loom in Fayette county and bringing home salt, iron and other staple goods.

James Denny accompanied his parents to the United States in 1794, and in 1799 came with them to this township to carve out a home for himself. He was a good shoemaker, and built up a large custom as well as a small manufacturing trade. He died here February 25, 1872, having survived his wife, Mary (O'Donnell) Denny, almost thirty-seven years. John McGinley and Hugh Gallagher, natives of Ireland, came in between 1800 and 1803; for we find the former assessed in the latter year with 300 acres of land, one cow and a yoke of oxen, while Gallagher is assessed with 400 acres of land.

Many others might be mentioned here who assisted in the early development of Clearfield, such as the McLaughlins, Doughertys, McFaddens, Duffys, McGees and Cyphers. In the thirties, and down to the beginning of the Civil war, several new men came to share in the fortunes of the original settlers, such as the Sipes, McDevitts, Fennells, Riellys, Martins, Greens, Thompsons, Sheridans, McCreas, McShanes, Logues and Duffs. This fertile township, of good farms and fine homes, tells of family successes, won by persevering toil and honesty.

The population of the original township in 1810, was 288; in 1820,—515;

in 1830,—617; in 1840,—1,103 and in 1850,—1,924. After being reduced to its present limits, the population in 1860, was 869; in 1870,—847; in 1880,—999, exclusive of Coylesville's fifty-seven inhabitants, and in 1890,—841, including Coylesville. The assessed value of property, January 1, 1894, was $233,445, on which a county tax of $833.82 and a State tax of ninety dollars and seventy-six cents were levied.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school-house in Clearfield township was built near the Winfield line, in 1798 or 1799, by Arthur O'Donnell, Andrew and Michael Dugan, James and John McLaughlin, Michael McCue and James Denny. Among the first teachers were John Smith, who came in 1807, John Washington and J. Harrison Cook, together with other teachers named in the histories of Buffalo and Clinton townships. The second school building was erected above Coylesville, by Peter Henry, Hugh Gallagher, William Recher and the O'Donnell family. John Kennedy was installed as teacher. The common school system was adopted in 1835, but instead of the pioneer teachers many of their pupils aspired to wield the birch. Among them were Neil McBride and William Dougherty. There were six teachers employed in January, 1894. In June, 1893, there were 103 male and eighty-three female children of school age reported. The total revenue for school purposes was $1,935.13, including a State appropriation of $991.58.

The justices of the peace elected in this township from 1840 to 1894 are as follows: Joseph Henry, 1840 and 1845; John Gallagher, 1840 and 1850; James McCafferty, 1845; James Johnston, 1850; James B. Kennedy, 1853; John McLaughlin, 1854, 1859 and 1861; Arthur O'Donnell, 1855 and 1870; Bernard Sheridan, 1860; John B. Gallagher, 1865 and 1870; W. S. Sipe, 1875 and 1880; Patrick Donohue, 1875; F. P. McBride, 1880, 1885 and 1890; Thomas McGucken, 1890, and George McGucken, 1894.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Catholic Church, in its personnel, dates back to 1798, when the first Catholics of the township located in the wilderness. Prior to the building of the present church edifice, in 1853, the people attended St. Patrick's church on Sugar creek, Armstrong county, founded in 1806, St. Peter's at Butler, founded in 1821, or the church of St. Mary's Monastery, in Summit, erected in 1841. There were also missions or stations held here, when mass would be celebrated at stated times in the homes of the people. Mrs. Mary Green, who came here in 1840, relates that mass was often said in the homes of Manus Dugan, John Sheridan, William McGee, Denis Duff, Patrick McBride, Squire Gallagher, and in the houses of two or more of the O'Donnells and Dennys. The old dwelling of John Green, west of Coylesville, was a favorite place with visiting priests, and often a temporary altar would be raised there.

The priests of St. John's parish since 1852 are named as follows: Father Larkin, 1852–53; Father William Pollard, 1853–55; Rev. R. C. Christy, February, 1855–1861; Rev. Thomas Quinn, 1861–62; Rev. P. M. Doyle, 1862–73. Father Aylward, appears to have been assistant priest, early in 1870, and Rev. John

Hickey was a regular visitor, his name often appearing on the baptismal register from 1870 to 1873. Father Patrick Brown was appointed pastor in January, 1873, and remained until his death in July, 1888. During the last years of his administration, Rev. J. B. O'Connor was assistant priest. Rev. Thomas Walsh succeeded to the pastorate in 1888, and in 1889. Rev. Thomas McEnrue came. He had charge of the parish for about two years, when Rev. Henry McEvoy, the present pastor, was appointed. In the cemetery lie the remains of Father John N. Denny, a native of this township, who died at Altoona, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1888. He was ordained at Rome in 1887, and though a young priest, was one of the noted scholars of this State. Father Patrick Brown is also buried there. Father Pollard, who became a celebrated preacher, died at St. Mary's, Pittsburg, a few years ago.

The church building was erected in 1853, under the administration of Father Larkin. The brick building was then a most pretentious one, being ninety feet long by forty-two wide, furnished with modern pews and good altars. In 1877 the Norman-Gothic tower was erected at a cost of about $4,000. This tower with spire, is 156 feet in height, well proportioned and worthy of a city rather than of a country parish. The main building never did present a proper skyline, so that its removal or remodelling is now proposed.

The location of the cemetery grounds is one of the most beautiful in all Clearfield. The cemetery is surveyed into regular lots and blocks, with an artistic stone cross in the center. Many old headstones and numerous modern monuments are found here, commemorating the names of members of the McBride, Rivers, Green, McCrea, Callahan, Laux, Dugan, O'Donnell, Brady, McLafferty, Nugent, Benson, McDonnell, Gallagher, O'Neill, McFadden and hundreds of other families.

St. Mary's of the Woods is the appropriate name bestowed on the private chapel at the old Hickey homestead, near the northern line of Clearfield township. It is a family place of worship, but when Father Hickey visits his old home, the doors are open and it becomes for all purposes a mission chapel of St. John's parish.

The English Lutheran Society, organized near Fennelton in 1857, shared in the erection of a Union church that year with the Methodists, and continued to worship there until 1861, when the two societies disbanded and lost their church building.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Fennelton was organized in October, 1857, in a building on the Peter Graff farm, erected by the English Lutherans and Methodists that year as a Union church. The members were Peter Fennell, Sr., Peter Fennell, Jr., Margaret Fennell, Lydia Fennell, John Sipe, Sr., John Sipe, Jr., Margaret Sipe, Helena Sipe, Ann Sipe, John Cupp, Joseph Milligan, and their wives, and Elizabeth Reagart. The pastors, in the order of service, were Revs. Venable, Wilkinson, Rhodes, Tibbles, Scott, Hughes, D. Cupps, Z. McKee, Altman and J. P. Douglass, the pastor in 1894. During the Civil war the society dwindled to a few members, and the Union building was sold as private property. In 1880 Peter Fennell erected a building at Fennelton, and in the

fall of that year a revival meeting resulted in the addition of thirty-five members. In 1881 the church was reorganized by J. W. McKee, of Butler; the old church site, then on the T. Dissner farm, was purchased, the building reconstructed and dedicated October 9, 1881, and the society placed on a working basis. In all this labor of reorganizing a church, Mr. Fennell was a zealous worker.

The United Presbyterian Church of Carbon Centre was organized July 15, 1878, with Henry Gumpper, James Martin and Louis Kreor elders. It was incorporated March 4, 1881, the petitioners being Thomas Humes, John Moore, Robert Martin, Robert McMillan and Thomas S. Thompson. A frame house of worship was erected, which was used for meetings while the organization existed. In the records of 1891 there is no mention made of it, for some time before it went the way of other institutions of the little oil town.

VILLAGES.

Coylesville, in old Clearfield township, was brought prominently before the public in May, 1830, when John Coyle, Sr., the proprietor, advertised lots for sale as surveyed by David Dougal. The location, on the turnpike, half way between Butler and Kittanning, and the fact that the mail stage passed that way tri-weekly, were set forth as advantages. Good land, fresh and salt water springs, coal banks and limestone outcrops, grist and saw mills and an industrious people in the vicinity were all pictured for the investor. The plat as recorded, July 14, 1838, shows the Butler and Kittanning road intersected by Plum, Cherry, Chestnut, Diamond, Strawberry, Jackson and Crab streets. The first store was opened there in the fifties, by John O'Donnell, in the old building next to the present Gormley store. John Shrum built a log house farther east and carried on a store for some years after O'Donnell retired. Michael McBride erected the present Gormley building after the war, and after John Nolan built the first blacksmith shop. James Slick succeeded Nolan and, about six years ago, John Kress established himself here as a blacksmith. There are now seven houses in the village, together with F. P. Gormley & Company's store. The first public celebration of St. Patrick's day in Butler county, was that at Coylesville in 1856, when L. S. Cantwell delivered the oration.

Carbon Centre was the name of an oil village which sprung up, as if by magic, in 1875, when the oil development of that section begun. As early as August, 1860, John Gallagher reported the existence of petroleum in Clearfield, but for over fifteen years little or no attention was paid to the discovery. The oil men came at last, and in 1875, Robert Thompson caused two acres to be surveyed into town lots, which he named Carbon Centre. Houses were erected in a hurry. William McCrea established a general store and many other busines enterprises were inaugurated. The United Presbyterians erected a church, the Methodists held meetings there and the little town was a busy place as long as the sands were producing oil. In April, 1883, the production fell to 150 barrels a day, the Showalter & Hardman well, on the Heck farm, yielding ninety barrels of the total.

Fennelton may be said to date back to 1856, when Peter Fennell with his

son Peter, and nephews Daniel and Abram, moved into Clearfield township from Armstrong county. It is a country hamlet, boasting of a Methodist church, the general store of P. Fennell & Son, and a post-office.

Jeffersonville, near the line of Summit township, was at one time a post-office station, but was long ago discontinued.

CHAPTER XLI.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—EARLY SETTLEMENT—NEYMAN'S MILL—STATISTICS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—ST. MARY'S MONASTERY—CHURCH HISTORY—VILLAGE GROWTH.

SUMMIT township was organized in 1854, its territory being taken principally from Butler and Clearfield townships, but including also portions of Donegal and Centre townships. The names of the first cabin builders within the limits of the township are unknown. Early in 1796, when the Ray family located on what is now known as the Robert Gilliland farm, there were two or three untenanted log cabins, evidencing an earlier occupation on the Allegheny slope, and two or three tenanted ones between that and the Beaver slope. William Ray was undoubtedly here in April or May, 1796. Following an Indian trail which led from the river at Freeport into the wilderness, he selected his lands and built his cabin. When the county was organized, in 1803, he owned 150 acres. William Scott and James Mitchell arrived shortly after. Mitchell was then a young man. Scott, who was a man of family, was accompanied by his son, Robert, who became one of the first settlers in Butler borough. George, another son, cleared a farm for himself in the Mitchell, or Bonny Brook, neighborhood.

Thomas Smith came from Allegheny county in the fall of 1796, and located in the township. Seventeen years later Abraham Brinker purchased Smith's 200 acres, and the family removed to Indiana, where the pioneer died in 1835. Adam, his son, returned in 1830 and settled in Centre township. James McCurdy, a native of Cumberland county, came with Smith. The immigrants entered the present county at Freeport and arrived at the site of what is now known as Carbon Black the same night. After a heavy rain storm, the bright moon invited them to travel rather than to sleep, and taking up their packs, the journey to some dreamy spot was resumed. An abandoned cabin, near where the Widow Henry resided in modern days, or another, near the Pistorius farm, did not stop their march. When the morning sun peeped into the forest, the travelers were at the cabin of William Ray. That day they decided to locate and, having selected lands, the companions, assisted by Ray, built their cabins in the Bonny

Brook country. In 1803 James McCurdy, still a single man, with John McCurdy, were here. Late in that year James married Peggy Thorn, and twenty-seven years after erected a brick house which subsequently became the property of S. P. Young.

Peter Henry, who with his sister, was rescued from the Indians in 1778, by Captain Brady and scouts, as related in a previous chapter, settled in that portion of Summit township formerly included in Clearfield, in 1798, and in 1800 brought his family hither. Until the divisions of the townships, elections were held at his house. His wife, Margaret, died in 1832. He died in 1852, aged eighty-eight years.

William Neyman and family came here from Westmoreland county in 1799, and erected a grist-mill on the east bank of the Connoquenessing, near the mouth of Bonny Brook, in 1800. In the assessment of 1803 we find him the owner of 500 acres of land, with grist mill, four horses and two cows; while William Jr., John and Elizabeth Neyman are assessed with 800 acres. Soon after he added a saw mill and a carding and fulling mill, important industries in those days. Neyman's mill was a leading manufacturing center for several years. The grist mill was a log structure, with crude water wheel and buhrs, but it met the requirements of the settlement during pioneer days. The Neymans moved to Oakland at an early date and erected another grist mill, and the old mills passed into the hands of the Collins family, who operated them for a long period. One of the buhrs is still doing duty in the Reiber mill.

Hugh Gibbs, Jacob Sumney, Joseph Gold, John Wonderly, Francis Warmcastle, John Green, James McLaughlin and one or two of the Martins were land owners here before the county was organized. Abraham Brinker, an early settler of Butler, moved into the Bonny Brook settlement in 1813, built a carding mill, saw mill and distillery, and in 1814 erected a stone grist mill. He placed John Moser in charge, and he was succeeded by John Warmcastle, who carried on the industry until James McLaughlin purchased the property. E. K. Marshall and John Burford were successive owners prior to the Civil war. James Stephenson purchased the concern in 1861, and altogether it has been an industry of many owners.

The Bavarians, Alsatians, Brandenburgers, Saxons and people of other nationalities began to flock hither in 1830, and within the succeeding decade the territory now constituting Summit township was well improved, and evidenced the fact that the men and women who had cast their fortunes with the older settlers were admirably endowed by nature to advance the material and moral growth of the district. In February, 1894, the then oldest resident of the township, Nicholas Bleichner, passed away in the ninety-third year of his age. He was the last of the German pioneers.

In 1860, six years after the township was organized, the population was 939; in 1870, 1,304; in 1880, 1,266, and in 1890, 1,287. The wonderful oil developments in the township since June of the latter year have resulted in a material increase of population, the number in April, 1894, being estimated at 1,500.

The revenue of the common schools of the six districts of the township for the year ending April, 1894, was $2,229.55, of which sum $1,071.05 was appro-

priated by the State. The assessed valuation January 1, 1894, was $297,155; the county tax, $1,188.62, and the State tax, $213.50.

The names of the justices of the peace elected for the township from 1854 to 1894 are as follows: Francis Riott, 1854; re-elected in 1859, 1864, 1869 and 1874; Andrew W. Johnston, 1856; John Kennedy, 1859; Robert Gilliland, 1861; re-elected in 1866, 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887 and 1892, and died in office April 25, 1894; David Leech, 1879; re-elected in 1884, 1889 and 1894.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The children of the pioneers of Summit township attended, in 1813, at a log school-house near Brinker's mill. It was presided over by a teacher named O'Malley or Maley, later by George Greer, who abandoned the Oakland school, and next by George Townley. The last named opened the frame building, which Brinker, the Gillilands and Martins erected, about 1818, and carried the school on until the days of John Watt and Caleb Russell. The common school law was in force here as early as 1835, since which time the pioneer subscription school has been only a memory. The Lutheran school at the center of the township was established in 1876. In May, 1894, a convent and school for the instruction and education of young ladies and the female children of that district, was founded in the vicinity of Herman.

St. Fidelis' College, a part of St. Mary's Monastery, dates the beginning of its history back to the spring of 1877, when the buildings forming the nucleus of the present Monastery were completed. The changes, architectural and otherwise, which have been effected since then, are noticed in the history of the Monastery. The faculty of St. Fidelis' College comprises Rev. Bonifacius Rosenberger, director; Rev. Pancratius Dockler, religion, Latin, Greek and shorthand; Rev. Godhardus Friedman, German, Latin and history; Rev. Lucas Belke, German, Latin and Greek, with history and phonography; Rev. Paulus Werr, mathematics, botany, physiology and vocal music; Rev. Chilian Lutz, English and French; Ambrosius Metz, English language and United States history, and Cassean Hartl, religion and English language. In 1877, the old parochial residence was converted into a school, and a number of young men entered as students. In 1878 it was enlarged, and in 1879 a new building was erected. The present college building is 141 feet in length, forty-five in width and forty-nine feet in height, to the eaves.

In 1880 four students came from the Capuchin college in Bavaria to pursue their studies here. They were the first to complete their education and the first graduates to be ordained here as priests of the church. There are now seventy students enrolled. Outside of the Catholic people of the county, mention is seldom made of this College, though the chairs are filled by scholars of a very high order, and the curriculum is equal to that presented by the leading colleges of the country.

St. Mary's Monastery.—Few travelers over the Western Pennsylvania railroad have failed to notice the Monastic-Gothic pile with which the Capuchin fathers have crowned the heights above Herman station. The buildings form the church, monastery and college of St. Mary's. They have been brought into

existence within the last quarter of a century. The foundation stone of the Monastery was laid July 21, 1876, and the corner stone August 15, of that year, by Father Hyacinth, as the representative of the bishop of Pittsburg. Father Hyacinth outlined the plan, the lay brother, Eleutherius made the drawings, and T. Wolf, of Pittsburg, performed the duties of builder. The original edifice was ninety-one feet in length by thirty-two feet in width, with walls twenty-nine feet in height, above the sub-story. The addition, erected in 1887, is seventy-one by twenty-four feet, with walls twenty-nine feet high. The structure, comprising the study and recreation rooms, situated between this addition and the college, is eighty by twenty-four feet and twenty-five feet in height. It was commenced in 1886 and completed in 1893. The college building shows walls forty-nine feet high. Its length is 141 feet and width forty-five feet. The Monastic-Gothic style was observed in the first buildings and followed subsequently by the architect, Father Anthony Schuerman, who died July 20, 1887, and was buried in the cemetery close by.

Butler county owes the establishment of this Monastery to the Bismarckian persecution of the Catholic orders. The Capuchins were ready to obey the cruel edicts of the new empire and its "Iron Chancellor," and, in 1873, sent Fathers Hyacinth and Matthew Hau, and Brother Eleutherius, draughtsman and architect, to prepare a home for the order in the United States. In 1874 the bishop of Pittsburg placed the two priests in charge of St. Augustine's church in that city, and there, the same year, Fathers Joseph Clasanctius Mayershofer, and Mauritius Greck, with Brother Leovigild Brucker, were received on their arrival from Bavaria. In June, 1876, Father Matthew Hau was sent to St. Mary's as prior of the new Monastery, and held that position until January 26, 1878, when he moved to Kansas. He died at Victoria, in that state, June 25, 1878. Father Mauritius Greck succeeded him, and was prior until September 9, 1881, when Father Franciscus Wolff was appointed. From 1884 to 1888, Father Calasanctius Mayershofer was superior, followed by Father Joseph Anthony Ziegelmayer from 1888 to 1891, when Father Felix M. Lex was placed in charge. He was succeeded in August, 1894, by Father Charles Speckert, the present prior.

Brother Leovigild Brucker, who died at Herman September 10, 1893, served in the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866. For seventeen years he was the chief cook, physician, gardener and baker of the Monastery. Father Schuerman, the architect, was chaplain of a Prussian regiment in 1870–71, and won the "Iron Cross."

CHURCH HISTORY.

St. Mary's Catholic church may be said to have a history contemporary with the settlement of Catholic pioneers in Summit township. Before they were numerous enough to maintain a church, they were visited by priests from surrounding parishes, and had religious services in their homes. The first baptism in the township was that of Catherine Weiland, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Schmidt) Weiland, the rite being administered June 7, 1846. From that date down to the present there have been over 1,200 baptisms registered. The marriages solemnized here in 1840 were those of John Sander and Margaret Krunes; Bernard Gallagher and Susanna Weiland; Joseph Eberle and Ursuline

Flick; John Wolfgang and Maria Hoepfel, and Lucas Schuler and Maria Altmeica.

In 1841 a chapel was erected, but it was not until 1846 that the bishop appointed a resident priest. In 1863 the building was enlarged. At various times since it has been remodeled, and is now one of the most beautiful houses of worship in the diocese. In 1889 the old windows were replaced with beautiful stained glass, and the spire, 170 feet in height, completed. The interior of the building reminds one of the chapels of mediæval days. Its altars, statuary, paintings and frescoes, as well as its stained glass windows, all combine in producing a singularly beautiful effect, and the beholder is impressed with the artistic harmony existing between the interior architecture and the decorations. The church is practically one of the buildings of the Monastery, and completes the Gothic group. For nearly half a century the priests and people of St. Mary's church have labored to produce an institution worthy of their faith, and they have succeeded.

The names of the older members of this parish are as follows: Andrew Becker, Nicholas Bleichner, J. Berninger, P. Burkbichler, Nicholas Baer, M. Bleichner, N. Bleichner, L. Bleichner, Joseph Diebold, Jacob Dausch, Francis and Michael Eichenlaub, W. Eichenlaub, P. Eisenminger, J. Frankle, Andrew Fleck, Bartholomew Ganter, J. Gallagher, P. Gallagher, P. Greilich, D. Holler, John Heim, M. and Jacob Hoffman, W. Krebs, M. Kobel, Philip Klus, Christopher Krecher, Joseph Knittel, B. Litsch, M. A. Maischein, Valentine Muller, Wendelin Nebel, J. and Wendelin Ott, Martin Ober, Joseph Reyman, Francis and Nicholas Riott, Sr., Jacob and Nicholas Riott, Joseph Rohm, Michael Rheinhard, Michael and John Spohn, Joseph Schehl, B. Schehl, Charles Seibert, J. Schuh, D. and A. Schwebel, G. Schwebel, P. Schmidt, J. Schneider, A. Spohn, Herman Schmidt, Albinus Vogel, Charles Wernert and L. and J. Weiland. Other names have been added to the list of members since 1846, but these show very fully who were the founders of St. Mary's. The congregation now embraces thirty English and Irish families, and 100 German and French families, making an aggregate of 670 persons.

The following pastors have presided over the church: Father Robert Kleinadam, 1846; Father Schmaltzbauer, 1847; Father Hespelin, C. S. R., 1849; Father Neuber, 1850; Father Gostencnik, 1851–52; Father Tamchina, 1851–52; Father Gezowsky, 1853; Father Grimmer, 1853–59; Father Christy, 1859; Father Geyerstanger, O. S. B., 1859–60; Father Langenfelder, O. S. B., 1860–61; Father Lambert, O. S. B., 1861–66; Father Raphael, O. S. B., 1866–70; Father Neimann, O. S. B., 1870–73; Father Hoch, O. S. B., 1873–75; Father Lingel, 1875–76; Father Matthew Hau, O. M. Cap., 1876–78; Father Mauritius Greck, O. M. Cap., 1878–81; Father Franciscus Wolff, O. M. Cap., 1881–84; Father Joseph Calasanctius Mayershofer, 1884–88; Father Joseph Anthony Geigelmayer, O. M. Cap., 1888–91; Father Felix M. Lex, O. M. Cap., and the present pastor, Father Charles Speckert, who has been in charge since August, 1894.

Branch Number 130, C. M. B. A., instituted in February, 1894, is one of the societies connected with the church at Herman station. It was organized by District Deputy Bernard Kemper, with P. G. Nash, chancellor; J. W. Sullivan,

president; P. H. Dugan and John Wall, vice-presidents; M. J. Clark, secretary; J. M. Molanphy, treasurer; T. McCoster, marshal, and J. A. Jacobs, guard.

St. Mary's Cemetery was established in March, 1845, Elizabeth Eichenlaub, who was buried on the 11th of that month, being the first person to be interred therein. Martin Knittel, a boy, was also buried that year. In 1846 Margaretta Knittel, and in 1847 Joannes Schug, Francis Schneider, William Eichenlaub, George Koebel, Jacob Schmidt, Barbara Riott and Joannes Bergbichler were buried here. The church was then attended by secular priests, but the records of the church and cemetery are now in possession of the prior of St. Mary's, who is rector of the parish.

Zion German Lutheran Church was organized May 3, 1877, with the following members of the Lutheran society of Butler: Ludwig Risch, Jacob, George, A. J. and A. M. Frederick, Johann and August Felges, Heinrich Gruenert, H. and Johann Binsack, C. F. Oertel, J. A. and Andrew Knaus, Adam Rettig, Sr., Adam and Louis Rettig, John Hensmel and Charles F. Smith. Rev. F. Wilhelm was the pastor from the organization until 1891, when he was appointed superintendent of the Concordia Orphans' Home, as related in the history of Jefferson township. Rev. H. G. Schwagmeyer, the present pastor, assumed charge in June, 1892. The congregation is made up of sixty communicants, eighteen of whom are voting members. Services were first held in the German school-house, erected under the communal agreement of April 14, 1876. In 1880 a new building, thirty-two by sixty feet in floor area, was erected at a cost of $1,800. It is now the place of worship of the congregation.

VILLAGE GROWTH.

Bonny Brook is the pretty and poetical name that was given to the oldest village settlement in the township. It was here, around what was afterwards known as Brinker's Mills, that the Rays, Scotts, Mitchells, McCurdys, Smiths and others of the early pioneers built their cabins, before a mail carrier knew of the existence of Butler county. A postoffice was established here a few years after Abraham Brinker moved out from the town of Butler and named Brinker's Mills. How often it was disestablished and re-established is not known. In 1868, however, it became Bonny Brook, with Henry Gumpper, the general merchant, as postmaster. Gumpper's store was afterwards burned, and the people were again without a postoffice until 1876, when Charles Smith was appointed postmaster at Herman.

Herman Station, the successor of Bonny Brook, is now the principal village of the township. In 1880 Albert Smith, who, in 1877, purchased the hotel, built in 1875, by Charles Garlach, succeeded Charles Smith as postmaster at Herman. The great wells of the Herman field, noticed in the chapter on the "Butler Oil Field," have not, thus far, tended to increase the population or mercantile interests of the village. In February, 1894, the Dittmer store and railroad depot, and the old Herman House, with a few other buildings, constituted the town; while the new village of Great Belt, a short distance southeast, in Jefferson township, boasted of two stores, a railroad depot, a creamery, a hotel and a number of private residences. Between Herman and Great Belt there is a city of

derricks, where the walking beams move day in and day out. The celebrated Eichenlaub and Wolff farms, as well as other oil producing tracts, are here, so that there is no reason why the two villages should not take on the airs of little oil towns. The Monastery buildings on the hill, above Herman, now equal in extent all the trade and dwelling houses of the several railroad villages between Butler and Freeport, with Coylesville, Hannahstown, Leasureville and Sarversville added.

CHAPTER XLII.

DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARCTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—PIONEERS AND PIONEER INDUSTRIES—STATISTICS AND JUSTICES—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—ST. PATRICK'S PARISH—THE OLD LOG CHURCH—ST. PATRICK'S CEMETERY—LUTHERAN AND PRIVATE CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

THE original township of Donegal was erected in 1804, out of the original Buffalo township. On November 11, 1846, Matthew Dugan, William McCafferty and James Dunlap were appointed to change the lines of this and the new township of Fairview. In the general re-subdivision of 1854, Donegal township was reduced to its present area. It is one of the oldest settled townships of the county, and was a banner farming district until it became part of the famous oil field of this locality. With the exception of the valley of the Big Buffalo and its feeders, its conformation belongs to that known as the Lower Barren Measures. The elevation at or near St. Joe is 1,430 feet above ocean level, or 857 above the level of Lake Erie, and all lands not in the valleys approach the 1,400 feet level. A good quality of fire clay is found in several places, with kaolin and other commercial clays and rocks. In the neighborhood of Millerstown, west and south, outcrops tell of the presence of Brush Creek coal, particularly in the Forquer and Conway mines, where the dip is northerly. The Upper Freeport coal, though generally poor, laminated stuff, was found to be valuable in the George Rogers bank, while unprofitable in the O'Brien bank. In other places it is a mere slatey coal, not as good as that mined on the Dugan farm early in the century. On the eastern border, a well owned by H. L. Westermann produced a natural refined oil, which he used for illuminating purposes in his Millerstown store. Donegal as an oil field is fully described in a preceding chapter, where the history of her great oil and gas wells is given.

PIONEERS.

The first settlement within the limits of the township was made by James Hemphill, who came in 1794 and selected the tract of land on which the village of Millerstown was afterwards laid out. In 1795 Jacob Barnhart, Sr., settled on the tract now known as the Reep farm, three miles east of Millerstown, and in 1797 his sons Andrew and Peter joined the settlement. The White Oak church cemetery is on this tract, and the first burial was William Barnhart, a son of Jacob, Sr. In the same year (1795) Adam Hemphill settled on 400 acres of land adjoining his brother James Hemphill's tract on the west. This little band was soon followed by others, among whom were John Forquer and Patrick McElroy, who were cousins, and who settled southwest of Millerstown; Charles Duffy who came in 1796, from Westmoreland county; John Gillespie, a native of Ireland, and Moses Hanlen, the grandson of an Irishman, who came in the same year. John Slator was also among the early settlers.

Most of the pioneers, as the names given indicate, were either natives of Ireland, or the descendants of Irishmen, the majority of them coming from Donegal county, Ireland. They embraced, besides those already named, such well-known families as the Dugans, McCues, O'Donnells, Boyles, McFaddens, Blacks, Haggertys, Stewarts, Maloneys, McClungs, Breadens and Hunters. They, with the Barnharts, Wolfords, Pontius, Slators, Sandersons and Hartmans are to be credited with pioneer honors. In the biographical sketches and the sketches of the churches outside of Millerstown the names of nearly all of the first settlers appear. Many of them are also mentioned in connection with the Millerstown churches and industries. The greater number arrived here before a clearing was made in the forest, and assisted in the work of transforming the wilderness into fruitful and productive fields, and in giving the township high rank as the home of an industrious, enterprising and progressive people. Many of the early settlers were great hunters and many stories are told of their extraordinary prowess and hairbreadth escapes.

The distillery established by James Hemphill prior to 1803, and the Lasher mill, built in 1805, were the first industries; but as they were located on the site of Millerstown, they are referred to more fully in the history of the borough. Gabriel Pontius, who came here about 1803, established a pottery on his farm in 1805, which was carried on by him for many years, his son, Solomon, assisting in the work in later days. Dishes, bowls, pitchers, smoking pipes, etc., were manufactured. A large barn is built on the site of the old pottery. In 1805 a little grist-mill was established at Millerstown, but there was no saw-mill nearer than Butler.

It is related that during the building of the old St. Patrick's church, in the Sugar creek neighborhood, in 1806, Patrick and Charles Duffy hauled boards from the saw mill at Butler to that point. There was not a road by which they could travel, and hence they were compelled to arrange the load, just as the Crees and Esquamayans of the far Northwest do to-day. Lashing the ends of a few boards at each side of their pack horse and leaving the other ends to trail on the ground, they built up a load of lumber and started on their ten mile trip

along the trail to Sugar creek. To the modern man, who has not experienced the trouble and disappointments of freighting lumber after this crude fashion, the sacrifices of those pioneers are an unknown quantity. The pack saddle and horse, troublesome at their best, are almost ungovernable when converted into a motor for trailing boards from mill; so that the adventures of that day's journey, in 1806, speak in themselves of the physical character of the pioneers and their overmastering faith in good works.

STATISTICS AND JUSTICES.

The population of the original township in 1810 was 671; in 1820, 960; in 1830, 1,085, and in 1840, 1,615. Late in 1840 its territory was considerably reduced, so that when the census enumerators appeared in 1850 they found a population of 1,174. The re-subdivision of 1854 placed Donegal within its present limits. In 1860 the number of inhabitants was 999; in 1870, 852; in 1880 (including Millerstown's 1,108 inhabitants), 3,264, and in 1890 1,617, exclusive of Millerstown's population. The number of children of school age enumerated in 1893 was 429, made up of 228 males and 201 females. The total revenue for school purposes in 1893 was $5,259.52, of which the sum of $1,699.86 was appropriated by the State. The assessed valuation in January, 1894, was $262,226; the county tax $1,049.06, and the State tax $272.45.

The justices of the peace for Donegal township from 1840 to 1894 are named as follows: John F. Wiles, 1840; William T. Jamison, 1840; James A. Gibson, 1845; Matthew Dugan, 1845; William Hanlen, 1846; John Byers, 1849 and 1854; Denis Boyle, 1851; Hugh McKeever, 1857 and 1862; Solomon Pontius, 1857, 1862, 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887 and 1892; Michael McGinley, 1867 and 1872; Solomon Fleeger, 1868; Peter H. Gillespie, 1877; F. C. Flannigan, 1880; Hugh McFadden, 1885 and 1890, and David Kellerman, 1894.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

In the history of Clearfield township, a reference is made to a school-house near the present south line of Donegal, and again, in the general chapter on Schools, something is said on the question showing that it was the first care of the pioneers to provide instruction for their children. In the history of Millerstown, the efforts of the villagers of the "Forties," to have a school-house for their children are noticed. To-day, there are nine district schools, exclusive of Millerstown, the teachers, in January, 1894, being Katie Coyle, Ella Smith, Maggie Miller, Katie McMahon, Clara Barkley, Annie Farnen, H. T. Young, Lottie Taylor and Katie Black. The directors for the year ending February, 1894, were George Frederick, Joseph O'Donnell, S. I. Pontius, Francis Slator, C. H. McGuire and D. Goldinger.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

In June, 1864, a short historical sketch of the Church in Butler county was contributed to the pages of *The Catholic*, of Pittsburg, by the late Peter Duffy, a son of one of the leading pioneers of the county and himself a pioneer. In be-

ginning his subject he says: "I shall state some facts in relation to an old church and an old congregation in this vicinity, which, if they do not settle the question of its being the first church west of the Alleghenies, may end in the solution of it." Then casting aside the great missionaries of the French Colonial period, he begins with the victory of a man of his own race—Anthony Wayne—over the Indians in 1794, and the crossing of the Allegheny by the pioneers in 1796. In 1801 the Rev. Father Langan, the first English speaking priest known to have crossed the Allegheny, held a station on Buffalo creek, in Butler county, within a few miles of where St. Patrick's church now stands. Thither the pious settlers of the wilderness hastened with their children, and there large numbers were baptized in the old faith, and among them was he who lived to write the sketch of the church in 1864. After Father Langan had stamped his name on the history of the location, a Father Helbrun visited the mission, and as he was rector of the older church in Westmoreland county—near where the great monastery now stands—he repeated the visit, and again came among the faithful people on the new frontier.

In 1806 Rev. Father Whelan, who had known some of the pioneers before their removal from former homes, arrived, and meeting his old friends, all joined in the purchase of land on Sugar creek, in Armstrong county, adjoining the line of Butler, and in building a church and residence thereon near the present building dedicated to St. Patrick. In 1810 the first resident priest bade farewell to the congregation. In 1811 Rt. Rev. Dr. Egan, bishop of Philadelphia, accompanied by Father O'Brien, visited the mission and confirmed many. From that date to 1820 Father O'Brien, Father Maguire and Father McGirr visited St. Patrick's at intervals; but the resolution to send a resident priest there was not carried into effect until 1821, when Rev. Charles Ferry arrived. He made an enumeration of his flock, and found 140 Catholic families in a territory thirty miles square, all of whom claimed to belong to the old congregation of St. Patrick. Reverend P. O'Neill succeeded Father Ferry in 1826, and he was succeeded by Father P. Rafferty, who resided at Freeport. Father Kenrick, later archbishop of St. Louis, visited the church in 1837, and the same year Rev. J. Cody came to Sugar creek as resident pastor. In 1864, when Mr. Duffy's chronicle closes, he was pastor of the parent parish, and his people the owners of a substantial church building and parochial residence erected under his superintendence.

Old St. Patrick's was then the mother church of the ten parishes since created inside the old limit of thirty miles square. At Kittanning, Freeport, Butler, Oakland and Murrinsville, church buildings marked the progress of the Catholic religion, while in Clearfield were two churches and at Brady's Bend two, making ten parishes, each having a resident pastor. In June, 1864, the total Catholic population was placed at about 7,000. Mr. Duffy's injunction in the matter of the old log church: "Preserve that venerable old church; permit no vandal hand to take a chip or a block from it; place a slab over the door and on it inscribe, 'Erected in 1806 by Rev. Father Whelan,'" is not yet carried into effect. The resident priests since 1864 are named as follows: Revs. J. B. O'Connor, 1864; John O'G. Scanlan, 1865; James P. Tahaney, 1866; P. S. Herman, 1872; Thomas Fitzgerald, 1872; P. M. Doyle, 1873; Jeremiah Calla-

han, 1876; P. J. Quilter, 1876; John T. Burns, 1889, and John O'Callahan, the present pastor, who came in 1889.

The following roll shows the heads of families belonging to St. Patrick's congregation, all residents of Butler county in 1803: Patrick Boyle, Archibald Black, Eleanor Coyle, John Coyle, Matthias Cypher, Mary Ann Cypher, Michael Carvan, Peter Croosiks, James Denny, Hugh Dugan, Michael Dugan, Thomas Dugan, Denis Dugan, Neil Dugan, Andrew Dugan, John Durneigh or Durney, George Dougherty, John Duffy, John Empich, Edward Ferry, John Forquer, John Gillespie, Hugh Gillespie, John Gallagher, Peter Gallagher, Hugh Gallagher, Robert Hanlen, William Hanlen, Sr., Moses Hanlen (buried in the old city cemetery at Butler), Robert Harkins, William Hanlen, Jr., Charles Hunter, Jacob Harshman, Thomas Hagerty, Noble Hunter, Patrick Lafferty, John McGinley, Patrick McBride, Charles McCue, Patrick McLaughlin, Neil Murray, Daniel McCue, Hugh McElroy (a friend of Washington), Neil McLafferty, Manus McFadden, John McGee, Dominick O'Cull, Patrick O'Farren, Connell and Dennis O'Donnell, Arthur O'Donnell, Connell Rogers, Charles Sweeney, Jeremiah Callahan, Patrick Fitzsimmons, John O'Hara, David Boyle, Francis Boyle, Edward Burns, James Burns, Charles Duffy (who lived on the Donegal–Clearfield line), Daniel Dougherty, John Green, Philip Hartman (a soldier of the Revolution), Bernard Hagen, Bernard McGee, Hugh McGee, Jr., Edward Quinn, John Quinn, Joseph Bleakney, William Collins, John Conley, James Hagerty, Patrick McAnally, Daniel McDade, Hugh Murrin, James Murrin, William McLaughlin, and, it is said, John Slator, a soldier of the Revolution. The great majority of these pioneers resided within the original township of Donegal; but, as its territory was reduced by the establishment of new townships, so was the number of the resident Catholics in Donegal—the two churches of Butler, the three of Oakland, St. John's of Clearfield, St. Mary's of Summit, the church at Millerstown, that at Petrolia and that at Murrinsville, with other churches in adjoining counties, claiming many of the grand-children of the pioneers.

The log church of 1806 stands in the cemetery, below the present building. The logs are dovetailed at each corner and the interstices, between them, are filled with short pieces of oak set in mortar made of clay and straw. The open roof is constructed of rafters made of eight-inch oak trees, each set rudely matched and fastened with a wooden pin, instead of resting against a ridge-pole, as in modern buildings. On these rafters wide boards were nailed and to the boards the shingles are fastened. The gables above the top of the walls are sheathed with narrow oak boards, as often seen now in the pediments of the modern Queen Ann cottage. Within, the walls are heavily plastered with yellow clay, held together with straw. The interior of roof and gables are washed with lime, and the wall, above and in the rear of the little wooden altar, was papered with a small pattern of gilt wall paper, a remnant of which remains. The windows are long rather than high, so as to obviate cutting the logs, four lighting each side. The entrance is wide but low. From the left of this entrance there is a fairly built stairway leading to the floorless gallery. The rude, hewn oak joists of the nave are now exposed, the puncheon floor having long since dis-

appeared. The confessional which stood on the right of the altar down to a few years ago, has disappeared, as well as the little vestry which occupied the space on the opposite side. The altar remains, a reminder of the days when the English speaking Catholics first gathered to worship God west of the Allegheny.

The church just described was superseded in 1841 by a large building erected under the supervision of Father Cody on the summit of Church Hill. It was burned in 1872. Pending the erection of the present building, mass was celebrated in the old log church.

The present church was erected in 1876 by Father Quilter. It is a Norman-Gothic structure in brick, with Norman tower. The high altar, the stained glass windows, the fine pipe organ, the stations of the cross, and the frescoes speak of the generosity of St. Patrick's congregation in preparing a temple worthy of the Master.

CEMETERIES.

St. Patrick's Cemetery.—The broken headstone over James Denny's grave tells of his burial here in March, 1811. The same year, Rody McCue was interred, and the cemetery was really established. The list of early interments here includes the following named old settlers: Hannah McCue, 1815; Michael Redd, 1817; Miles McCue, 1820; George Dougherty, 1822; John Meehan, 1825; M. McSweeney, 1827; Michael Maloney, 1827; Thomas Dugan, 1827; Patrick Maloney, 1828; John Gillespie, 1832; Mark McLafferty, 1829; Peter McLaughlin, 1834; Anna, wife of M. McLaughlin, 1834; Mrs. James Denny, 1835; Patrick McLaughlin, 1835; Marcus McLaughlin, 1836, aged ninety-two; Nancy Dougherty, 1836; John McLaughlin, 1836; Sophia Redd, 1836, aged eighty-two; Margaret Brady, 1837; Margaret McCue, 1839; Mary McBride, 1841, and Patrick Boyle, 1841. They were interred in front of the log church, prior to the completion of the second building. Hundreds of monuments tell of the birth and death of pioneers and old settlers. The beautiful new granite in front of the church speaks of Father Cody's birth, at Kilkenney, Ireland, in 1791, and of his death here, August 7, 1871. The fine pillar in the cemetery, erected to Patrick Dorsey and his children, the Brownfield monument and the Hartman monument are creditable works in granite and marble.

The Lutheran Cemetery, on the old Andrew Barnhart farm, near the Pontius settlement, and close to the Fairview line, speaks of many of the pioneers and old settlers of the Millerstown district. There a church stood at one time, and for fully fifty years it was the Mecca of local Lutheran worshipers. A sketch of it will be found in the chapter on Fairview township.

A private cemetery is situated on the hill-top, above Maloney's Corners. There Bernard Boyle was interred in 1847; Michael Maloney, in 1856, aged eighty-seven years; Nancy Johnston, in 1853, and others whose graves are not marked by monuments. A mausoleum was built here, by one of the Duffys, which is now crumbled. In 1894 the trees were removed and an ornamental iron fence constructed.

VILLAGES.

St. Joe may be said to date its beginning to July 8, 1874, when a 200-barrel well answered the enterprise of the drillers, on the Joseph Graham farm, near where Joseph H. Graham settled in 1837. A few days after the first house was erected on the town site, and by the middle of September, 1874, no less than 250 houses, of all kinds, were huddled together in the new village, including Reiber's opera house, while in and round it stood oil derricks, like the towers of some ancient walled town. In November, following, fire swept away the greater number of houses, including the telegraph office just established there; but before the close of the year, the ground was again covered with frame dwellings, business concerns and shanties. Sundry small fires and time have blotted out the old buildings, with few exceptions. The hotel, erected by Christian Orr, and conducted for some time by Mr. Graham, and the opera house close by, are stern reminders of the days when men were glad to pay high prices for food and shelter at St. Joe. The old Durham store was burned July 31, 1890, and immediately after Joseph H. Graham erected the present mercantile house. A post-office was established at St. Joe in June, 1877, with W. M. Durham postmaster. On December 10, 1890, Mr. Graham was appointed postmaster. He built his residence, in 1881, on the site of the old J. W. Miller store and is to-day the successor of the old merchants—J. W. Miller, Risner Brothers and Myers & Company. There were forty-five wells in the St. Joe district in July, 1885, yielding 1,075 barrels per month. To-day there are several producers in the vicinity, though small compared with the old wells of 1874–79, but yet yielding enough to bring profit to their owners.

Plummer, three miles from Millerstown, was founded in September, 1874, and without ceremony introduced itself as a little center of oil production, commerce, oilmen and derricks.

Danville, a mile distant from St. Joe, dates back to the summer of 1874. Smaller and less business like than its neighbor, it was a place where the oil man could play hide-and-go-seek among the derricks and indulge in less healthy exercise at will.

Greer is the name of the North Oakland station on the narrow guage railroad, which runs through Donegal township. It contains a post-office established in April, 1880, with C. D. Wilbur, who opened a store there in 1879 with H. S. Cate, as postmaster. Mr. Cate, who is running a general store in the place at present, succeeded Mr. Wilbur as postmaster in 1883.

Rattigan, four miles southeast of Millerstown, was the name conferred on a new village in June, 1886, when Humphrey Friel was appointed postmaster. In October of that year, Friel summarily closed the office and ordered the mail to be delivered at Millerstown; so that for some time the district was without post-office privileges. F. A. Griffin was then appointed postmaster, and has since transacted the Federal business within his general store.

CHAPTER XLIII.

MILLERSTOWN BOROUGH.

Derivation of Name—First Settlers—Physical Characteristics—Population—Early Business Interests—Later Growth and Development—Hotels—Business Companies and Corporations—Fires and Fire Companies—Postmasters and Justices—Borough Councils—Schools—Churches and Cemeteries—Secret Societies—Conclusion.

MILLERSTOWN derives its name from the fact that a little grist-mill was erected on its site in 1805 by Abraham Lasher. This mill changed owners a number of times before 1836, in which year it and about 150 acres of adjacent land, located in 1794 by James Hemphill, was purchased by Philip Barnhart, who had the tract surveyed into town lots under the name of Millerstown. The location was then virtually a part of the wilderness. In order to avoid a conflict with the rules of the postoffice department, which prohibited two offices of the same name in any one State, the postoffice was named Barnhart's Mills, in honor of the Barnhart family. In the sale of lots Manassas Gillespie acted as auctioneer, announcing at the beginning of the sale that to him who would build the first house the price of his lot would be remitted. Daniel Barnhart accepted this offer, and building on the lot where the Westermann store now stands, was given a deed for the property. Philip Barnhart exhibited his enterprise and faith in the new town by tearing down the old mill and erecting near its site a new and improved one.

The history of the site before the laying out of the town is as follows: James Hemphill, a surveyor, and in after years known far and wide as a fearless hunter, came in 1794, in company with Rudolph Barnhart, from Westmoreland county to Butler county in search of homes. After visiting the vicinity of Butler and failing to find suitable locations, they took their way into what is now Donegal township. Here Hemphill finally selected a tract of 439 acres of land, on which the village of Millerstown was afterwards laid out. Barnhart selected a tract near the site of Karns City, now known as the Kinkaid farm, on which he made a small clearing. In the fall they both went back to Westmoreland county for the winter. In the spring of 1795 they again returned to Butler county, accompanied by Jacob Barnhart, Sr., Jacob Barnhart, Jr., and Adam and John Hemphill, brothers of James Hemphill. Rudolph Barnhart then abandoned his first tract and settled on one directly northwest of the James Hemphill tract, located the year before. John Hemphill settled north and Adam Hemphill west of the James Hemphill location. The other settlers in the immediate neighborhood were Jacob Barnhart, Jr., who settled west of Rudolph Barnhart, John Forquer, who settled south of James Hemphill, the Dugans, south and west of Adam

J. B. Stowaeter.

Hemphill, and Jacob Barnhart, Sr., some three miles east of the Hemphills. In 1797 Philip and Daniel Barnhart, and Peter and Andrew Barnhart, joined the settlement. In 1803 James Hemphill established a distillery on his land. This is accredited with being the first manufacturing enterprise, the Lasher mill being the second. They were the only manufacturing enterprises established until after the town was laid out.

The little town prospered from the beginning, and the public spirit and enterprise of the Barnhart family soon became apparent. The new addition, or Bole's extension, as well as that portion of the town located on the hill above the original town, and known as the "Grove," is on the tract originally owned by John Hemphill, while that portion across the creek and west of the town—but not in the borough—and known as the "West End," or, more generally, as "Goosetown," is on the tract originally owned by Adam Hemphill. The Hemphill cemetery, just south of of town, is on the tract owned by James Hemphill and was either donated by himself or one of his descendants as a public burying ground.

The town is situated on the Pittsburg and Western Narrow Guage railroad, near the northern boundary line of Donegal township. The elevations above the sea, range from 1,195 feet, railroad level, to 1,300 feet, the Third sand of the oil field being 245 feet and the Fourth sand 320 feet below ocean level. On the heights, above the town, a copious supply of fine water is found, while the surrounding coal beds offer fuel in abundance. The gas for heating and lighting purposes is piped from local wells, leaving the occupation of the coal miner a precarious one. The streams forming the Buffalo creek drain the town, and over their deep ravines, north and south, are the great wooden trestles of the narrow gauge railroad. The population in 1870 was 207; in 1880, 1,108, and in 1890, 1,162.

EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first manufacturing industry in the Millerstown neighborhood was James Hemphill's distillery, already alluded to, which was a very small institution in 1803. The location has not been ascertained; but the fact that a son of James Hemphill established a distillery here in 1838, leads to the conclusion that the original still was in the Barnhart settlement or near it. The distillery of 1838 was erected on the brow of the hill, near Mr. Hoch's dwelling and the Hoch planing mill, and continued to manufacture whisky until 1846.

The Lasher mill was erected on Buffalo creek, near the site of the present mill, in 1805. Very primitive in its log walls, wheel and buhrs, it entered into lively competition with the Neyman mill at the mouth of Bonny Brook, the Sarver mill on Sarver's run, and the Cunningham mill at Butler, placing at the doors of the pioneers of Donegal and Fairview an industry for which they waited almost a decade. John Wick bought the little mill from Lasher; but sold it to the pioneer distiller, James Hemphill, who carried it on until his death, when Benjamin Fletcher became owner. Philip Barnhart purchased the property in 1836, razed the log building, and erected a much better mill. Henry Barnhart next became owner, and he it was who introduced steam power. Mr. Bufford

carried on the industry for some time and then sold to Fetzer & Myers, who built a new mill in 1869, remodeled the concern in 1884, introduced the roller process later, and made it a modern flouring mill in every respect.

The brewery of 1849 was established by Martin Hoch and Martin Reiber, in a building erected for them by J. D. Aldinger. The business was carried on by them and afterwards by Martin and Gottlieb Hoch until 1853, when the latter became sole proprietor. For twenty-six years Gottlieb Hoch carried on this industry, erecting a new brewery where the Henry Sheffield dwelling now stands, the old building being in fact a part of that dwelling house. Mrs. Catherine Hoch, the executrix, sold the property to W. P. Turner, who sold it to Sheffield.

In the unpretentious cabin erected by Daniel Barnhart—the purchaser of the first town lot—John F. Wiles, soon after the laying out of the town, exposed a small stock of goods for sale, and inaugurated its mercantile life. Wiles afterwards built for himself on the opposite corner, and Andrew Barnhart opened a bakery in the first building about the year 1843, and occupied it until his new store was finished in 1848, when Martin Reiber established his business in the abandoned building. John Smith preceded Reiber in trade, opening a stock of goods in a building in the rear of Daniel Barnhart's pioneer store. In 1856 Henry L. Westermann purchased the Reiber stock, building and ground, extended the house and continued in business there until 1879, when he was succeeded by his sons, the present merchants. In 1847 John Jacob Frederick opened a blacksmith's shop here, as successor of Peter Baker, and in 1849 the Hoch & Reiber brewery was established. In 1857 or 1858 Barnhart Frederick returned from St. Louis, Missouri, to Butler county, established a wagon shop, and subsequently a small stock of notions and confectionery near where Titley's stable stands. Michael Dieter established his tailor shop in 1859 and Seibert & Craig their wagon shop in 1861. The hotels, mill and brewery, with the merchants and tradesmen named, made up the business houses of the hamlet, when the alarm of Civil war was sounded throughout the country.

From 1861 to 1873 Millerstown was a mere hamlet, dependent upon the surrounding country for the success of its limited mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. In that year the discovery of oil in the Shreve well on the Stewart farm, and the Lambing well on the Barnhart farm, introduced radical changes and, within a short time, the little borough was transformed into a bustling camp, filled with the festive warriors of oildom. To add to the excitement of the times, Dr. Hunter established the first mystery in this field on the McGinley farm; then came Divener Number 1, with its 1,000 barrels a day. The telegraph office rose from zero to be the third, in order of receipts, within Pennsylvania; the wires carried extraordinary oily stories throughout the world and Millerstown was filled with a population of 3,000, sometimes increased to 7,000 or 8,000 individuals, with all the institutions of a great oil field center. Much of the story of this period is related in the chapter on the Butler Oil Field, where many of the wells and many of the operators find mention. The Millerstown Eastern Belt was opened in 1876 by "Centennial Number 1," the property of H. L. Westermann, G. F. Fetzer and B. Frederick,

and particularly by Redd & McBride's 350 barrel "Great Leather," struck in July, 1877, and Westermann's "Centennial Number 4."

After the discovery of oil, in 1873, a new race of merchants appeared upon the scene. A. H. Simpson built a store in June at the corner of Slippery Rock and Depot streets, which he filled with hardware, stoves, sheet-iron and oil-well supplies. Seymour & Little established at the same time a store at Iron City and one where the Hays store now stands. They sold the Millerstown house in 1875 or 1876 to Mr. Simpson and moved the house from Iron City. The Lupher and the Norton hardware stores were also started in 1873, as well as the Lockwood store at Iron City. Reed & Durant established a large hardware house where Johnson's store now is. The Brenneman Brothers carried on a large lumber business; Peirce & Conant had the leading grocery, and R. P. Hoskins was also in that business. H. L. Westermann carried on the principal general store, while the Barnharts and Fredericks were also engaged in trade. Hirsh & O'Brien, David Dale, William Larkin, Campbell & Murphy and H. L. Taylor & Company were owners of large machine shops; Siegel, now of Siegel & Cooper, of Chicago, had the first exclusive dry goods store; while S. F. Moestd established a gent's furnishing and tailoring store in a large house near the present home of Mr. Hoch, the upper floor being the office of the Producers' Protective Association.

The first attempt at journalism here was made by O. P. Jackson, who launched the little *Sand Pump* in 1874, and carried it on for a short period. Rev. A. S. Thorn established *The Review* in 1875, which was subsequently carried on by Mrs. Thorn, in opposition to *The Herald*, founded by S. J. Small in 1876. In 1877 Peter A. Rattigan purchased the office and at once brought the paper into prominence as a compendium of oil notes and county news. In this office, such printers as W. C. Plummer worked at the case, while others, successful in the trade, were also connected with it, including P. C. Boyle, manager of the Oil City *Derrick;* J. W. Hopkins, foreman of the Pittsburg *Post*, and Harry T. Rattigan, the present postmaster, who may be said to have been raised in the *Herald* office.

Dr. Marks was the pioneer physician of the borough. Dr. McLaughlin and Dr. Geddes followed, and in 1858 came Josiah McMichael. The physicians who came in since the beginning of the Civil war are named as follows: Drs. S. D. Bell, Gathers, Towler, T. W. Hopkins, T. D. McCaskey, Beatty, Patterson, Peck J. B. Showalter, W. L. DeWolfe, J. L. Campbell, J. L. Axtell and G. D. Thomas. All are named in the general chapter on the Medical Profession.

The first druggists were Samuel McBride, Harry Sanderson, of the Palace store, Aldinger & Bole and Dr. Beatty. It is said that there were eighty saloons in Millerstown in 1873. The notorious Ben Hogan had an opera house here; restaurants were numerous and on hill and in valley all kinds of business was carried on with extraordinary industry. During the ensuing years, W. P. Braden's refinery of 1877, and other industries, were founded.

The merchants and manufacturers in 1894 are as follows: P. A. Bell & Company, druggists; W. W. Bowen, grocery; Mrs. Brady, millinery; Campbell & Murphy, machinists; Dr. W. L. DeWolfe, druggist; Michael Dieter, grocery;

S. Frankle, clothier; P. G. Frederick & Company, lumber; J. T. T. Frazier, variety store; George Glass, grocery; Frank Grieff, market; Mrs. Harris, millinery; Hoch Brothers, hardware, etc; E. F. Hays, hardware, etc.; E. M. Jenkins, flour and feed; C. H. Johnson, hardware, harness, boots and shoes; H. C. Litzinger, grocery; W. J. Logan, grocery; J. L. McKee, druggist, successor of C. D. Aldinger; J. C. Murtland, groceries; F. W. Purucker, market; W. E. Redd, dry goods store; F. Schweiger, boots and shoes; Stone & Vandemark and W. H. Westerman, machinists; H. Stahl, tailoring; C. Scharbach, jewelry; Seibert, Hoch & Company, planing mill; Catherine Teske, grocery; Westermann Brothers, general merchants, and R. F. Westermann, gents' furnishings.

HOTELS.

The Wiles House was the first tavern here. John F. Wiles, who removed from the first building, on the site of the Westermann store, to a new one which he erected on the site of the Central House prior to 1838, carried on a tavern in connection with his grocery store. John McKisson leased the premises from him in the forties, but shortly after Simon R. Barnhart became owner and converted the building into a grain warehouse and tenement, renting a few rooms to Mr. Steck, a Lutheran minister. Later John Barnhart purchased the concern and returned it to its original uses, keeping store and tavern there, until Martin Hoch became owner in 1853. During the twenty succeeding years Mr. Hoch continued the hotel business. In 1873 he leased the lots to Dr. W. P. Book for ten years at $1,200 per annum. In the same year Dr. Book erected a two-story frame building, and commanded an immense trade until April 1, 1874, when a fire originated therein and destroyed the structure, as well as the lives of four human beings, including Captain Oliver and the head porter. Dr. Book rebuilt at once, making the new house a three-story one, which was burned in the great fire of December 6, 1877, when the property reverted to Martin Hoch.

The Gumpper tavern, opened by Gottlieb Gumpper in 1838, on the site of the present Schreiber or Dolan House, may be considered the beginning of the hotel system in Millerstown, though its contemporary, the Wiles tavern, was fairly good. The house was a double log one, very crude without, and very plainly furnished within. Notwithstanding these defects, the table was generally loaded down with substantial food, and plenty of whisky from James Hemphill's new distillery could be had for a trifle. Even then, forty-three years after the first settlers located in the neighborhood, deer and other game were plenty, so that Gumpper had little difficulty in providing his guests with rich meats which to-day are looked upon as luxuries, and are seldom offered by the best houses. The hotel was carried on by William Reiber in later days, escaped the fires of 1874 and 1875, but went up in smoke in 1877. Zachariah Double built a frame in 1877–78 on the site of the log house, which he rented to Adam Schreiber; Campbell & Johnson were the next landlords, and then John Dolan became owner. In 1884 the house was burned, and he built the present hotel.

The Campbell, or Glass House, was built for John Glass in 1874, opposite Depot street. Dean Cambpell, formerly proprietor of the Schrieber House, became landlord in 1882 and called it the Campbell House. When John Harding

bought the property, he carried it on under the same name, until Perry Smith became owner. He rented the concern to Mrs. Pisor, who converted it into a temperance house. Henry Shakeley was a tenant for a short time, and Mrs. Rodgers carried it on subsequently to the close of its hotel career.

The Central House was erected in 1877–78 on the site of the burned Book Hotel, and by April, 1878, two stores on Main street front were opened, one as a tailoring house by B. Forst and the other as a wholesale liquor store by A. Mayer & Company. In May the hotel was opened by Henry Lockhart, who carried it on until the fall of 1883, when the Hoch Brothers took possession of the entire building and continued the hotel therein, as well as established their hardware business. The house is well furnished and admirably conducted. Exclusive of the hardware and furniture stocks, there is a sum of over $20,000 invested in building and furnishings.

The Forquer House, formerly the Goodwin House, was built by M. Goodwin, on Slippery Rock street. Benjamin J. Forquer is the present owner of ground and building. The fire of June 15, 1892, entailed heavy losses on the owner, but he at once restored the building, improving it in every particular and furnishing it anew. It is rated as a first-class house, and is undoubtedly well managed.

The Hanlon House, built in April, 1873, by Joseph Hanlon, was burned, April 1, 1874, when the business center of the town was destroyed. Two persons lost their lives in that fire. On its site the building owned by John Dolan, and occupied by C. H. Johnson as a boot and shoe store, was erected.

Among other hotels established in the seventies the Galena House was probably the best known. It stood on the present site of the Evans residence, where *The Review* was published for a time. Mr. Core was the landlord. The Belvidere, on Mill street, where George Callahan's house stands, was carried on by John Krohmer. The Leopold House, where E. M. Jenkins' store is, was carried on by C. Leopold. The Sink House, where C. H. Johnson's hardware store is, was built by Mr. Sink and afterward sold to Henry Lockhart, who carried it on for a time, next to the old Reed & Durant hardware store. The O'Brien House stood where the Hays hardware store is. Mrs. McCabe had a large boarding house on the corner of Slippery Rock and Depot streets. Peter Heaton had the Heaton House where Purucker's market is; Thomas Goodwin ran a restaurant where the Titley barn is, and Billy Reeves kept where Westermann's shoe department stands.

BUSINESS COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS.

The Millerstown Oil Exchange was organized in October, 1882, with Thomas Dorsey, president; Dr. S. D. Bell, vice-president; Henry Lockhart, secretary; Alexander H. Simpson, treasurer; A. E. Barnhart and C. D. Aldinger, auditors. The exchange room was in the Central Hotel. About this time oil speculation was rampant, and this exchange influenced occasionally the oil market of the world. Of course, this extreme of business life could not last, and what made fortunes for the members at one time wrecked many of them financially in the end.

The United Pipe Lines' Station was established in 1873, and for years ran day and night. The capacity is about 250 barrels an hour. Two engines of sixty horse-power each drive the suction and discharge pump. The receiving tank has a capacity of 22,000 barrels, and in every particular the station is thoroughly equipped. O. S. June is the district superintendent; P. P. Shetler, foreman of the station, and J. M. Bell, engineer and operator. A. D. Sutton is agent of the National Transit Company, with office in Central Hotel.

The Millerstown Savings Bank Association was organized June 6, 1873, with Charles Duffy, president; G. W. Stoughton, vice-president; J. C. Scott, cashier; Andrew Barnhart, Martin Hoch, Henry L. Westermann, Charles McCandless, John M. Thompson and W. G. Stoughton, directors. The stockholders were the foregoing officers, and Andrew Barnhart, Jacob and Henry Frederick, W. H. H. Riddle, John G. Myers, B. B. Seibert and G. F. Fetzer. During the year 1874 John Walker was appointed cashier, and he held that position until the German National Bank was established.

The German National Bank was simply the reorganized Savings Bank, established under a charter, dated May 1, 1875. In the busy oil days weekly deposits averaged $300,000, and this institution was famous throughout the State and well known in American banking circles. Charles J. Westermann was the first teller, holding the position until 1880, when Henry J. Myers succeeded him. He was promoted to cashier, and, when the bank went into voluntary liquidation, in 1885, he was appointed liquidating officer by the National Bank Commission, an office he still holds.

The Millerstown Deposit Bank was organized in 1887 by John G. and Henry J. Myers, with the latter as cashier, and Charles L. Myers, teller. It is the successor of the old Savings Bank, is the only banking institution in northern Butler, and does a good and safe business.

The Butler County Bank was organized in 1873, with John Satterfield, who died in Paris, France, in April, 1894, president; George G. Stiles, cashier, and H. J. Hoyt, teller, under the firm name of H. L. Taylor & Company. Six years later, H. J. Hoyt took the place of Stiles, and E. C. Evans, who died in April, 1894, was appointed teller. In 1880 Patrick and Thomas Dorsey, H. J. Hoyt and others purchased the interests of H. L. Taylor & Company, and, on August 1, of that year, assumed control, with Thomas Dorsey, president; H. J. Hoyt, cashier, and C. A. Bailey, teller. With the stockholders named, were Joseph Hartman, who succeeded to the presidency, A. H. Simpson and Owen Brady. The bank was quite prosperous for several years, and finally H. J. Hoyt purchased all the stock and became sole proprietor. He conducted it until January 29, 1892, when he assigned to Francis Murphy, and business was suspended.

The National Building, Loan and Protective Association was organized in November, 1890.

The Life, Protective Savings and Loan Association was organized in February, 1894, with H. C. Litzinger, president, and Henry J. Myers, secretary and treasurer. There are at least eighteen local stockholders and the association gives every promise of being a valuable addition to the business interests of the borough.

The Citizens Light and Fuel Company was organized October 1, 1887, with A. E. Barnhart, president; C. F. Peirce, vice-president; J. C. Gaisford, secretary; H. J. Myers, treasurer; C. F. Peirce, H. C. Litzinger, C. J. Westermann, W. A. Dennison, A. Fleeger, C. H. Johnson, J. W. Titley, A. A. Hoch and D. B. Campbell, directors. The rates agreed upon were one dollar and a half for the first stove, and one dollar for each additional stove. Though the company at first suggested even lower prices, by October 1, 1888, it became evident that the rates were too low to be profitable and the present schedule was agreed upon. In February, 1888, the company's new well in Oakland township, 7,000 feet north by west of North Oakland, proved an enormous gas reservior, at 1,105 feet in the regular gas sand. The original well, the property of Dennison, Fleeger, Litzinger and others was also located in Oakland township. The company now own five wells. The Keystone Gas Company, said to have been a Standard Oil Company plant, supplied the borough, prior to 1887, or until its interests were purchased by the new company. Mr. Barnhart was succeeded as president by A. Fleeger in 1888; W. A. Dennison served in 1889–1890–1891 and A. Fleeger from 1892 to 1894. J. C. Gaisford has served as secretary from the beginning. The company operates twelve miles of three-inch main outside of the borough limits, and five miles of two and three-inch main in the borough. There are 475 stoves and grates supplied and 350 lights. The company is composed of seventeen stockholders.

The Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, which now occupies the fair grounds, was established in 1890, when the Titley Brothers erected a large stable or barn near the entrance, and introduced such famous Tennessee horses, as Hal Braden, Star Pointer and Grandview. In the spring of 1894 they had quartered there, Star Pointer and Grandview, stallions; Belle Brooks, Lottie, Mollie Amis, Lady Brooks, Bulah T. and Bulah, brood mares; Brooklet, a two-year old and a number of promising colts. On the Titley farm are thirteen head of registered Jersey cattle, including Michael Angelo Pogus, from the Sibley farm, and Jim Kifer, from the McBride farm.

FIRES AND FIRE COMPANIES.

The great fire of April 1, 1874, resulted in the loss of six human lives and the destruction of property valued at $200,000, on which there was but $64,000 insurance. The fire originated in the Book House, which occupied the site of the present Central Hotel—or rather in the jewelry store beneath, carried on by Fred. Schaup. It extended to the Reiber Hotel, on the north, and to the creek, on the south. In May the rebuilding of the burned district—Slippery Rock and Main streets—was rapidly carried forward. By the middle of September the town boasted of 2,500 inhabitants, while 150 derricks could be seen from the reservoir.

The fire of April 11, 1875, swept down the west side of Main street, destroying, among other buildings, the McKinney Brothers, the Galey and S. McBride stores and the German National Bank, with Talmo's paint and oil store, and Ben Hogan's Opera House, which stood where A. E. Barnhart's dwelling now stands.

The fire of December 6, 1877, originated in C. F. Aldinger's tobacco store,

and destroyed twenty-eight buildings, entailing a loss of about $120,000. The east side of Main street, to which the fire was confined, may be said to have been wiped out. The Book House, erected after the fire of 1874, at a cost of $20,000, the Schrieber House, erected in the summer of 1877, the Barnhart-Frederick building, and all the houses between the two hotels named, were swept away. On Kittanning street and Mill street, a few houses were torn down to prevent the spread of the fire, but the embers from the burning district carried destruction with them to dwelling and business houses on the streets named, while, on the west side of Main street, considerable damage was done to stocks and buildings. To the assistant chief of the fire department and a stranger, who was present, the stoppage of the fire at the Scharbach building must be credited.

The fire of July 26, 1884, was a reminder of the fire of 1874, when six human beings were burned; of the fire of 1875, when a number of buildings fell before the flames, and of that of 1877, when the whole town was threatened. The fire of 1884 originated in B. Frederick's dry-goods store, and was not checked until the flames threatened the *Herald* office. Frederick's building, John Dolan's building—or the Schrieber hotel—Aldinger's dwelling, Odd Fellows' hall, Pring's harness shop and dwelling, A. Henshew's dwelling, the Misses McCarthy & Byrnes millinery store and other buildings were destroyed.

The fifth great fire at Millerstown, June 15, 1892, resulted in the destruction of twenty-five houses and much damage to seven more. All the buildings on each side of Slippery Rock street, from the Forquer House toward the railroad, may be said to have been reduced to ashes, while the Westermann and Dr. DeWolfe stores and the Forquer House were damaged. In May, 1894, a few vacant lots, showing unmistakable evidences of this conflagration, were yet awaiting the builders' enterprise.

After the first great fire a department was organized here and raised to a high point of efficiency. It fell to pieces and made way for a new company of fireman, who were uniformed and equipped for any emergency. That also was disorganized, and later associations have been very transient affairs. In 1877 John G. Myers was chief and P. A. Rattigan assistant chief of the department. The re-organization of the old fire company was effected in April, 1891, when H. J. Myers was chosen president; W. W. Grossman, vice-president; J. J. Westermann, secretary; C. L. Myers, treasurer; J. G. Myers, chief, and William E. Lackey, assistant chief of the department. Adam Schultz was foreman; C. A. Wagner, assistant foreman; Fred Daum, W. W. Campbell, W. B. Byers and W. W. Grossman, nozzlemen, and P. G. Frederick, W. J. Logan, Joseph Kessler and C. L. Myers, connectionmen. This new fire company went the way of the old ones; but undeterred by failures, another attempt was made; so that to-day every man becomes a member of the department in case of fire, the borough furnishing hose carts and other equipment. In addition to the regular water supply for fire purposes, there is a special main leading from the pump house to and through the business center of the town. In connection with this pipe line there is also a hose company.

POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES.

The postoffice was known as Barnhart's Mills for more than half a century, when a portion of the citizens concluded they wanted a new name. An effort was made at first to change the name of the borough, but this failed, and the postmaster-general was then petitioned to change the name of the postoffice to Chicora. The effort met with great opposition, and the patrons of the office were divided on the question. The descendants of the Barnhart family and their friends fought the proposed change with unflagging determination. But finally Postmaster-General Wannamaker granted the petition, and Barnhart's Mills became Chicora on October 1, 1891. In July, 1888, it was advanced to a third-class office, and the incumbents have since been appointed by the president.

The first postmaster was Matthew Dugan, followed by Solomon Fleeger, who held the office until 1854, when Michael Dieter, the tailor, was appointed. During the war Solomon Fleeger was again appointed; in 1868, Charles F. Aldinger; in 1872, Michael Dieter, and in 1876 Andrew Barnhart. William McLaughlin succeeded him, and served until 1885, when Austin Fleeger was commissioned. Peter A. Rattigan, editor and proprietor of the *Herald*, was appointed August 20, 1885, and when the office was raised to third-class, August 10, 1888, he was re-commissioned, and served until March 1, 1890, when J. J. Crawford succeeded him. Harry T. Rattigan, of the *Herald*, was appointed by President Cleveland in April, 1894, and local journalists of all opinions hailed the appointment with words of praise.

The justices of the peace elected in the borough since 1856 are as follows: John J. Miller, 1856, 1861, 1880 and 1881; John Byers, 1859; Henry L. Westermann, 1863; J. McMichael, 1864; J. B. Craig, 1869; Solomon Fleeger, 1873; A Shreve, 1874; F. M. Small, 1876; I. Blakley, 1878; P. A. Rattigan, 1881; J. C. Gaisford, 1882; C. F. Aldinger, 1886; G. W. Huselton, 1887; C. F. Aldinger, 1887; G. W. Huselton, 1892, and J. C. Gaisford, 1892.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The borough was incorporated in 1855, when John Byers, Christian Gumpper, Solomon Fleeger and Andrew Barnhart were named as councilmen to act until the officers chosen at the first election would qualify. The first record of the council, now in possession of J. C. Gaisford, clerk of the borough, is dated August 13, 1856. The members present were Solomon Fleeger, H. L. Westermann, John Frederick and H. Sanderson. J. J. Miller was elected clerk; H. L. Westermann, treasurer, and Jacob Daubenspeck, collector. The first burgess was Jacob B. Byers, succeeded by Solomon Fleeger, Andrew Barnhart, J. J. Miller, B. Gallagher, H. L. Westermann, Michael Heckart, Michael Dieter and others who were burgesses prior to 1872.

The council chosen each year since the close of 1871, is as follows:

1872—Simeon Barnhart, burgess; S. B. Byers, H. L. Westermann, J. G. Myers, R. Seibert, and J. Frederick, with S. Fleeger, clerk.

1873—A. A. Hoch, burgess; A. Barnhart, T. J. Craig, Augustus Hoch, S.

D. Bell, and G. F. Fetzer, with S. D. Bell secretary, until September, when A. Shreve was chosen. In December, A. E. Barnhart was appointed treasurer, *vice* A. Barnhart, deceased.

1874—P. M. Shannon, burgess; A. H. Simpson, H. L. Westermann, N. L. Willard, W. H. Hoffman, W. P. Book, and W. M. Reiber, with M. G. McCaslin, secretary, succeeded by A. Thornton.

1875—John S. Allen, burgess; A. H. Simpson, H. F. O'Neil, H. L. Westermann, G. F. Fetzter, C. F. Aldinger, and T. H. Russell; A. Shreve, clerk.

1876—John S. Allen, burgess; H. L. Westermann, Henry Lockhart, John Walker, A. A. Hoch, W. M. Clark, and John Satterfeld, with A. Thornton, clerk.

1877—O. D. Colby appears to have served as burgess and died during the term and F. M. Small filled the vacancy; Martin Hoch, assistant burgess; H. L. Westermann, Henry Lockhart, John Walker, W. M. Clark, G. Chapman, S. M. Reed, and G. F. Fetzer; A. Thornton, clerk.

1878—Isaac Blakley, burgess; T. O'Connor, Dr. McMichael, C. Scharbach, Jacob Frederick, G. F. Fetzer, and J. G. Myers; T. J. Moffitt, clerk.

1879—F. M. Small, burgess; J. McMichael, G. F. Fetzer, C. Scharbach, Z. Double, C. F. Peirce, and J. A. Heydrick; T. J. Moffitt, clerk.

1880—Z. Double, burgess; J. J. Miller, assistant burgess; G. F. Fetzer, C. Scharbach, C. H. Johnson, H. L. Westermann, H. Frederick and C. F. Peirce; P. A. Rattigan, clerk.

1881—A. A. Hoch, burgess; G. F. Fetzer, H. Frederick, H. L. Westermann, C. Scharbach and J. G. Myers; P. A. Rattigan, clerk.

1882—Scott Wakenight and J. C. Gaisford received sixty-three votes each for burgess, but at a special election Wakenight was elected; W. B. Byers, assistant burgess; A. E. Barnhart, A. Hoch and Henry Lockhart; P. A. Rattigan, clerk, succeeded by C. A. Bailey.

1883—C. H. Johnson, burgess; C. D. Aldinger, assistant burgess; A. A. Hoch, A. E. Barnhart and R. Seibert; C. A. Bailey, clerk.

1884—W. B. Byers, burgess; A. E. Barnhart, A. L. Brenneman, R. Seibert, F. Schweiger, E. H. Bradley and A. A. Hoch; A. L. Brenneman, clerk.

1885—J. C. Gaisford, burgess; William Morris, assistant burgess; E. H. Bradley, F. Schwieger and R. Seibert; A. L. Brenneman, clerk.

1886—C. D. Aldinger, burgess; Augustus Hoch, assistant burgess; A. E. Barnhart, R. Seibert, F. Schwieger and Dr. J. B. Showalter; E. J. Calvert, clerk.

1887—A. E. Barnhart, burgess; W. J. Curran, assistant burgess; E. F. Hays, W. B. Byers, W. J. Curran, C. F. Peirce, A. A. Hoch, and W. Ferguson; E. J. Calvert, clerk.

1888—C. F. Aldinger, burgess; P. G. Frederick, assistant burgess; C. F. Peirce, A. A. Hoch, W. J. Curran and H. C. Litzinger; E. J. Calvert, clerk.

1889—C. F. Aldinger, burgess; P. G. Frederick, assistant burgess; W. Ferguson and B. J. Forquer; E. J. Calvert, clerk.

1890—C. F. Aldinger, burgess; W. J. Curran, B. J. Forquer, C. F. Peirce, A. A. Hoch and W. Ferguson; J. C. Gaisford, clerk.

1891—G. W. Huselton, burgess; S. Frankle, assistant burgess; C. F. Peirce,

A. A. Hoch, A. E. Barnhart, B. J. Forquer, W. Ferguson and W. J. Curran; J. C. Gaisford, clerk.

1892—G. W. Huselton, burgess; P. G. Frederick, assistant burgess; S. Frankle, B. J. Forquer and D. C. Mobley; J. C. Gaisford, clerk.

1893—P. A. Rattigan, burgess; A. S. Flegar, assistant burgess; C. H. Johnson and A. A. Hoch; J. C. Gaisford, clerk.

1894—G. W. Huselton, burgess; A. A. Hoch, Francis Murphy, W. Purucker, C. H. Johnson, S. Frankle and B. J. Forquer; J. C. Gaisford, clerk.

In April, 1873, the council authorized the purchase of handcuffs; and in December of that year sixty-seven persons petitioned the council against permitting the use of gas within the borough. In 1874 committees on finance, streets, gas, water and fire, police and health were appointed. I. M. Landers was chosen superintendent of the water works at $1,000 per annum, and the municipal body became for the first time really an active corporation, winding up the year's work by an appeal to the people to help the borough financially. The water system was the only useful improvement brought into existence by the council of that year.

SCHOOLS.

Millerstown owes its incorporation in 1855 to the liberal treatment of the villagers by the directors of the old district. The people were compelled to send their children to the common school, far from the hamlet, for a number of years, or until they could afford to erect a log cabin and employ a teacher on the subscription plan. Some time in the forties they accomplished this, and when the borough was erected the old log cabin was used as the school-house of the new and independent district. In fact it was so used down to 1874, when the main part of the present building was erected.

The present record book of the school district dates back to January 14, 1876, when F. M. Small, S. R. Dresser, G. F. Fetzer, Mr. Dawson, H. L. Westermann and S. I. McKee were members of the board. A tax of thirteen mills for school building and thirteen mills for other school purposes was levied, and a sum of twenty-four dollars was paid the German Lutheran Society for rent of their church, in which school was held. In July, 1876, Thomas J. Moffitt was hired as principal at eighty-five dollars a month, J. H. Murtland at fifty-five dollars, Mrs. Brown at forty-five dollars, Miss Kirsh at thirty-five dollars, Miss Jennings at thirty dollars and Miss Grundy at thirty dollars. S. D. Bell and A. H. Simpson were members of the board in 1877. In March, 1878, Dr. James McMichael took Dr. Bell's place on the board, and F. M. Small succeeded S. I. McKee as secretary. McKee, however, was reappointed in March, 1879. In 1880 P. A. Rattigan, Z. Double and B. Frederick qualified as new members of the board, with F. M. Small secretary. In September, 1880, P. A. Rattigan succeeded Small and served until June, 1883, when A. L. Brenneman was appointed. H. J. Hoyt succeeded him in 1887, followed in 1888 by C. Scharbach, who served until June, 1889, when J. C. Gaisford, the present secretary, was elected. W. L. Campbell served as principal in 1879; F. A. Hoover, 1880–81; O. P. Cochran,

1882; John Golden, 1883 to 1885; S. W. McGarrah, 1886; H. H. Elliott, 1887 to 1893; J. H. Wilson, July, 1893, to April, 1894, and Howard Painter, 1894–95.

The number of children of school age reported in June, 1893, was 337, or 160 males and 177 females; the per centage of attendance was eighty-seven, and the average cost each month eighty-eight cents. The total school revenue for the year was $4,759, including a State appropriation of $1,205.80. In January, 1894, there were six teachers employed in the borough schools, namely: John H. Wilson, principal; Margaret Moore, Ella Clark, Mary Green, Mary Sabline and Julia Rabbit. The directors at that time were C. Scharbach, J. C. Gaisford, H. J. Myers, W. A. Dennison, John G. Myers, S. F. Showalter and Henry Sheffield. During the summer months it has been customary to carry on a Normal Academy, the principal of the common schools being the conductor.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church petitioned for a charter August 14, 1849, at which time were presented articles of association, signed by Rev. Eli Fair, president, and Solomon Fleeger, secretary. The order to incorporate was made October 24, 1849, Eli Fair, William McCollough, Sr., Leonard Rumbaugh, Isaac Reep and Solomon Fleeger being the trustees. Services were first held in the school house and dwellings pending the settlement of the dispute about a church location. Through the influence of Solomon Fleeger this dispute was decided in favor of the Millerstown site, and here a house of worship was erected. The pastors since Mr. Fair's time are as follows: Revs. Clemens Ehrenfelt, Thomas Steck, J. B. Breckenridge, J. J. Delo, Mr. Singer, A. S. Miller, J. W. Reese, J. F. Cressler, A. C. Felker, Thomas A. Himes, and Eli Miller, who remained here over six years. Rev. J. R. Williams succeeded him in July, 1893. William McCollough, Sr., Isaac Reep, Joseph Double, David McCollough, Sr., John Wolford, David Reep, S. W. McCollough, J. J. Miller, Solomon Fleeger, Peter McCollough, J. C. McCollough and P. P. Kiser were installed as elders from 1870 to 1886. The membership in 1894 was 140. The present church building was dedicated in 1884, the cost of construction approximating $6,000.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was formally organized in 1849, when Rev. J. G. Hahn came here to preach to the Lutherans of this section, who worshiped at the White church prior to 1849. In 1853 Rev. William A. Fetter appears to have located and to have preached here until his death in 1865. In 1854 the church was permanently organized with the following members: Leonard, John, Adam, Jacob, Peter and John Barnhart, Jr.; George Frederick, Gottlieb and John D. Aldinger; George Reiber, Gottlieb and Martin Hoch, Simon and Nicholas Koenig, Henry L. Westermann, David Bish, Valentine Pfaff, C. Schuster, Stephen Troutman, Henry and C. C. Gumpper, Michael Dieter, Jacob Moorlock, Isaac Ellenberger, Michael Leighner, Jonathan Andre, John Wagner, N. Eitenmiller, David Barnhart, John Lahner and several others, some of whose names cannot be ascertained from the original record. Rev. L. Vogelsang came in 1865, making this church an appointment of his charge at Brady's Bend. Rev. L. F. E Krause came in 1867, as resident pastor. Rev. Adolph Pohl came in 1869, and remained until 1876. Rev. C. Schmidt

took charge of the church in 1877, and under his administration the present house of worship was erected, the number of subscribers on January 11, 1882, being forty-eight, and the amount, $3,014.50. The old church building was erected prior to 1854, and perhaps as early as 1850, on the site of the present one.

The congregation was chartered September 1, 1879. The trustees at that time were John G. Myers, H. Frederick and J. D. Aldinger; Charles Divener and H. L. Westermann, deacons; Martin Hoch and Leonard Frederick, elders, and Charles Schmidt, pastor. In 1883 Rev. E. A. Born arrived and served the society until the fall of 1887, when a vacancy occurred, visiting pastors preaching here occasionally. Rev. C. F. W. Brecht was called in January, 1888, and took charge in May of that year. At that time there were thirty members enrolled, while to-day there are forty heads of families, the congregation embracing 375 souls. The present council is made up of August Wagner, J. G. Myers and Charles Divener, trustees; Peter Frederick and George Frederick, elders; Adam Schultz and E. G. Frederick, deacons.

St. John's German Reformed Church was organized June 25, 1870, with seventy-three members, among whom were David, Susan, Simon, Philip F., R. W., Joseph, Michael, Peter, Obediah, Frederick and Jacob J. Barnhart; Margaret and Susanna Skakeley; John, Elizabeth, Jacob, Rosanna, Jemima, Rachel and Samuel Hemphill; Christopher, Adam, Margaret, Samuel and Catherine Stewart; John and Catherine Eberhart, Lavina Seibert, Isaac and Elizabeth Hepler, Isaac Keppel, D. Bish, Abram Henshew, J. L. Byers, John Thorn, Catherine Mock, Michael Myers and Charles Warner. The first pastor, Rev. A. Dale, remained until 1875, though he was only supply from the fall of 1874, when he accepted a call from the Fairview Reformed society. Rev. J. W. Alspach was here from January, 1875, to 1886; Rev. H. H. Sandoe from 1887 to May, 1888, and Rev. H. S. Garner, from October 1, 1888, to the present time. The corner stone of the church was laid August 7, 1869, and the house was dedicated June 26, 1870. The society, though now composed of 112 members, is served by the pastor of the Fairview church. Prior to 1879 it was served from Sugar creek or Fairview.

The Methodist Episcopal Church may be said to date back to 1874, when Rev. B. F. Dillo, of the newly formed Greece City circuit, came here to organize a class. He was followed by R. F. Gwinn, the first pastor, under whose direction a meeting-house was erected. From 1847 to 1874 the Methodists of this section attended the Fairview church. In 1876 or 1877, Rev. R. W. Scott came, and he caused the building of the Union church at Troutman; then came Rev. W. W. Wythe, and next, Mr. Reno. In 1878 came Rev. C. Peters, who after three years' services, made way in 1881 for Rev. J. Lusher, who was here until 1884, when Rev. D. S. Steadman was appointed to the charge. The pastors since that time are as follows: Revs. P. J. Slattery, 1886; B. F. Wade, 1887; William Brannield, 1888, who remained until the fall of 1893, when Rev. J. H. Laverty took charge. In April, 1894, there were 150 members and seventy-five probationers enrolled. The old parsonage was erected during Mr. Scott's term; but when Mr. Slattery came he stated that he would prefer the noise of the railroad to that made by school children and the society acceded to his preferences.

For a number of years, Solomon Pontius was superintendent of the Sabbath school, while H. J. Hoyt was also a zealous worker.

Mater Dolorosa Catholic Church was organized in 1873 by priests from St. Patrick's parish, who held occasional services in the old log school house. For many years prior to this stations were held periodically at the Boyle and McLaughlin dwellings, in the vicinity of Millerstown, by Father Ferry and succeeding pastors of St. Patrick's congregation, so that the church of to-day is merely a continuation of these missions of pioneer days. The present church building was dedicated in 1874, under the title, "Mater Dolorosa." The families belonging to the new congregation were William Forquer, Timothy and Michael Sweeney, Bernard and William McLaughlin, James C. Redd, Timothy Nolan, Mrs. Ellen Nolan, Thomas Dorsey, Patrick Dorsey, Michael Haines, Cornelius McCarthy, Jeremiah Healy, Daniel G. McLaughlin, Neil, Patrick, Francis and P. M. Boyle, the Widow McNally, Patrick Conarthy, Cephas McLaughlin, William Brennan, John D. Collins, William McCollough, John Farnan and John Little, Sr. Within a few years other families, such as the Rattigans and Litzingers, settled at Millerstown. In April, 1885, the Passionist fathers held the first mission here, a memorable event in the history of the congregation. The pastors of St. Patrick's parish have had charge of this church since its organization.

The Millerstown Cemetery was surveyed in 1876 on lands donated by James Hemphill years before. Among the first trustees were John G. Myers and James McMichael. In 1882 Henry Frederick, C. D. Aldinger, Chambers Hemphill, and the first two trustees held that office. In 1887 Dr. J. B. Showalter, S. S. Bell, W. M. Smith, John G. Myers and James McMichael were elected trustees. W. A. Dennison was elected in 1888 and in 1889. Messrs. Showalter, Bell, Dennison, Myers and J. C. Gaisford formed the board, with 'Squire Gaisford as secretary and S. S. Bell superintendent. By re-election the same members held office in 1894. These gentlemen have made the cemetery what it is to-day. Prior to 1889 there was little or nothing done toward recording interments, but since October of that year a good record has been kept, showing eighty-three interments down to April, 1894. With the exception of the little graveyard of the Reformed church at Iron City, this cemetery is the Protestant place of burial. The headstones in the old part of the cemetery tell of some of the Gumpper family being interred there as early as 1844, and of Christian Gumpper's burial in 1848. The Hemphills, Diveners, Hochs, Schusters, Wicks, Monnies, Flocks, Bishs, Fredericks, Oettingers, Wagners and other families are represented. The fine monuments over the graves of Martin Hoch and H. L. Westermann, with the Divener, Fetzer, Schuster, Jacob Frederick and Leonard Frederick monuments, are works of art in marble and gray granite.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M., was organized at Petrolia, July 15, 1875, being chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania with forty charter members. The hall was the upper floor of the Aaron building at the corner of Main and Argyle streets. The lodge rented the room until June, 1883, when they purchased the building from Louis T. Aaron and had it as their home until

destroyed by fire December 19, 1889. They then erected a fine brick building on Main street at a cost of about $8,000, and occupied it as a home, but this building was also destroyed by fire July 3, 1893, after which the lodge was moved to Millerstown. During the time the lodge remained at Petrolia it was one of the most prosperous Masonic lodges to be found in the oil districts of Western Pennsylvania, having at the time of removal to Millerstown 100 members, and it has since continued prosperous. Following is a list of the Masters of the Lodge from its organization: Charles L. Wheeler, 1875–76; Wm. M. Lardin, 1877; Smith P. McKnight, 1878; Stephen W. Bartlett, 1879; Murat Compton, 1880; Frank L. Masson, 1881; Geo. H. Graham, 1882; Russell C. Whitford, 1883; Geo. H. Graham, 1884–85; Frank L. Masson, 1886; Geo. H. Graham, 1887; Wm. C. Black, 1888–89; Wm. C. Foster, 1890; Francis Murphy, 1891–92; Thomas F. Harvey, 1893, and Henry J. Myers, 1894. R. F. Westerman is the present secretary, and Francis Murphy treasurer. The lodge room is located in Dr. De Wolfe's building, and the rolls contain the names of over 100 active members.

Millerstown Lodge, Number 947, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 30, 1877, with J. P. Caldwell, N. G.; William McLaughlin, V. G.; F. M. Small, secretary; B. F. McEwen, assistant secretary; Levi Walker, treasurer; J. B. Showalter, H. W. Day and C. Scharbach, trustees, and David Baughman, P. A. Painter, John Rolf, H. D. Aldinger, R. Denton, J. A. Roof, A. A. Liggs, H. C. Carringer, E. G. Baptie, S. S. Marshall, C. W. Coleman, C. A. Eliason and one other member. The past Noble Grands are: J. B. Showalter, J. C. Gaisford, S. D. Bell, L. A. Bridge, A. B. Sutton, G. W. Huselton, Theo. Enoch, John Strahan, E. H. Bradley, David Dale, A. Fleeger, H. C. Conley, J. M. McCollough, S. W. McCollough, C. C. Gray, E. M. Jenkins, H. R. Sheffield, S. Mock, A. Wagner, J. Double, R. F. Westermann, S. Frankle, L. A. Gibson, P. A. Painter, F. M. Small, W. C. Wolford, W. J. Logan, Eli Miller and G. G. McCollough. J. H. Lackey was presiding at the close of 1893, with J. J. Crawford, secretary, which office he has held for seven years. The membership is 143. The hall was erected in 1887, the Knights of Pythias being partners in the enterprise. Twenty members of the lodge are members of the Endowment Association, of which J. C. Gaisford is the local secretary.

Lady Whitney Rebekah Degree Lodge, Number 5, was organized in March, 1893, to take the place of an old lodge which surrendered its charter a few years ago. The first officers were: Mrs. J. M. Bell, Mrs. H. C. Conley, Nettie McCollough and Mrs. J. J. Crawford. In November, 1893, the officers chosen were as follows: Mrs. H. C. Conley, N. G.; Nettie McCollough. V. G.; Anna Murphy, secretary; Mrs. R. F. Westermann, assistant secretary, and Mrs. J. L. Campbell, treasurer, with Harry T. Rattigan, captain of staff work.

Knights of Honor Lodge, Number 818, was instituted December 8, 1877, with the following members:—W. J. McCarnes, F. M. Small, David Dale, J. A. Crawford, C. N. Brecht, C. O. Smith, C. E. Peck, J. P. Caldwell, D. F. Barnhart, C. H. Johnson, A. J. Alston, H. D. Aldinger, A. L. Craig, J. W. Churchill, W. L. Dawson, W. P. Grazier, J. Hawkins, James Kemp, A. Lenox, W. M. Lake, B. F. McEwen, John Parkinson, G. W. Reep, F. M. Smith, W. M. Smith, Asa Small, E. H. Sloan, W. P. Turner, H. Wolf, James Young, J. Jack, D. B. Campbell,

and others. C. O. Smith, D. F. Barnhart, James Kemp, W. P. Turner, D. S. Wakenight, S. I. McKee, F Bucklin, T. H. Evans, A. H. Simpson, S. F. Showalter, A. E. Barnhart, D. Garrett, J. A. Heydrick, F. Schweiger, John Sabline, J. H. Keiser, A. L. Frazier, G. F. Fetzer, J. W. Gray and H. A. Leopold have presided over the lodge.

Millerstown Lodge, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1877, with about thirty members, Dr. S. D. Bell being then Master Workman. When the charter was surrendered in 1881 or 1882, H. R. Sheffield filled that office.

Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P., was organized July 12, 1878, with twenty-one members. The chancellors have been: W. P. Adams and S. D. Bell, in 1878–79; E. H. Bradley and Charles Morris, 1880; G. W. Huselton and David Dale, 1881; W. P. Turner and L. A. Bridge, 1882; R. K. Sutton and F. Schweiger, 1883; John Flack, Henry Lockhart and E. M. Jenkins, 1884; C. D. Aldinger and J. A. Heydrick, 1885; A. E. Barnhart and David Garrett, 1886; John W. Gray and John Golden, 1887; E. J. Calvert and E. F. Hays, 1888; Joseph Brown and E. C. Dunlap, 1889; L. H. Blose and W. W. Grossman, 1890; W. L. DeWolfe and W. C. Wolford, 1891; S. H. Kamerer and R. F. Westermann, 1892; P. A. Rattigan and S. B. Vandemark, 1892–93, and Daniel Dierkin, 1893. The officers installed in January, 1894, in the order of rank, were William Braden, C. F. Vensel, W. W. Campbell, J. C. Campbell, H. C. Litzinger, and H. T. Rattigan. The past keepers of records and seals are: G. M. Kepler, 1878; F. M. Small, two terms; A. L. Brenneman, nine terms; E. M. Jenkins, 1885–88; E. J. Calvert and R. F. Westermann, 1889; A. M. Hoch, 1890, two terms, and E. M. Jenkins, the present incumbent, who has held the office since 1891. On January 1, 1894, there were 162 members in good standing, twenty-four of whom belong to the Endowment rank, of which Augustus Hoch is president, and F. Schweiger, secretary and treasurer.

Robert McDermott Post, Number 233, G. A. R., was mustered in, September 13, 1881, with J. J. Miller, commander; J. B. Rumbaugh and S. W. McCollough, vice-commanders; A. L. Brenneman, adjutant; Joseph Double, quartermaster; P. A. Rattigan, quartermaster sergeant; J. J. Crawford, sergeant-major; James Piper, chaplain, and S. B. Gamble and G. W. Palmer officers of the day and guard. Of the the whole number enrolled, there were ten soldiers who served in the regiments of other States, and seventy-eight were representatives of Pennsylvania commands. The post commandership has been held by the following named members: J. J. Miller, 1881; P. A. Rattigan, 1882; S. B. Gamble, 1883; S. W. McCollough, 1884; P. A. Rattigan, 1885; J. R. Rankin, 1886; J. J. Crawford, 1887 (also acting adjutant); T. H. Evans, 1888; C. J. Logue, 1889–90, and J. B. Rumbaugh, 1891. In 1892 and 1893, the post was virtually a dead letter; but the adjutant and quartermaster labored hard to revive interest in the work. In December, 1892, H. A. Leopold was elected commander and served until January, 1894, when Hugh McFadden, the present commander, was installed. The office of adjutant has been filled by the first sergeant-major, J. J. Crawford, from 1882 to the present time.

The Catholic Knights of America was organized October 25, 1886, with P. A. Rattigan president; Casper Nash, vice-president; John J. Nash, secretary;

H. J. Smith, financial secretary; Owen Brady, treasurer; John Collins, sergeant-at-arms, and D. Grogan sentinel. In 1888 the following officers were elected: Rev. P. J. Quilter, spiritual director; H. J. Smith, Sr., president; John Black, vice-president; J. F. Kemper, secretary; P. A. Rattigan, financial secretary; W. E. Redd, treasurer; P. Conarthy, sergeant-at-arms; Peter Heridence, sentinel, and Casper Nash trustee. Casper Nash was subsequently elected president, and H. T. Rattigan recording and financial secretary. Of all the members in good standing, only one entitled to benefits died, and to his widow the sum of $2,000 was paid.

Knights of Labor Assembly was instituted November 18, 1886, with the following named officers in order of rank: E. J. Calvert, T. J. Shufflin, E. F. Hays, D. C. Henshaw, W. J. Shoemaker, C. A. Wagner, J. L. Brown, J. S. Barnhart, Thomas Martin and James Kemp. The trustees were E. F. Hays, S. Frankle and C. F. Fisk. The assembly is not now in existence.

Chrystal Council, Number 548, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized in the fall of 1890, and in December of that year the following named officers were chosen, the names being given in council rank: L. H. Blose, G. G. McCollough, H. B. Alexander, A. M. Hoch, J. L. Axtell, M. D., Amos Stewart, W. A. Campbell, B. L. McGarvey, W. E. Byers, John F. Huselton, Jr., and S. L. Byers.

The Protected Home Circle was instituted December 19, 1890, with the following named officers: Rev. Eli Miller, past president; M. B. McBride, guardian; J. C. Gaisford, president; J. J. Crawford, vice-president; E. N. Dieter, secretary; J. A. Glenn, accountant; H. Stahl, treasurer; H. C. Hindman, guide; T. R. Gwinn, porter; J. K. V. Brouwere, watchman; Dr. J. L. Axtell, examiner; S. Frankle and C. Scharbach, trustees.

Blaney Tent, Number 123, K. O. T. M., was organized December 20, 1890, with the following named members: H. Blaney, J. L. Brown, A. S. Flegar, W. H. Moffatt, J. K. V. Brouwere, J. W. Snodgrass, J. S. Sutton, G. D. Thomas, G. F. Callahan, P. Schroebel, Wm. Grubbs, W. E. Byers and S. M. Andre. The commanders since organization are as follows: J. L. Brown, A. S. Flegar, J. S. Sutton, S. B. Vandemark, E. C. Dunlap, S. M. Andre and Dr. W. L. De Wolfe. The record keepers have been W. H. Moffatt, Geo. B. Dine, J. L. Brown, S. B. Vandemark and N. Kennedy. The membership in April, 1894, was seventy-four, with a number of applicants enrolled.

CONCLUSION.

There is no history of failure attached to Millerstown. The men who came here to build up a prosperous community knew no such word as fail, and, consequently, the story is one of success, following perseverance, intelligence and tolerance. Of course it is not the busy oil town of 1873–1876, or even of 1884–1889. Prior to the oil stampede it was a primitive hamlet, though an organized borough. It did not fade away when oil production decreased, but built better and higher. The modern pioneers of commercial and professional progress raised it from its primitive condition, and though they have not yet given it paved streets, they have supplied it with pure water, given to every house and factory

gas for fuel and light, erected modern homes, and created good hotels. To their enterprise and virtues must be credited the substantial business and excellent social life of the town.

CHAPTER XLIV.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARY LINES—STATISTICS—FIRST SETTLERS—CHURCHES—EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—FIRST OFFICIALS AND JUSTICES—VILLAGES—BUENA VISTA—ARGYLE—ANGELICA—IRON CITY—HAYSVILLE.

FAIRVIEW township was established under authority of legislative enactment in March, 1846. This act provided that the new township to be formed out of Donegal township, should be bounded on the south by a line extending west from the line of Armstrong county, between the farms of Andrew Barnhart and the Widow Sylvus, to the line of Centre township, and that the original lines of the northern part of Donegal should be the northern, eastern and western lines of Fairview. The place of election for the new township was fixed at the house of William McCafferty in the village of Fairview, the voters of the old township of Donegal to meet at the house of Dennis O'Donnell, Sr. In 1854 it was established within its present limits.

The population in 1850 was 1,678; in 1860—1,101; in 1870—1,078; in 1880, including the boroughs, 6,150, and in 1890, exclusive of boroughs, 1,996. In June, 1893, there were 222 male and 222 female children of school age enumerated. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was $308,560; the county tax, $1,234.26; the State tax, $158.38, and the revenue for school purposes, in 1893—$4,224.15, including $1,119.17 State appropriation.

FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1794 Rudolph Barnhart came into this township and settled on a tract of land near Karns City, now known as the Kinkaid farm. After making a small clearing on this tract he returned to Westmoreland county for the winter. In the following spring he came to Butler county again. Instead of, however, returning to the neighborhood of Karns City, he abandoned his land there, and made another selection on the southern line of the township, northwest of Millerstown, a part of which he afterwards sold to to his brother, Philip, who came in 1797. By this change he lost the honor of being the first actual settler in the township. This honor belongs to Samuel and John Wallace, the latter a single man. They came in 1795, settled upon and improved a tract not far from the

James Bovard settlement of 1798, near Karns City. In 1803 Samuel Wallace had 200 acres of land and John Wallace paid seventy-five cents tax for the privilege of remaining unmarried. In 1795 John Hemphill and Jacob Barnhart, Jr., settled on tracts in the vicinity of Millerstown, and in 1797 Daniel Barnhart bought a part of John Hemphill's tract. In 1796 Joseph Smith of Westmoreland county appeared at the Wallace cabin as a searcher for a home. He made his selection west of Fairview borough, built a cabin in a small clearing, to which, in 1798, he brought his wife and son, John. The latter afterward became a local Methodist preacher. John Craig settled just south of Karns City. Paul McDermott also came in 1796. Matthew Smith settled near Petrolia, not far from the location selected later for John Harold's saw mill. William Wilson, who arrived in 1798, purchased a clearing and a cabin on the site of Petrolia, and resided there nntil his death in 1839. James Bovard, afterwards associate judge, located near Karns City in the same year. Here he lived until 1824, when he removed into Cherry township. Alexander Storey, who came about that time, like Wilson, found a ready-made clearing and a pioneer ready to sell it, and he became the purchaser. Samuel Kinkaid selected 400 acres near Karns City in the Cumberland neighborhood, while southwest, near Buena Vista, were the clearings of Thomas Jackson, Patrick O'Farren, and William Ray. Samuel and Stephen Hall, Leonard Reep, George Robertson, Samuel Riddle, John Irwin, William Moore, John Cumberland, with David Moorhead, the weaver, and William Moorhead, the preacher, and John and James Craig, were all here prior to 1803, and must be credited with founding the agricultural interests of the township.

Andrew Campbell moved in from Concord in 1804, just one year after Charles McClung, the spinning wheel manufacturer, arrived from Maryland. Samuel Irwin, John Snow, John and George Emerick, William Fleming and Jonathan Keppel settled here within the first quarter of the century, while sons of the pioneers of adjoining townships and of Armstrong county, such as the Thorns, Barnharts and Hays, came to seek homes in Fairview in later days.

CHURCHES.

The Bear Creek Presbyterian Church may be said to have been organized in 1800, when the Irish Presbyterians who had settled in this and adjoining townships gathered at Deer Lick and listened to an itinerant preacher within a tent raised for that occasion. Some time after a round, unplastered log house was erected at a point northeast of Fairview for the purposes of a church. The two acres on which it stood were donated by William Wilson, and now form the Lower Bear Creek cemetery. From 1803 to 1807 Rev. Robert Johnston, then of the Scrubgrass church, preached here at stated intervals, and Rev. Robert Lee came as supply, remaining until 1809. For the six succeeding years Elder Kinkaid led the services, or until Rev. Cyrus Riggs was ordained, in 1814. The latter was followed in 1821 by Rev. Alexander Cook, who urged the people to erect the larger log building of 1822–23, in what is known as the Upper Bear Creek cemetery. Mr. Cook served there and at Parker down to a year before his death in 1828. In 1830 Rev. Joseph Johnston came, and he, in 1834, caused the disruption of the Presbyterian church in northern Butler, carrying his ad-

herents over to the Associate Reformed church, which ultimately became known as the United Presbyterian. The old cemetery is east by north of Fairview borough.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, formerly known as the Union church, a combination of the Lutheran and Reformed people of this locality, built a log house early in the century on the Andrew Barnhart, Sr., farm, just north of the Gabriel Pontius farm. The ground was donated by Mr. Barnhart in 1813. Revs. Henry Koch, Schweitzerbarth and Krantz were early preachers. A frame house was subsequently raised, which was used by the two societies down to the close of the sixties, when the union dissolved, the Lutherans building north of old St. Patrick's, on Sugar creek, while the Reformed congregation held the old property of eleven acres on the Barnhart farm, where is now the cemetery. The old building, which was their third house of worship, was abandoned, and they then established worship in the Sugar Creek church. Ultimately they became sole owners of that site, where their church, known as "White Church," stands today. Among the members were Gabriel Pontius, the Kamerers, Frederick Wiles, the Kaylors, Forringers, John and Jacob Hemphill, John Wolford, the Shakeleys and others. The old records were destroyed by mice, but Rev. Mr. Kline, the present pastor, has the records of later years.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

About the time the Presbyterians raised a tent at Deer Lick, near Petrolia, Benjamin Fletcher managed to obtain a subscription toward a school. Maurice Bredin taught here later, until the people around the Shakeley clearing erected a better school house and placed James Read in charge. On the Mortimer lands, adjoining Fairview borough, a third building was erected for William Gibson, whose successor, Squire McCleary, became teacher in 1815. Mr. Cook, of Donegal, was also here, and it is thought Henry Sanderson came in 1825, when a log house was erected for school purposes on the site of Fairview. In 1835 the school law was adopted, directors elected and the common school system introduced.

FIRST OFFICIALS AND JUSTICES.

The first election held in March, 1846, resulted in the choice of the following named officials: John Scott, justice of the peace; James Maxwell and Henry Shakeley, supervisors; John McLaughlin, assessor; George Emerick and Jacob Kuhn, assistant assessors; E. G. Conway, auditor; Charles McClung, treasurer; Hugh Conway, James Maxwell, Joseph Campbell, James Storey and M. S. Adams, school directors; James Storey, clerk; William Starr, Robert Patton and Jesse Moore, fence appraisers; Thomas McLeary and Peter Thorn, overseers of the poor; James Wilson, judge of election, and Joseph Campbell and Robert Harshaw, inspectors of election.

The justices of the peace elected from 1846 to 1894 are as follows: John Scott, 1846 and 1851; John McKisson, 1850; Thomas Craig, 1854; Matthew S. Ray, 1856, 1861, and 1869; Robert Campbell, 1857 and 1862; William C. Adams, 1866; Alexander Storey, 1868 and 1873; A. L. Campbell, 1872; William

McCollough, 1873; T. P. Brown, 1874; Daniel Updegraff, 1875; William Storey, 1876; S. W. McCollough, 1878, 1883, 1888 and 1893; Robert McClung, 1880, and W. F. Campbell, 1885 and 1890.

VILLAGES.

Buena Vista was surveyed into town lots in 1847, on the old Thomas Jackson farm—later the Michael Andrew farm—for John McKisson. The same year McKisson opened a store and a hotel, and immediately a half dozen of dwellings sprung up. On October 28, 1852, a great Whig meeting was held there, which merged into an Abolition-Know-Nothing-Whig meeting. In 1851 Isaac Kepple located there, and Nicholas Pontius in 1863. The last named opened a store, as McKisson's successor, and held the trade of the place without competition until 1873. The Buena Vista of 1873 was also known as Peachville, owing to the fact that the post-office was so named on its establishment in 1872. James J. Sutton was postmaster. John Lusk succeeded Mr. Sutton, then came M. B. Hutchison and Mrs. Richards, the present incumbent. A hotel, store, blacksmith shop and a few dwellings marked the place in March of the year named. The drilling of the wells on the Thorn farm, one half mile east, and the Millichamp Brothers' venture, one-fourth mile west, brought the village into prominence. While engaged in superintending the work at his well, Septibus Millichamp was wound in the cable of the machinery and killed.

Buena Vista had, later in 1873, a nominal population of 500, increased to 1,000 at certain times, and about 130 stores and dwellings. Situated in the southwest quarter of Fairview township, it was the center of the celebrated oil district; for round it clustered the oil towns of Angelica, Karns City, Iron City, Modoc, Greece City, Troutman, Millerstown, Fairview and Petrolia. That it was an important business place in the fall of 1873, may be learned from the fact that there were carried on there two hardware stores, two drug stores, two machine shops, two tank shops, two bakeries, two feed stores, two livery stables, two shoemaker's shops, two billiard rooms, two lumber yards, two dry goods stores, two barber shops, two millinery stores, two trimming stores, two sewing machine agencies, a number of hotels and boarding houses, about twenty saloons, a meat market, a dozen of grocery stores, a news depot and a post-office. The law office of Marshall & McCaslin, the offices of Dr. King, formerly of Greece City, and Dr. Oldfield, formerly of Oil City, with the Rev. Dillo's Methodist church, in one of the billiard rooms, and Henderson's school in the grove, contributed to perfect the community. A Methodist church, since moved to Kittanning, was erected there, as well as a United Presbyterian building now standing and used at intervals for worship. In August, 1874, Alexander Storey's big hotel was swept away by fire, and thirty-six other buildings, including four general stores in the center of the town, were reduced to ashes. This calamity did not wipe out the town, by any means; for a few new buildings were erected and such traders as Paul Troutman, Enos Ellenberger and James J. Sutton carried on business there for a number of years after the fire. In 1880 the census enumerators made no mention of the number of inhabitants.

Argyle may be said to date back to May, 1871, when A. L. Campbell the

first developer of the southern oil extension, leased thirty-five acres from Robert Campbell near the north township line. John A. Lambing purchased the leases and organized the Robert Campbell Oil Company, with himself and brother, H. L. Taylor, C. D. Angell, B. B. Campbell and the two Browns members thereof. On November 19 the drill struck the Third sand, but the gas and oil catching fire, destroyed the derrick. Within a day or so the flames were extinguished, a new rig put up, and an eighty-barrel well brought into existence. Then the stampede to Argyle commenced. F. M. Campbell built the first house and led in the building enterprise. Within a little while the land was covered with houses, and Argyle became the Mecca of oil men. The Givens gas well, on the Gibson farm, supplied for a long time the light and heat for Petrolia.

The Argyle Savings Bank, of Petrolia, established in September, 1872, offered interest on time deposits ranging from four to six per cent. The directors of the bank were John Pitcairn, Jr., John Satterfield, H. L. Taylor, George V. Forman, J. J. Vandergrift and George W. Thumm. After passing through many hands, it failed in 1891, injuring only the stockholders.

Near and at Argyle the highest well mouth did not exceed 1,171 feet above the ocean, and that was Bly & Rowley's Number 2, on the A. L. Campbell farm. The well on the Harrop farm, Emery & Caldwell's producers on the R. D. Campbell farm, A. L. Campbell's wells, Satterfield & Taylor's wells, and other famous producers, were commenced at points ranging from 1,149 to 1,171 feet above the ocean level.

Angelica, on the Storey and Kepler farms, sprung into existence in June, 1873, when twenty store and dwelling houses were raised and occupied.

Iron City, now practically a part of Millerstown, was a busy place in 1873. Even prior to that date, in 1869, the Reformed society erected a church there, the history of which is given in the chapter on Millerstown. Hardware stores, saloons, hotels, boarding houses and all the institutions of an oil town were there even before the great railroad trestle was built, but the site is now given up to agriculture, the wrecks of derricks speaking of its former greatness.

Haysville is located in the midst of what was a most prolific oil field, where the Union Oil Company, or H. L. Taylor & Company, had, early in the seventies, ninety-seven producers, ranging in depth from 1,630 to 1,700 feet. That known as "Matthew Storey Number 2" opened as a 1,200-barrel producer, and others were equally great gushers. Thomas Hays ultimately became owner of the greater part of the lands, laid out the village round John McCorkle's store, and established his mercantile house there in 1875. A year after N. W. Krause opened his oil well supply store, and fifty or sixty other buildings were erected. Owing to the decrease in production, beginning in 1879, the people sought better fields, and Haysville was deserted.

CHAPTER XLV.

FAIRVIEW BOROUGH.

FOUNDING AND GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE—LATER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—OIL FEVER—POPULATION—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—INCORPORATION AND OFFICIALS—POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—DESTRUCTIVE FIRES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE village of Fairview was founded seventy-seven years after the French discovered oil on Oil creek, and almost forty-two years before the American operators knew anything of the "Fannie Jane," or her extraordinary contemporaries on Bear creek. In 1826, it is true, James McElwee opened a little stock of whisky and groceries at the point now called Fairview, but not until 1830 did Thomas McCleary and William Hawk, who died in 1848, survey the site into town lots. Peter Beighley, the first postmaster, Robert Patton, the second postmaster, James Adams, James McElwaine, the Star Route contractor, William McCafferty, John Emerick, John Smith, George Ward and James Moore were the first lot buyers. William McCafferty established a cabinet shop in 1830 or 1831, and also a tavern. McElwee appears to have left the place and Robert Patton to have succeeded him as merchant. George Ward was mail carrier and James Moore was the village blacksmith. John Adams opened a stock of goods in John Smith's house in 1838–39. This house, with twelve others, then constituted the town. A log house occupied the site of the present Adams House, in which James Adams opened a store. Within the ensuing ten years some progress was made; George Emerick entered into friendly competition with McCafferty in the tavern business; Shields Adams competed with Robert Patton and Maj. James Adams for general trade; James Scott opened a harness shop, and one or more tradesman found employment there. The Fairview foundry was established in 1844 by Col. James A. Gibson and M. S. Adams. The latter was also in the mercantile business until 1858, when he sold to Arnold & Crawford. In 1858 Arnold & Crawford became owners of the foundry, which was carried on from the fall of that year until 1860 by J. J. Maxwell, lessee. In the latter year he purchased the property, and continued to operate it until 1872.

In 1846 Shields Adams carried on a hotel in the old Emerick House. The old Adams House, a three-story frame building, was erected in 1872 for Maj. W. C. Adams. The building in itself is a history of the oil town. Before the production in the Fairview neighborhood fell to zero, the owner died, and the big hotel was taken apart, the lumber hauled to Butler, reconstructed opposite the McKean street school and named the Waverly House. In 1873 there were four licensed hotels, namely: The Adams House, the O'Brien House, the Ray House and the McFann House, now the Adams Hotel.

The Fairview Reporter was established in 1872 by Col. Samuel Young, with R. W. Criswell, editor. In 1873 publication was discontinued, the owner and editor seeking a larger field for newspaper work.

The Fairview Deposit and Savings Bank was established August 15, 1872, by Ralston, McQuade & Company to transact a general banking and exchange business. The firm had an office also at Karns City, and transacted business at both places for some time, with D. A. Ralston president, and R. W. McKee cashier. On March 15, 1882, the concern closed its doors, leaving nominal assets. The liabilities, which aggregated $225,000, represented the savings of a thousand people and the capital of many oil operators and merchants.

In 1871 the oil men came to change all the quiet and happiness of forty years' growth into a cauldron, boiling with excitement, hope, disappointment, pleasure, joy and sorrow. They succeeded, and the old village was lost in the rioting of speculation and pleasure which reigned here after the Argyle stampede. A mania for boring through the earth seemed to have taken possession of young and old, merchant and tradesman. It was an epidemic of enterprise and is fully described in a preceding chapter.

In August, 1872, the Jameson well reached Third sand, at a depth of 1,430 feet, when a vein of gas and oil was struck. The two liquids caught fire, destroyed the rig and smothered young Jameson. The flow of oil was 300 barrels at first, then decreased to 200, and by August 30, fell to 150 barrels a day.

In 1870 the village contained some 200 inhabitants, but in 1876 there were over 1,000. By 1880 the population had dwindled to 333, and the census of 1890 gave it 308.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

In 1825 the first school building on the site of Fairview was erected. It was a rude log structure, with greased paper in the openings to take the place of glass, and a huge fire place. In 1835 Squire Thomas McCleary taught in the old school on the Rankin farm. In 1857 a modern school house was built. In 1875 this house being too small to accommodate all the pupils, a new two-story building, thirty by sixty, costing, including furniture, $4,200, was erected, $2,200 of this amount being raised by subscription and a fair or festival. The present directors, elected in February, 1894, are J. J. Maxwell and W. P. Jameson, the old board comprising H. S. Garner, W. C. Hawn, Thomas Hays, J. A. Wilson, J. M. Byers and H. W. Jameson. The children of school age, in June, 1893, numbered thirty-eight males and forty-one females. The total school revenue for 1893 was $874.64, including a State appropriation of $424.96.

The German Lutheran Church was organized here two years after the survey of the town site was made, when the society erected a round-log house, without flooring, and with a roof only useful in dry weather. Owing to the limited number and financial condition of the worshipers, the Reformed society, and perhaps the first Methodist class, became interested in the old log house, and made of it a Union church, the former holding services therein until the building of their present church, in 1857. The old log house, which stood opposite Young's

blacksmith shop, was moved by William McCafferty and is now a barn on David Rankin's farm.

St. Peter's Reformed Church may be said to have been organized in 1845, by Rev. Samuel Miller, of the old White Church congregation of Sugar creek. In 1849 Rev. L. D. Leberman succeeded him, but Mr. Miller resumed charge of St. Peter's as one of his appointments in 1850. Rev. H. H. Hartman succeeded him in 1852; Rev. Abner Dale came in 1856; Rev. David O. Shoemaker in August, 1860; Rev. J. S. Shade in 1865, and Rev. Abner Dale again in September, 1869. He was pastor until his death, January 16, 1875. In June Rev. Joseph Hannaberry was elected pastor and served until April, 1879, when Rev. J. W. Alspach was called. In 1887 Rev. H. H. Sandoe came, and he was succeeded in October, 1888, by Rev. H. S. Garner, the present pastor, who has also charge of the church at Millerstown. The membership is placed at 118. On May 31, 1857, a frame building, erected by M. S. Ray in 1854, was dedicated. It was improved with a new roof in 1889 and again improved in 1892, and is now a fair house of worship. Down to 1874 this church was in the Sugar Creek charge. Then it became a distinct charge and remained so until 1879, when it was connected with the Millerstown church. The elders are William Ellenberger, J. D. Daubenspeck and J. M. Byers; the deacons, Thomas Snow, Charles Ellenberger and David Daubenspeck. It was chartered November 3, 1876, with the following members: Joseph Hannaberry, John Daubenspeck, William Ellenberger, David Daubenspeck, Thomas Snow, Christian Gerner and Henry Shakeley.

The United Presbyterian Church dates back to 1834, when all but five families and one elder withdrew from the Bear Creek Presbyterian church and established the Associate Reformed church here, Rev. Joseph Johnston being credited with the leadership of the movement. The older Presbyterian church then became the Bear Creek United Presbyterian church, with Mr. Johnston as pastor. Revs. James Green, Robert W. Oliver, Riddle, James H. Fife and John A. Campbell were the pastors down to 1857, when the place of meeting was changed to Fairview village, where Robert Hawn erected a church in 1850. Rev. W. P. Breaden was ordained pastor, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Dodds, who served until 1878, when Rev. A. B. C. McFarland was ordained. The new building was dedicated August 24, 1883, on the site of the old church, which was taken down. Its building may be credited to the zeal and energy of Mr. McFarland, who watched its construction and saw that the house was paid for as soon as the contractor reported it finished. William Gibson, John C. Ray and William Wilson lent important aid to the pastor. The society was incorporated September 12, 1883, the petitioners being W. Campbell, William Gibson, J. A. Wilson, J. C. Ray, M. P. Black and William Wilson. The new church was erected by Frank Stewart at a cost of $16,000, after plans by Bailey, of Pittsburg. It is a German Gothic building, in red brick from the Gamble brickyard. Since Mr. McFarland's time Rev. R. M. Sherrard has been the only ordained pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized August 12, 1875, with ten members, by T. S. Negley, a student of Princeton college, who began his labors July 4, 1875, and Elders Thomas Hays and Robert W. McKee. They, with Mrs.

Elizabeth Black, Mrs. Kate J. Hays, Thomas H. and Nancy H. Moore, Curtis Moore, Jennie Moore, Mrs. Clara Stetson and Mrs. Harriet Young, were the first members. By August 21, 1875, the membership was increased to twenty-one. Eight days later Mr. Negley bade farewell to the congregation and, on November 6, his place was taken by Rev. I. D. Decker, who preached in the German Reformed building a day later, and also, on the same day, in the school house at Karns City. In February, 1876, the two churches had a membership of fifty-nine, and a movement to erect buildings was inaugurated. The trustees were the elders named, with M. S. Ray, R. M. Russell and D. F. McKee. On February 17, Thomas B. Clark, Thomas Hays, William Flemming, R. W. McKee and Alexander Ralston were appointed a building committee, and on May 25, work on the building at Fairview commenced, though ground was broken for the Karns City building the day before. The first was completed and dedicated December 17, 1876, the cost being $6,000. Mr. Decker was ordained pastor November 1, and on November 16, Karns City was constituted a separate church, with thirteen members, the pastor continuing to serve both congregations until January 8, 1877. On October 2, however, he was asked to give half of his time to Karns City, and on October 30 became pastor of that congregation. At the beginning of 1878 there were ninety members at Fairview and fifty at Karns City. In 1883, M. S. Ray was chosen an additional elder. Mr. Decker continued until October, 1888, and was succeeded by Rev. F. A. Kearns, who served until January, 1892, when Rev. W. L. McClure succeeded him, being ordained in September, 1893. There are now fifty-three members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates back to the thirties, when the old Lutheran church was transformed into a Union meeting house. In 1847 a house of worship was erected, which is still used. Later the place was a charge of the Clinton circuit, again united with North Washington and again with Karns City, to which circuit it now belongs.

INCORPORATION AND OFFICIALS.

The petition for the incorporation of Fairview borough was recommended by the grand jury February 28, 1866, and granted in September, 1867. The petitioners were J. J. Maxwell, J. S. Moore, W. Alexander, Harrison Gibson, John Bice, Henry Grupen, M. W. Alexander, H. Wagner, A. C. Gibson, William Patton, S. S. Beatty, J. W. Waters, E. Scott, S. S. Bell, D. A. Holmes, W. C. Adams, M. S. Ray, A. H. Maxwell, J. C. Alexander, John Smith, Dr. J. F. Beatty, T. M. McMillen, Charles Fowler, W. F. Bice, R. Wood and Charles Millinger. Nothing appears to have been done under this act of incorporation for some years. In fact the first record is dated October 2, 1872, and ends March 8, 1873. The burgess and councilmen elected annually since 1872 are as follows:—

1872—John Pollock, burgess; James Rutherford, A. J. Mabb, Harrison Gibson, Chambers Scott and J. J. Maxwell, councilmen; W. F. Bice, constable; John Smith, and A. O'Brien, overseers of the poor, with M. S. Ray,

secretary. George H. Bemus was chosen permanent secretary, and R. W. McKee, treasurer.

1873—A. J. Mabb, James McCleary, R. W. McKee, J. J. Maxwell, John Ervin.

1874—James Rutherford, burgess. There is no record for 1874 or 1875.

1876—George H. Graham, burgess; M. S. Ray, Hugh Young, J. A. Ervin, R. W. McKee and O. E. Tiffany.

1877—George H. Graham, burgess; H. C. Birchard, assistant burgess; A. J. Nicholson, J. E. Brownyear, Franklin Chapman and J. J. Maxwell.

1878—George H. Graham, burgess; J. J. Maxwell, assistant burgess; George W. Grow, H. C. Birchard and J. E. Brownyear.

1879—Thomas Hays, burgess; Milton Conway, assistant burgess; R. W. McKee and J. A. Wilson.

1880—Thomas Hays, burgess; J. D. Burton, assistant burgess; A. J. Nicholson, W. T. McCoy and James Rutherford.

1881—M. S. Ray, burgess; H. C. Birchard, assistant burgess; G. H. Graham and E. Koonce.

1882—M. S. Ray, burgess; P. B. Kelchner, assistant burgess; Samuel Eykes, Thomas Hays and A. Grow.

1883—J. M. Byers, burgess; P. T. Templeton and A. C. Gibson.

1884—James Byers, burgess; T. P. Kelchner, assistant burgess; D. Eykes and H. Gibson.

1885—George H. Graham, burgess; William Storey, assistant burgess; J. A. Wilson and P. B. Kelchner.

1886—G. H. Graham, burgess; William Storey, assistant burgess; Charles Hindman and W. P. Jameson.

1887—A. Grow, burgess; M. S. Ray and A. T. McDowell.

1888—A. L. Timblin, burgess; P. R. Bollinger, assistant burgess; A. C. Gibson and Eli Reep.

1889—A. L. Timblin, burgess; D. W. McClure, assistant burgess, and James Byers.

1890—Samuel Eykes, burgess; R. C. Scott, assistant burgess, and John Graham.

1891—Samuel Eykes, burgess; R. C. Scott, assistant burgess; H. Gibson and F. M. Michael.

1892—Dr. V. F. Thomas, burgess; Charles McClung, assistant burgess; J. A. Wilson and George H. Graham.

1893—Dr. V. F. Thomas, burgess; Charles McClung, assistant burgess; William Ellenberger and J. H. Warnmack.

1894—John Bice, burgess; W. C. Hawn, D. Eykes and F. M. Michael elected, but Mr. Hawn did not qualify. William Ellenberger, F. M. Michael, J. A. Wilson, David Eykes and George H. Graham form the present council, with Samuel H. Templeton, secretary.

POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES.

The post-office was established near Bear Creek church in 1831, with Peter Beighley postmaster, and George Ward mail carrier, on the Butler road. Beighley was succeeded in 1835 by Robert Patton. Dr. Bullard was the next incumbent; William Alexander and Dr. Beatty held the office subsequently; then W. C. Adams served prior to December, 1870, when William Alexander was appointed, the office being then named Baldwin in honor of Henry Baldwin, one of the first lawyers of the old circuit. Chambers Scott succeeded Mr. Alexander, but within a year, or on August 26, 1887, Samuel H. Templeton was appointed his successor. It was made a money order office April 4, 1892.

The justices of the peace elected since 1873 are as follows: A. G. Mahaffy, 1873; M. S. Ray, 1874, 1879, 1885 and 1890; W. C. Adams, 1879; J. D. Burton, 1881; James T. Wilson, 1883; William Storey (did not qualify); L. R. McFann, 1884 and 1889, and William Gibson, 1891.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The first fire in 1873 originated in the Patton clothing store, north of M. S. Ray's house, destroying it, with Clark & Timblin's office. The second fire started in the spring of 1874, in the old McCafferty House, occupied at the time by A. O'Brien, destroying the property. The explosion of gas, on January 28, 1877, in Robert Patton's house, resulted in wrecking the building, in the death of Mrs. Patton, and in serious injury to the owner and Rev. Mr. Decker, who had his rooms there. It appears that gas from the main found a way into the cellar under the frozen ground, and filled the space. A lighted lamp, being placed at the head of the cellar way, soon played the part of fuse and a mighty explosion followed. The fire of February 20, 1877, destroyed the building occupied by Mrs. Adams' millinery store, R. J. Wiles & Company's grocery store, Lupher's hardware store and T. A. Smith's book store. The old Emerick House, which stood nearly opposite the Hawn store, and was occupied by Wilson as a hotel, was burned August 9, 1881. C. Alexander's drug store was destroyed in 1885, the property belonging to Squire Ray.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Victorious Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized in February, 1877, with thirty-two members—R. J. Shanor presiding.

Liberty Lodge, Number 965, K. of H., was organized March 19, 1878, with the following named members: Thomas B. Clark, George H. Graham, Thomas Hays, A. J. Nicholson, Thomas F. Moore, J. L. Hite, M. S. Ray, R. W. McKee, S. I. Strickland, J. E. Brownyear, James Rutherford, F. H. Chapman, Thomas A. Smith, J. W. Love, H. C. Birchard, J. J. Maxwell, G. C. Maxwell, J. A. Gortland, J. A. Knapp, A. T. McKee, W. J. Pollock, A. P. Shearer, G. W. McGroin, R. M. Russell and G. W. Miller. The Union Hall was originally built by David Stewart in 1875 for mercantile uses, and he kept store there until 1878, when it was sold at sheriff's sale, and was ultimately purchased by the Knights of Honor. It is now jointly owned by this lodge, the United Workmen

and the American Mechanics. Formerly the Equitable Aid Union had an interest in it. In the fall of 1893 there were twenty-nine members in this lodge. Four members have died since the organization: Miller, Russell, Conway and Bell.

McNair Lodge, Number 107, A. O. U. W., was organized April 5, 1877, with twenty-three members, which increased before the close of the year to sixty-five. C. C. Alexander was P. M. W.; A. J. Nicholson, M. W; W. H. Scott, G. F.; E. Coons, O.; C. W. Hovis, recorder; W. M. Patton, receiver; Charles Hindman, G.; A. S. Miller, J. W., and P. L. Gibson, O. W.

Baldwin Union, Number 467, E. A. U., was organized in July, 1882, with twenty members. The lodge holds its charter with five members, namely: Thomas Hays, Keziah J. Hays, Sophia M. McClure, J. D. Burton and O. W. Akin.

Baldwin Council, Number 751, Jr. O. U. A. M., was chartered September 21, 1892, with the following named members: S. H. Templeton, E. E. Reep, O. W. Reep, George W. Campbell, J. W. Wagoner, H. W. Jameson, John H. Graham, James Alexander, S. A. Keefer, C. M. Storey, H. D. Storey, D. I. McClintock, R. N. Wilson, W. F. Alexander, E. W. Byers, J. M. Byers, P. R. Bollinger and James M. Maxwell.

The Producers' Protective Union, Number 12, was organized at Karns City, September 28, 1877, with W. H. Hoffman, president; T. P. Thompson and N. B. Parker, vice-presidents; M. H. Mercer, secretary; A. J. Saulsbury, treasurer, and John Galloway, sergeant-at-arms. The charter members of the association numbered thirty. The organization finally fell to pieces, most of the members joining in the stampede to the Bradford field.

CHAPTER XLVI.

PETROLIA BOROUGH.

Founding of the Town—Oil Discovered—Rapid Growth—Early Business Interests—The Notorious Ben Hogan—Population and Statistics—Postoffice and Schools—Destructive Fires, Etc—Fire Companies and Water Supply—The Great Flood—Churches—Borough Councils and Justices of the Peace—Banks and Business Companies—Secret Societies.

IN February, 1872, the site of Petrolia was a part of the Bear Creek wilderness. The little building erected by W. E. Clark that month was the beginning of the town, though the J. B. Jameson farm house stood where the present opera house is, and the cleared lands and homes of A. L. Campbell and George H. Graham stood in evidence of pastoral civilization having settled there before commercial enterprise appeared. In April, 1872, the "Fannie Jane" was drilled into the oil land by Dimmick, Nesbitt & Lardin, and the fluid responded to the drill in such large quantities that the wilderness was soon filled with an army of excited oil men. A newspaper reporter, who rode down from Parker's Landing in the summer of that year, passed *en route* some twenty wagon loads of houses and household effects, including one two-story house forty feet square, which was undergoing removal for the fifth time. Before the close of the year a town, said to contain about 2,000 inhabitants, was brought into existence.

In December, 1873, there were at that point four hotels, twelve grocery stores, two hardware stores, two dry goods stores, three clothing stores, two bakeries, seven barber shops, three machine shops, two meat markets, two drug stores, two billiard halls, one news room, and the offices of three physicians and several lawyers. The reporter of the period did not calculate the number of saloons, but it is certain that in 1874 there were sixty saloons in the village.

The first grocery and saloon was established at the corner of Main and Jamison streets, by John Painter, who moved from Brady's Bend in 1872. R. W. Cram built a news room and private postoffice; W. E. Clark erected a house, which was used as a machine shop by Wm. Robertson; Ben Hogan's opera house and gaming hall, Peter Christie's Central Hotel, McBride's drug store, Courtney's machine shop, and D. C. Backus, who moved his store and hardware stock from Argyle, were all here early in 1872. About that time the Argyle Bank was moved to Petrolia. Ellis Goodman opened a stock of clothing in 1873, L. P. Cross a photographer's studio, and scores of others established stores and shops here within the succeeding three years. From the spring of 1875 to the fall of 1877 it was an extraordinary specimen of the oil town species. Men and

women, as good and true as the country ever produced, were here in numbers, while the representatives of the other class were also numerous, parading their vices in the sunlight as well as in the glare of the gaslight, in the Coliseum and Oil Exchange as well as on the streets. In Centennial year the E. P. Chesebro and the Benedict dry goods stores were opened; drug stores, hotels, restaurants and saloons multiplied and began to assume permanency. In 1878 James L. Clark bought the house which he established as the Hotel Brunswick.

Argyle was eaten up by the new town at the cross roads, and each morning beheld new hotels, new stores and dwellings rising above the creek and in the valley. The population jumped from zero to 3,000, and from 3,000 to 5,000. The oil reservoirs of the twenty-second degree belt yielded up a golden stream, and money was expended lavishly and foolishly. This reign of prosperity was tempered by many set backs. Several conflagrations and one destructive flood visited the place; but all could not quell the enterprise or the revels of the people.

Three newspapers were published at Petrolia. The *Advertiser* was the first, but after a brief existence it gave up the field to the *Record*, established October 27, 1877, and removed to Butler in June, 1888. The *Producers' Free Press* came early in 1878, and lasted only a few months. All of these papers are spoken of in "The Press" chapter, where the reader is referred for fuller information.

The notorious Ben Hogan was a resident here in the seventies, and though now an evangelist, preaching from New York to San Francisco, he then had a very questionable reputation. In 1865 he made the toughest place in the world—Pithole—shake with his profanity, and, with "French Kate," as partner, carried on a resort there. Subsequently, at Babylon, he opened a great dance house. That infamous little place, becoming too narrow for him, he sought a wider field at Parker's Landing; but the authorities controlling him on land, he launched a vice-armored floating palace on the Allegheny. The craft, 150 x 40 feet in dimensions, was originally a Pithole boarding house, but he fitted it up at heavy cost, manned it with fifteen or twenty female mariners and a few desperadoes like himself, took on a cargo of wine and whisky, defied the law and kept the profits. Even then, no one dreamt that this terror would venture into Butler county; but he did, after the floating palace was wrecked on a faro bank, and opened a house at Petrolia. The "Female Seminary" was one of his institutions. He ran for burgess of the new borough, and received seven more votes than George H. Dimmick, but the character of the voters was questioned and his attempt to gain official honor failed. He erected an $11,000 opera house here, one at Greece City and one at Millerstown, and for a few years ruled as king of sports. His departure brought relief to the old settlers of the county, who were pleased to learn that he had established himself north of the Kinzua ravine and was far away from Bear creek.

The population of Petrolia in 1876 was estimated at 5,000. In 1880, the census enumerators found 1,186 inhabitants, and in 1890, 546; but in April, 1894, the estimated population was 400. In June, 1893, there were eighty-five male and fifty-four female pupils of school age in the borough. The total receipts for school purposes amounted to $1,401.21, of which a sum of $701.36 was appro-

priated by the State. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was $41,327; the county tax, $165.31, and the State tax, $53.06.

The postoffice was established in 1873, with R. W. Cram postmaster. Four years later 5,000 persons received their mail there, and it was raised to the dignity of a third-class office. William Gibson was appointed postmaster in 1882. Thomas Carlin succeeded Mr. Gibson in 1889, and Mrs. Ida O. Ervin was the next incumbent. In February, 1894, W. S. Walcott succeeded Mrs. Ervin.

The present school building was erected shortly after the incorporation of the borough. In June, 1893, there were three school rooms reported, and in January, 1894, the following named teachers were presiding: Edward Harper, Maggie Shira and Jennie Espy. The directors were: J. S. Foster, R. E. English, Tracy Denholm, Joseph Burkhart, John Byers and Thomas Carlin.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES, ETC.

The first fire, other than that at the Jameson well, occurred in November, 1872. While it destroyed five or six houses and entailed heavy losses on the people of the town, it did not for a moment retard their chase after oil and the almighty dollar. The fire of January, 1873, originated at the Wilson well above the town, whence it spread to five wells in the vicinity, destroying the rigs and 5,000 barrels of oil. The oil, which flowed into the creek, was accidentally fired by one of the Dean brothers. The two brothers were severely burned for their carelessness, while the dwellings of Prof. Loomis and Parsons were destroyed and one man killed by the falling of a burning derrick. In April, 1873, the Evans & Jennings well on the Dougherty farm, near Petrolia, took fire, and 900 barrels of oil were destroyed.

On Sunday evening, December 10, 1876, occurred a terrible explosion of dynamite on the outskirts of the town, which broke the windows of many buildings and blew to atoms David Smith and a teamster, who had just brought the explosive from Titusville. A second dynamite catastrophe took place near Petrolia October 28, 1878, resulting in the deaths of S. O. Gotham, H. R. French and John W. Fowler.

The fire of August 1, 1879, came to destroy what the flood left undisturbed. Lutzinger's barber shop, the Grand Central Hotel, Newman's candy shop, Harvey's store, Comerford's saloon, and the postoffice on the upper side, Dr. Mahneke's office and Spence's stable on the lower side, and the old Shirley store buildings across Main street, were burned. The drug store of A. A. West was torn down by the mob under the pretence of preventing the spread of the fire. A notice on an outbuilding of Burgess Stone, with the motto, "Bread or Blood," distinguishable among the heiroglyphics, led to the supposition that incendiaries were at work.

The fire of April 3, 1886, destroyed the Methodist church, the parsonage and the A. M. Rice building adjoining. The church was erected in 1874 as a Union church for Protestant worship, but was subsequently purchased by the Methodists, who were the owners when it was destroyed. The society rebuilt on the same ground and worship there to-day. This fire was also credited to incendiaries. The conflagration of December 22, 1889, was a serious set-back to the

town, but that which occurred in December, 1890, destroyed two-thirds of the business center and entailed great losses on the community.

The fire of February 29, 1893, destroyed buildings owned by the following named citizens: W. G. Forcht, S. P. Christy, M. L. Starr, Knights of Pythias and J. B. Kilroy, who owned three buildings. The fire originated in Christy's livery stable. The bravery of the nozzlemen, F. W. Quinn, F. J. Carman, John Byers, Sopha Yeager and John Forquer, who, wrapped in wet blankets, held the hose in the face of the flames, saved a repetition of the terrible fire of December, 22, 1889.

The fire of July 4, 1893, is said to have started in one of the Kilroy buildings, on the east side of Jameson street. The buildings destroyed were the Masonic Hall, the only brick house in the town, the stores of Toronski Brothers, E. P. Chesebro, Mrs. Lenehan, Vensel & English, J. S. Foster, Mrs. L. George, G. Kilchenstein, Tracy Denholm, M. L. Starr, Mrs. J. A. Foote, J. M. Hawk, John Campbell and George Jones; the markets of Asa Campbell and H. Cromling; the old Argyle Savings Bank, then John Byer's dwelling, formerly the postoffice; A. W. Root's building, Heckler's barber shop, Avemann's, Hindman's and Beach's dwellings, J. B. Kilroy's Commercial Hotel, grocery store and other buildings, and Mrs. C. M. Bennett's Central House, where the new Central House of Campbell & Byers stands. In rear of the Central, D. C. Burns' oil well, then pumping for eighteen years, lost its equipment.

The present large store of E. P. Chesebro was completed on the site of the old building early in April, 1894. The Central House, the postoffice, built by Mrs. Ida O. Ervin, Mrs. Lenehan's millinery store and dwelling, English & Vensel's hardware store and George Kilchenstein's tailoring house were erected early in the same year.

FIRE COMPANIES AND WATER SUPPLY.

In November, 1872, following the first fire, a fire department was organized and became a celebrated local company. The United Pipe Lines supplied the water and patronized two fire companies—the Citizens' and United Hose Companies. United Hose Company, Number 1, was recruited in 1873 by A. C. Beeson, from the employes of the United Pipe Line Company. The Petrolia Hose Company followed, and in 1874 another organization known as the Protective Hose Company, of Petrolia, was brought into existence. It was chartered May 19, 1879, with the following named directors: R. J. Bottner, J. H. Sutherland, P. Christie, O. McCarthy, C. Barthold, S. F. O'Grady, A. Adrian, C. Bullock, George Griffin and T. S. McFarland. The United Hose Company also obtained a charter.

In April, 1874, the council passed an ordinance giving to A. C. Beeson and Murat Compton the right to construct water works. This franchise was at once transferred to E. O'Donnell and F. L. Masson, who constructed the system and carried it on until June, 1880, when a stock company was organized to assume ownership, Guerdon Williams, D. C. Backus, T. J. Mapes, D. A. Cypher, F. L. Masson, S. W. Harley and E. A. Taylor being the officials. In 1891 it became the property of the borough.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

The flood of July 26, 1879, which destroyed much valuable property at Petrolia, was caused by a heavy local rain storm. At eleven o'clock A. M. the waters inundated Karns City and flowed toward the railroad bridge above Petrolia, and thence poured in on the great oil town. South and north of Main street and west of the railroad, houses were built over Bear creek. Of these, the White Fawn restaurant was the first to move. Following in its wake were Miles' law office and the lumber piles of Nanstiel. The White Fawn kept intact across Main street until it struck Bottner's jewelry store, where it halted for the oncoming houses and debris. Then the strange squadron sailed onward, sweeping everything between the railroad and the Central Hotel down to the United Pipe Line Company's shops, where the storm and the wild waters played havoc with the buildings. Meantime, on the other side of the railroad, from the old oil well downward, the waters were not idle, so that the territory from Nesbitt avenue, on the south line, to the United Pipe Line Company's shops, and eastward from a line east of Argyle and Fairview streets to Jameson street, was almost cleared of buildings. An entire block standing over the creek on Railroad street was destroyed. The Harley dwelling and the hose house were followed by the Coliseum, a large building which stood upon the island and erected at a cost of $1,400 in which to hold walking matches. A match was being held and the building was filled with spectators when the flood came unexpectedly and swept it from its foundation so quickly that many of the audience had difficulty in escaping. It withstood the current until struck by a large oil tank, which practically wrecked the building, and it then swept onward, taking everything in its pathway.

The following list taken from the *Record* embraces the buildings carried away: I. H. Otto's shanty, S. W. Harley's dwelling, Charles Gardner's shanty, Mrs. Thompson's dwelling, the Coliseum or rink, P. Murray's boiler shop, the hose house, Major Hawkins' derrick and oil tanks, Yough's blacksmith shop, M. N. Miles' law office, Nesbitt's "White Fawn," Dill's candy store, O'Donnell's "Hart building," Foote & Weeks' drug store, Teske's barber shop, Levine's cigar store, Bartholdi's clothing store, M. C. Benedict's law office, Bottner's jewelry store, Dan Smith's and Cole's barber shops, the R. Lecky buildings, vacant and tenanted, West's photograph gallery, Levison's cleaning works, the Worden building, Purcell's vacant house, DeCourcey's barber shop, the Smith and the Miles buildings, the Comerford, the Miles and the Bowers vacant buildings, Burkhart's shoe shop, Jonas Hafele's shanty, Petrolia bath-rooms, Mrs. Beauton's dress making store, D. C. Backus' wareroom, Christie & Cameron's stables, Butler County Gas Lines stable, Zillifro's, Hand's and McNell's dwellings and the Harris and Hand barn. The Clifton House escaped destruction owing to Lyon's boiler shop above it, which the waters were not able to move. The list of houses inundated is equally extensive, but with the exception of the Central House, the Central drug store, Marks' dry goods store, Ireland & McCaughtry's machine shop, and the United Pipe Line's buildings, the losses from flooding were not heavy. Many persons narrowly escaped death in various forms, so

that the reminiscences of the day tell of many stupid acts and a greater number of heroic deeds. The *Record* estimated the entire loss at $75,000.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized September 1, 1873, with D. H. and Jane Taylor, D. N. and Adelia Amey, L. B. and Fannie Anderson, H. E. and Jennie Paine, Isaac and Charlotte Elliott, F. M. and Lydia Small, E. and C. McCall, members. In 1873 a meeting house was erected at a cost of $2,381.50, and a parsonage at a cost of $491.75. Both were burned in the fall of 1884. In 1885 a new church and parsonage were built north of Squire Fleming's house, the insurance on the old building enabling the society to rebuild. The pastors in charge, since 1873, are as follows: Revs. George J. Squires, 1873; A. L. Kellogg, 1875; R. N. Stubbs, 1878; P. W. Schofield, 1879; Manassas Miller, 1881; William Taylor, 1883; Sylvester Fidler, 1884; William Bunce, 1886; F. M. Small, 1887, and J. H. Clemens, the present pastor, in 1892. Mr. Clemens claims a membership of 214 in the circuit, which includes Bruin or Martinsburg.

The Petrolia Presbyterian Church was organized July 10, 1877, by Revs. R. W. McCaslin, James Coulter and W. D. Patton, with the following named members: John Andrews and wife, Mrs. M. C. Benedict, D. W. Bailey, Nancy J. Black, John G. Brandon, Laura Brandon, A. M. Bricker and wife, Jane C. Hart, Mrs. R. E. Foster, Sarepta E. Foster, Mrs. Elizabeth Stand, Alfred L. Jury and wife, Susan Jewell, Mrs. E. Kirschartz, Mary E. Thompson, Thomas G. and Martha Schick, Levi Grand, Florence Wilson, Elizabeth Linn and one other whose name is not given on the record. Mr. Rutherford was stated supply from the beginning of the organization and preached here prior to July, 1877. In November, 1878, Mr. Decker was called as stated supply and regularly appointed in April, 1879. John Andrews and A. L. Jury were ordained elders at the organization; Charles D. Backus, J. G. Brandon and L. G. Wilson in 1878; David Quigley in 1881, and E. P. Chesebro in 1884. The society was incorporated November 15, 1886, with the following members or subscribers: David Quigley, E. P. Chesebro, H. A. Klingensmith, J. H. Chatham, W. G. Russell and their wives, A. C. Byers and Mrs. W. H. Daugherty, R. E. Foster, L. Ostrander and Miss Louisa M. Ness. A church was then erected, but of the original congregation W. H. Daugherty, E. P. Chesebro, Mrs. Chesebro and Mrs. Ostrander are now the only resident members. Rev. W. L. McClure is pastor, this church, with that at Fairview and the church at Martinsburg, forming his charge. There are eighty-one members.

St. James' Catholic Chapel, a mission of the Bradys Bend parish, dates back to 1874, when a large number of Catholics petitioned the bishop of Pittsburg to have a church erected here. Father Tierney was appointed pastor, and under his administration a building was erected at a cost of over $4,000. The pastors at Brady's Bend have attended to this chapel from its beginning, Father Callahan being the present one.

The Church of Christ was incorporated March 1, 1880, under authority of court given on that date. The members of the association at that time were G.

B. Herbert, W. P. Johnson, H. E. Paine, J. H. Norton and A. Kelly. A building was erected and used for worship for a year or two, until the organization disbanded, when the building was moved to Sandy Lake.

St. Peter's Mission Chapel was completed in April, 1882, through the efforts of Rev. Edmund Burke, of the Protestant Episcopal church of Butler. On May 29, 1882, he transferred the building to the local society. It was burned in 1889, since which time no services have been held.

BOROUGH COUNCILS AND JUSTICES.

The first election for Petrolia borough took place in February, 1873, when the following named officers were chosen: George H. Dimmick, burgess; J. Satterfield, assistant-burgess; A. L. Campbell and J. A. Thompson, justices of the peace; J. B. Brown, R. S. Rowley, A. L. Campbell, W. F. Jordan and William Gibson, councilmen; P. Christie, night constable; D. Spence and R. Elliott, borough constables; J. B. Jameson, W. Gibson, R. S. Rowley, D. Tubbs, Andrew Campbell and R. W. Amey, school directors; E. E. Scudder and F. F. A. Wilson, inspectors; H. Millichamp, judge of election; F. M. Campbell, D. C. Backus and Samuel McBride, auditors; William Gibson, assessor, and J. H. Lewis clerk.

1874—G. H. Dimmick, burgess; O. W. Fletcher, clerk; Rowley, Raver, Sheffield, Tupper and Sachen.

1875—Frank L. Masson, burgess; M. N. Miles, clerk; Owen McCarthy, J. W. Harlan, Hatch, Adrian, Ireland and R. J. Bottner.

1876—Frank L. Masson, burgess; M. N. Miles, clerk; C. Barthold, C. Templeton, J. C. Lyon, P. Christie and W. H. Green.

1877—D. W. Bailey, burgess; Thomas S. McFarland, J. H. Sutherland, W. Gibson, A. C. Beeson, F. L. Masson and J. C. Lyon.

1878—W. H. Green, burgess; A. C. Beeson, S. G. Coffin, R. J. Bottner, R. S. Raver, Thomas Carlin and Owen McCarthy.

1879—W. H. Green, burgess; A. C. Beeson, W. Gibson, W. Robertson, L. N. Ireland, R. S. Raver and Owen McCarthy.

1880—W. H. Green, burgess; William Robertson, J. H. Sutherland, J. C. Lyon, L. N. Ireland, Edward O'Donnell and William Gibson.

1881—James Buzzard, burgess; W. Gibson, J. C. Lyon, J. L. Clark, N. C. Gifford and D. A. Cypher.

1882—M. C. Benedict, burgess; W. C. Gifford, J. C. Lyon and F. H. Cauley.

1883—M. C. Benedict, burgess; H. A. Klingensmith, W. H. King and J. E. Hughes.

1884—J. W. Riddle, burgess; A. L. Campbell, L. N. Ireland, Thomas Carlin, W. H. King, Charles E. Herr and William H. Jellison.

1885—J. W. Riddle, burgess; Charles E. Herr, J. H. Chatham and A. W. Root.

1886—J. W. Riddle, burgess; Joseph Burkhart and J. C. Lyon.

1887—William Gibson, burgess; W. S. Wolcott and W. C. Foster.

1888—Robert J. Bottner, burgess; J. A. Foote and G. Kilchenstein.

1889—A. L. Campbell, burgess; J. C. Lyon and F. M. Campbell.

1890—A. L. Campbell, burgess; W. C. Foster and W. S. Wolcott

1891—W. G. Forcht, burgess; Sopha Yeager, W. J. Van Norman and Thomas Carlin.

1892—W. A. Fleming, burgess; J. M. Hawk and H. A. Klingensmith.

1893—W. A. Fleming, burgess; Adam Heckler and R. B. Stevenson.

1894—James C. Lyon, burgess; E. A. Totten, Eugene Gilmore, J. M. Hawk, D. B. Stevenson, John Byers and Adam Heckler.

The following is a list of the names of the justices of the peace elected since 1873: A. L. Campbell, 1873; J. A. Thompson, 1873; J. H. Lewis, 1874; B. F. Wesson, 1874 and 1875; James Buzzard, 1878 and 1880; Francis F. Herr, 1881; Robert J. Bottner, 1882; J. W. Riddle, 1884; William Gibson, 1887; J. W. Riddle, 1889; A. L. Campbell, 1890; W. G. Forcht and W. A. Fleming, 1891.

BANKS AND BUSINESS COMPANIES.

The Argyle Savings Bank, established August 22, 1872, completed an office building at Petrolia in February, 1873, H. A. Taylor being then president, and E. A. Taylor, cashier. The firm transferred its interests to a new company, under whose management the institution suspended.

The Oil Exchange was a veritable Chicago Board of Trade in Centennial year, controlling the oil market of the world, and giving and taking away fortunes, its members being sometimes very rich and sometimes very poor. In May, 1877, work on the new Oil Exchange was begun. It occupied the site of the old exchange of Geo. H. Dimmick, was seventy-three by twenty-four feet, and three stories high, with a hall twenty-three by twenty-four feet. It was burned, rebuilt, purchased by E. P. Chesebro, and finally destroyed in the fire of 1889.

The Washington Building and Loan Association was organized in January, 1894, with O. E. Gilmore, president; J. D. Smith, secretary and treasurer, and R. C. Whitford, counsel. There are now six members holding fifty-five shares.

The Machine Shops of the United Pipe Lines Company formed the leading manufacturing industry down to 1880, when they were removed. For some time after, the machine shops of Ireland & Hughes, and A. C. Price; the boiler works of Frank W. Quinn & Company and J. C. Lyon, and A. W. Root's cup and valve factory were carried on here. Of all, only Frank W. Quinn and J. C. Lyon's boiler shops remain. The work is now generally repairs.

The Petrolia Refining Company was organized in 1892, by F. J. Carman and George Sonwrecker, for the conversion of petroleum products into commercial commodities. Refined petroleum is made more refined in these works, while lubricating oil is also produced. The specialty of the industry is *petrolatum*, a product of the crude oil, which is the basis of the salves now on the market, and equal in itself to the salve sold under the name of vaseline. F. W. Quinn is interested in this industry, the firm name being Quinn & Sonwrecker. Mr. Quinn purchased the Carman interests April 6, 1893.

W. H. Daugherty & Sons, up the creek, have carried on an oil refinery for many years. They manufacture petroleum, illuminating and other oils on the same principle as the Petrolia Refining Company.

The Petrolia Creamery is the latest industrial addition. It was opened February 28, 1894, by the local association. Its capacity is 800 pounds of butter a day.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Clipper Lodge, Number 59, A. O. U. W., was organized under charter September 3, 1873, at Martinsburg, but was transferred to Petrolia in 1875. H. C. Porterfield, C. E. Ryder, James Harvey, William McClupper, S. J. Adams, J. M. Harrison, W. G. Harshaw, William Greenwood, James Daily and W. G. Walters were the first officers.

Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M., was organized at Petrolia, July 15, 1875, and removed to Millerstown in 1893. In the chapter on Millerstown a sketch of the lodge will be found, to which the reader is referred.

Petrolia City Lodge, Number 903, I. O. O. F., was a contemporary of the Masonic lodge until 1879 or 1880, when it disbanded.

Dura Lodge, Number 498, K. of P., was instituted May 15, 1884, with forty-six members. Among the past chancellors may be named the following charter members: J. W. Riddle, R. F. Ruch, W. G. Forcht, M. H. Smith, B. D. Tillinghast, H. W. Daugherty, W. H. King and J. F. Miller. The chair has also been filled by the following new members: W. F. Alexander, Alexander Hazlett, Christ Garing, Thomas Given, W. P. Jameson, W. K. Shreckengost, Harry Williams, J. A. Gibson and John Campbell. William G. Forcht has been the keeper of records and seals for many terms. The membership in May, 1894, was twenty-nine, including seven past chancellors.

James Guthrie Campbell Post, Number 107, G. A. R., was organized October 14, 1878, with thirteen members, namely: George S. Akley, Thomas J. Hanna, J. J. Baker, J. S. Bratton, Lewis Stoner, John S. Altman, D. W. Bailey, J. D. Lewis, W. T. Campbell, R. W. Cram, Michael Long, J. S. Morrison and William T. Raver. The past commanders are D. W. Bailey, 1878–79; J. J. Baker, 1880, and R. F. Ruch, who has been repeatedly elected, and was still serving at the beginning of 1894, with A. L. Campbell, adjutant, and William Gibson, quartermaster. Among the members at present, are the officers named, with R. C. Whitford, George H. Graham, W. A. Jellison, B L. Rankin, Thomas Hays, Thomas Banks and John Duffy. At one time the membership was eighty-four; at another only six; it is now nineteen.

Virgil Council, Number 170, R. A., was permanently organized in October, 1878, with M. N. Miles, C. M. Zirck, J. R. Bard, J. A. Lindsey, F. C. Cluxton, J. F. Campbell, S. P. Miles, J. E. Samuel, J. N. Weir and F. E. Hinman, officers in council rank.

Petrolia Tent, Number 95, K. O. T. M., was chartered April 10, 1889, with W. H. Daugherty, M. P. Cullinan, J. D. Smith, E. R. Whitford, J. O. Baird, H. H. Burns, Dr. Michael Cullinan, M. Fitzgerald, Izy Toronski, J. H. Henderson and Albert Kilchenstein officers in rank. In December, 1893, D. Keefe was elected commander, and J. D. Smith, record and finance keeper; while W. H. Daugherty, W. J. Van Norman and J. D. Smith are the past commanders. The strength of the lodge is thirty-one. In the four years there have been four deaths, the claims paid amounting to $7,000.

Petrolia Lodge, Number 197, O. of T., was instituted February 16, 1888, under charter of January 8, that year. Among the past presidents are R. C. Whitford, C. R. Taylor, E. P. Chesebro and J. D. Smith, who is now president, Mr. Chesebro being secretary, and J. M. Hawk, treasurer.

Petrolia Assembly, Number 7,920, K. of L., was chartered September 25, 1886, the charter being signed by T. V. Powderly, grand master workman, and Frederick Turner, secretary and treasurer. The Assembly holds the charter, but is practically defunct.

The Equitable Aid Union was organized in 1879, and incorporated March 22, that year. On April 12, 1882, almost ten years after the "Fannie Jane" was drilled and three years after the exodus of the oil men, Florence Union, Number 435, was organized with thirty-seven members.

CHAPTER XLVII.

KARNS CITY BOROUGH.

EARLY HISTORY—THE CELEBRATED MCCLYMONDS FARM—THE TOWN NAMED—RAPID GROWTH—INCORPORATION—POPULATION—POSTMASTERS—PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS—FIRE AND FLOOD—BOROUGH OFFICIALS AND SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

WHEN, in December, 1871, the Cooper Brothers leased fifteen acres of land from Hugh P. McClymonds and fifteen acres from Samuel L. Riddle, these farms were destined to be the site of a remarkable oil town. The first well was located in the valley on the McClymonds farm, near the west line, and was named the "Shasta." In June, 1872, it was producing 120 barrels a day. On May 29, of that year, S. D. Karns, having great faith in this venture of the Cooper Brothers, leased the entire 214 acres of the McClymonds farm at a bonus of $200 per acre and one-eighth oil royalty, the owner reserving the Cooper lease and fourteen acres surrounding his farm buildings. On June 1, he leased, on the same terms, 204 acres from Samuel L. Riddle, who reserved the lease given to Cooper Brothers and ten acres about his farm buildings. Oil was then selling at $4 per barrel, and the new strike was attracting the alert producer. A fierce dispute arose among several operators as to the possession of the McClymonds farm, but a compromise was effected, and June 18, 1872, he sold his farm, reserving the farm buildings and surface of fourteen acres, for $60,000, the purchasers being O. G. Emery, S. D. Karns, William Thompson, William Parker and John H. Haines. Excitement was now intense. Derricks were looming up on every side, and buildings were rapidly erected.

In honor of S. D. Karns the new town was named "Karns City." Lots on the McClymonds farm sold at $100 to $500, while many were leased for an annual rental of $25 to $150. Dwellings, stores of all kinds, hotels, restaurants, livery stables and machine shops lined the streets. Business was booming, and during this year, 1872, Ralston, McQuaide & Company established a banking office, and transacted a large business until they suspended, in 1880. With the advent of the "Fourth sand gushers," the excitement was intense, and the rapidly accumulating fortunes of many oil producers were amazing.

Believing that a permanent town would be built, the owners of the McClymonds farm, in February, 1874, made a plat of their land, and on January 4, 1875, the borough was incorporated, the boundaries embracing all of the McClymonds farm and about ten acres of the Riddle farm. Karns City being the terminus of the Parker and Karns City railroad, it became the depot of supplies for points at the "front." On the arrival of trains passengers were greeted with boisterous invitations to be transported by all kinds of vehicles to Barnhart's Mills, Greece City, Angelica, Troutman and Modoc. On June 13, 1874, the McClymonds farm was sold to James H. Abrams for $30,000, and since that time has been owned by various persons, but on June 18, 1879, it was purchased by E. E. Abrams, the present owner.

Of the five remaining oil wells on this farm that have produced over twenty years, one is the famous "Rob Roy," which has produced more than 200,000 barrels of oil, and is yet pumping about four barrels per day. The total value of oil from this farm is estimated to be over $1,500,000, much of the oil having been sold at four dollars per barrel. The Riddle farm was not sold, but the leases and producing wells formed large transactions. It was on this farm that in 1878 E. O. Emerson drilled an exhausted Third sand well in search of the Fourth sand, and struck the "Teaser," which flowed 500 barrels per day and surprised every person. Mr. Emerson sold this well and others on the Riddle farm to H. L. Taylor & Company for $90,000.

In 1876 Karns City had a population of over 2.000, with an excellent fire department, good schools, churches, crowded stores, glittering saloons, fountains of oil and a general whirl of excitement, but the exodus to the "upper country" rapidly decreased the population. In 1877 an opera house was built, which was afterwards torn down and moved elsewhere. In 1880 less than half the population of 1876 remained, and in 1890 the total was 427, which is about the present population.

Though there was a private postal route prior to 1874, in that year the postoffice department established an office with E. S. Harvey postmaster. He was succeeded by A. N. Hamor, who was followed by Miss M. B. Morse. In 1887 P. R. Burke was appointed, and next came Miss Anna Rigney, whose successor was Miss Mary N. Corts, who managed the office until the appoinrment, in August, 1893, of E. H. Jewell, the present incumbent.

The general merchants in 1894, were McElroy Brothers, John Wersh, Mrs. M. Hilliard, and the druggist, T. R. Storey. The Duprey House furnishes hotel accommodations. The Star Light and Producers oil refineries are in operation.

The National Transit pump station continues to force oil through the various pipe lines, there being five large lines near it. P. D. Sherwin's Enterprise Coal Works ships several cars of coal daily over the Pittsburg & Western Railroad.

FIRE AND FLOOD.

The fire of May 26, 1873, which destroyed much of the Karns City property and threatened the new oil town, was followed in June of that year by a second fire, when a 1200-barrel tank, belonging to S. D. Karns, in the Stone House neighborhood, burst, and the oil catching fire, destroyed the Union Line pump house, two rigs owned by a Butler syndicate and a large quantity of oil.

The fire of December 2, 1874, burned sixty-four buildings in the business center; and in September, 1876, another fire destroyed sixteen buildings between the present postoffice and the machine shop, including P. R. Burke's two buildings.

The burning of the Bateman House, March 5, 1877, was the most terrible in its results, Mrs. Bateman, three of her children and one of the guests perishing in the flames, while F. E. Bateman, his son and another guest died of burns within a few hours. Notwithstanding this series of destructive events the citizens renewed their exertions, so that, by the close of the fiscal year in June, 1878, a sum of over $2,913 was received for taxes, together with various sums for local improvements.

The flood of July 26, 1879, which wrought such havoc at Petrolia, was proportionately unmindful of the interests of Karns City. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the waters of Bear creek began to claim the valley for their bed, and as the rain increased in volume they attacked the small buildings and then Luther's stable. The old Conduit Pipe Company's office, occupied by the Toy family, Mrs. Emerick's house, the kitchen of the Primrose Hotel and A. D. Hall's farm house were moved from their foundations, and some of them carried down stream to mingle with the wreckage.

The burning of the tank belonging to the National Transit Company, June 1, 1884, was one of the awe-inspiring scenes of this field. The tank contained 26,000 barrels of oil, and though much of it was drawn off, what remained supplied fuel to keep the flames alive for twenty-four hours.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS AND SCHOOLS.

The borough was incorporated January 4, 1875, in answer to a petition of September 12, 1874, with L D. Akin, burgess; A. J. Elliott, J. C. Shay, J. E. Criswell, H. Rodgers, John S. Kane and Dr. S. H. Pettigrew councilmen, and T. P. Brown clerk. The burgesses and councilmen elected since 1875 are as follows:

1876—L. D. Akin, burgess, and same council with the exception of J. E. Criswell, who made way for D. F. Kellerman.

1877—C. Taber, burgess; F. H. Roberts and J. H. Luther.

1878—C. Taber, burgess; A. J. Salisbury, J. D. Peters, N. B. Parker, Henry W. Wathy and Perry Houghton.

Special—Luther Stone, burgess; Joseph Bell and S. H. Gordon.

1879—Luther Stone, burgess; J. J. Bell, G. D. Hamor, A. M. Ross, P. R. Burke, A. T. Mead and S. Traven.

1880—P. R. Burke, burgess; A. Messimer, S. M. Ross, T. P. Lardin, A. W. Gordon, A. A. West and J. H. Murtland.

1881—Joseph Thomas, burgess; S. M. Ross, A. H. Simpson, W. S. Williams, Luther Stone, W. M. Randolph and David Harper.

1882—Joseph Thomas, Jr., burgess; H. A. Moorhead, William Walker and T. G. Brown.

1883—J. B. Sherman, burgess; A. B. Evans, H. A. Moorhead and James O'Hara.

1884—Joseph Thomas, burgess; J. N. Titus, W. C. Lenfesty, W. W. Wallace, J. C. Nevills, John Beck and William Howland.

1885—Luther Stone, burgess; J. C. Nevills and William Howland.

1886—Luther Stone, burgess; O. S. June and George Strance.

1887—Joseph Thomas, Jr., burgess; W. H. McGaffic and J. W. Pennell.

1888—J. W. Glossner, burgess; George Beck, J. H. McElroy and G. E. McGill.

1889—J. W. Glossner, burgess; George Strance and W. W. Wallace.

1890—J. W. Glossner, burgess; W. S. Kean and J. H. McElroy.

1891—J. W. Glossner, burgess; George Beck and H. C. Johnston.

1892—J. W. Glossner, burgess; N. S. White and Joseph Mechling.

1893—J. W. Glossner, burgess; D. M. Carroll, T. R. Storey and W. S. Kean.

1894—John Neuber, burgess; George Beck and B. O. June elected, with D M. Carroll, W. S. Kean, T. R. Storey and N. S. White of the old council, and 'Squire King clerk.

The following justices of the peace have been elected since 1875: T. P. Brown, 1875; David J. Stewart, 1875 and 1880; Robert Dunn, 1878; James H. Lewis, 1879; W. H. McGaffic, 1882 and 1885; Luther Stone and J. B. Sherman, 1886; M. J. King, 1886, 1887 and 1892; J. N. Titus, 1888; W. H. McGaffic, 1889; Isaac Weible, 1890; E. W. Jewell, 1891; Isaac Weible, 1892; W. W. Wallace, 1893. 'Squire King was the only justice elected since 1886 who qualified as such.

The present school house was erected in 1878, to replace the old school house erected in 1874 and burned in 1876. The school statistics of June, 1893, show thirty-eight male and sixty-one female pupils of school age; the total revenue for school purposes, $910.95, including $469.88 appropriated by the State. For many years the excellence of this school has been recognized by the people and endorsed by every county superintendent.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1874 by Rev. G. J. Squire, and in 1876 Mrs. J. H. Abrams donated land on which the church building and pastor's residence were erected. This borough was selected in preference to Fairview as the home of the pastor-in-charge of the two congregations, and thus the Methodists, of this period, obtained privileges which the older members of the Fairview class of 1847, resident in and near Karns City, never enjoyed.

Among the old members were A. M. Hamor, Thomas Lardin, James Tarbell, W. McKenzie and Luther Stone. Among the pastors were Revs. D. C. Planet, C. Peters, J. C. Rhodes, J. P. Slattery, E. Ryan, I. N. Clover, who resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Gordon, W. P. Graham, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Linn, I. G. Pollard, A. J. Teets and Frederick Fair, the present pastor, who were also pastors of the Fairview church.

The Presbyterian Church of Karns City had its beginnings in the autumn of 1875, when Rev. I. D. Decker began preaching to the people of that borough and Fairview. He continued the work throughout the following year, and on November 16, 1876, the church at Karns City was organized, and D. N. Brandow, C. S. Leslie and W. W. Randolph chosen elders. These with Mrs. Brandow, Mrs. Randolph, Robert and Maggie Walker, N. S. Williams, Mrs. C. Stetson, S. M. and Maggie Ross, John A. Bollman and Mrs. Margaret Fithian constituted the original membership. A church was completed and dedicated August 6, 1876. It stood on the farm of Harrison Riddle. In April, 1877, Rev. John Rutherford began holding services at Karns City, Petrolia and Millerstown, and he was succeeded by Rev. W. D. Patton, who preached here for a couple of months. On October 2, 1877, Mr. Decker again took charge of this church and was installed pastor October 30. At the beginning of 1878 the congregation contained fifty members. It was incorporated June 7, 1880, by Charles S. Leslie, W. W. Randolph, S. M. Ross, E. G. Harvey and N. R. Blair, trustees. Adam Miller was made an elder May 3, 1884, and three or four years later Joseph Earhart and Thomas Evans were added. Mr. Decker was pastor of this church until his removal to New Jersey, in October, 1888. The decline of oil production had a depressing effect on most all the churches in the oil towns, and Karns City suffered with the others. Prior to 1891 the church disbanded and its membership united with the church at Fairview and elsewhere. During its existence it had enrolled 113 members.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Karns City Lodge, Number 931, I. O. O. F., was chartered February 28, 1876, with P. R. Burke, A. S. Messimer, J. L. Henry, S. H. Pettigrew, and J. L. Philips, officers in lodge rank. The hall near the Duprey House was erected in 1875 for society purposes, the lower floor being intended for the fire department, borough and school officials' offices. The past grands of this lodge are P. R. Burke, R. E. Darling, R. L. Gibson, Albert Godfrey, George Strance, F. W. Jackson, N. F. Mattison, R. F. Ruch, B. S. Rankin, John McClean, George Beck, Joseph Bezler, H. C. Johnson and T. R. Storey.

Karns City Lodge, Nuuber 106, A. O. U. W., was chartered March 31, 1877, with A. D. Mead, J. Moorhead, A. T. Mead, A. J. Rheinhart, F. J. Painter, J. L. Henry, F. S. Houghton, J. M. McCandless, J. Wilcox and W. H. Phillips, officers in order of lodge rank, with P. R. Burke, W. H. Hoffman and others unofficial members. The past master workmen are P. R. Burke, Dominick McLaughlin, H. Z. Wing, W. W. Cather, Paul Campbell, S. B. Loveless, J. B. Sherman, O. S. June, B. O. June, Aaron Gamble and A. G. Zuver.

Derrick Lodge, Number 456, K. of P., was organized under charter of May

1, 1877, with eleven members. The past chancellors are John McMillen, A. M. Akin, Albert Godfrey, John Geyer, Joseph Thomas, R. R. McDermott, H. C. Johnson and J. M. McCollough.

Gold Lining Union, E. A. U., Number 463, was organized in July, 1882, and instituted on the seventh of that month with forty charter members. The society has passed out of existence.

The Good Templars organized here at an early date and subsequently, about 1884, the Sons of Temperance, the present postmaster and Luther Stone being among the organizers.

The Knights of Labor organized here in the eighties, with P. R. Burke, E. W. Jewell, J. H. Thomas, Jr., W. R. Page, P. D. Sherman and others—the lodge at one time embracing 100 members.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—STATISTICS—PIONEERS—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—VILLAGES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

THIS township formed a part of the original Buffalo and Middlesex townships down to 1804, when it became a part of the original Donegal and Butler townships. In the forties, when the partial re-subdivision of northern Butler was effected, the territory was in North Butler and Donegal, and so remained until 1854, when it was established under its present name and within its present boundaries.

The population in 1860, was 919; in 1870, 926; in 1880, 1,039, and in 1890, 1,198. In June, 1893, there were 102 male and 119 female children of school age reported. The assessed value on January 1, 1894, was $275,181; the county tax levied, $1,100.73, and the State tax, $171. For the year ending June 1, 1893, a sum of $2,614.98 was received for the six schools, of which the sum of $1,280.81 was appropriated by the State.

PIONEERS.

The settlement of Oakland township may be said to have been contemporary with that of Butler township, and almost contemporary with that of Donegal. The honors of pioneership belong, in the first instance, to the O'Donnells, of Donegal county, Ireland, and the Whitmires, of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Connell O'Donnell immigrated from Ireland in 1798, and selected 500 acres in this divison of Butler county the same year, but he only survived his coming fifteen

years. In the same year Francis Whitmire arrived, settled and resided here until his death in 1832. Thomas Dugan, a native of Ireland, may be said to have located here before the close of the century with his wife, Grace O'Donnell. For a few years after his arrival in this country he worked in the Bear Creek furnace, but it is said made his home in what is now Oakland. John Green and John Lowe are said to have been here in 1798.

Samuel Hamilton and John Robb owned 1,200 acres before the county was organized. William Robb purchased in 1810 a tract of 260 acres from Samuel or Robert Riddle, with the cabin thereon. Riddle had made a small clearing some years before, and Samuel Riddle resided there prior to its sale. John Moser, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, and son John, a single man, had some interests here even before the establishment of the county in 1800, and, it is said, they were here as early as 1797–98. William Hutchison and his brothers, George and Alexander, came before the close of the century and took a leading part in civil and military affairs.

John Neyman brought his family from Westmoreland county during the War of 1812. His brother William had been living near the mouth of Bonny Brook, in what is now Summit township, since 1799, where he conducted grist, saw and carding mills for several years before removing into Oakland. John first located on the Millinger farm, and subsequently erected a grist and carding mill on Stony run, where the McGrath mill stands, in Center township, but many years later returned to his original settlement in this township. William Neyman also removed into Oakland, and erected a mill on the Thomas McKissick farm, known as the Phillips grist mill.

James Douglass, the owner of a distillery in 1803, moved into Oakland about 1814, made a clearing and erected a cabin. Robert Hamilton took possession of the land and cabin when he came here in 1818. Henry Hoon came after Hamilton; Daniel McElwee settled on Enoch Varnum's pre-emption in 1822; James Patton arrived in 1829, and another branch of the Patton family in 1836; the Stroups came from Germany in 1834, and the Eyths in 1839; and during the quarter century following a large contingent of Germans from Bavaria, Wurtemburg and other Teutonic countries flocked hither to seek for and find homes, and numbers of pioneer families of other townships, such as the Balphs and Martins, also came here at an early period. In later years representatives of the old families of Clearfield and Donegal selected lands in this township. The sketches of the Catholic, Presbyterian and Baptist churches give the names of about all the old residents of Oakland.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The first school was established by "Connoquenessing John," or John Thompson, in 1817, in the abandoned cabin of James Douglass. How long "Connoquenessing John" presided there is not known. Seventeen years after his coming the common school law was adopted, and a newer order of teachers took the place of John Thompson and his brother pedagogues. Two houses were erected in 1834, one near where Martin Eyth located in 1839. Herein the faces of William Greer, John and Robert Thorn, Jacob Boyd, Abraham Stephenson,

William McClung, John O'Donnell, John L. Neyman, David Scott, James Reid, William Christy, Isaac Hill, John McPherrin, Abraham Fleeger, Zachariah Phillips, Thomas Balph, William Ray, Isaac Hilliard and Mrs. Hood were familiar ones to the children of the pioneers. Prior to 1847 George Muller taught the Catholic school near the line of Summit, and other teachers followed him, the system being patronized by the Catholic people, who had also to pay taxes for the support of the common schools. To-day there are six school houses in the township, and its educational interests will compare favorably with other portions of the county.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church (German) dates back in its personnel to the very beginning of the township, or at the close of the missionary period in this particular part of Pennsylvania. There was no church building here, however, until 1847, when a frame edifice was erected in the cemetery lot of two acres, donated by John Heppert and Wendel Scholl. Among the German families in the new parish were those of Conrad Angert, Michael Angert, Joseph Ball, John Ball, P. Blatt, Joseph Graham, Philip Heinz, Peter and Philip Hildebrand, M. Klaus, Joseph Munster, John Neff, Egid Neff, Joseph Oswald, Carl Oswald, Conrad Ritzert, Herman Ritzert, Frank Ritzert, Jacob Scherer, Joseph Schultes, Andrew Schmidt, John Stein, Lorenzo Witte and Adam Will. The following named priests of St. Mary's Monastery have had charge of the parish since 1877: Fathers Fidelis Maria, 1877; Pancraz, 1879; Andres, 1882; Pancraz, 1884; Anselm, 1885; Bonifaz, 1888, and Pancraz, the present pastor, all of the order of Capuchin priests. Prior to 1877 the priests named in the history of St. Joseph's Church (English) officiated here. In 1872 a Gothic building, in brick, was erected by the German, French and English-speaking Catholics of the district east of the old church, and therein the congregation worshiped until 1877, when the English-speaking people asked for a separate parish government. The demand was granted, and the German-speaking people re-possessed the old church of 1847, enlarged and restored it and built a parsonage and school house. Thus, to 1877, may be credited the foundation of St. Joseph's German Catholic parish, for on July 15 that year, the Right Rev. Richard Phelan dedicated the restored church. In 1883 the nave was frescoed by Adolph Stubner, of Pittsburg; in 1888 the roof was raised to permit an increase of seven feet in the height of walls, and the same year a steeple, seventy-five feet high above the tower, was constructed. In the cemetery adjoining are interred many of the men and women whose industry converted the wilderness into a garden of peace and plenty.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church (English) was founded in 1847, as related in the history of the present German parish; but it was a mere mission or station, attended from St. Mary's, of Summit township; St. Patrick's, of Armstrong county; St. Peter's, of Butler, or St. John's, of Clearfield township, for many years. Father Long, it is said, offered the midnight mass on Christmas, 1847. Father Leander Snerr was the first resident priest, making his home at North Oakland for three years. Father Gregory succeeded him; then came Father Devlin; next, Father Stegher, and then in order of administration, Fathers

John Ritter, Thomas Davin, Edward Dignam, Robert Waters, Walsh and Brennan. Among the English-speaking members of the congregation were the McGinleys, O'Donnells, Gillespies, Conways, Bradys, and, in fact, all the English-speaking Catholics in what is now St. Joseph's parish. On July 29, 1869, there was deeded to Bishop Domenec, in trust for St. Joseph's Catholic congregation of Oakland township, a tract of five acres and 130 perches of land, the consideration, $1,000, being paid to Daniel S. and Eleanor H. Rodgers. In 1872 measures were taken to provide a new church, the Germans lending every aid to the undertaking, and the present Gothic building was dedicated in 1873. The style is rather of the Norman-Gothic order, with central tower and symmetrical spire. Red brick is used throughout, in walls, buttresses and tower, and the whole exterior bears evidence of what the people contributed toward raising a house worthy of Him whom they worship. The interior shows the nave, aisles, transept, chancel and vestibule of this order of architecture. The altars are works of art; while a few of the windows show how the glass stainer's art is appreciated in Oakland. The congregation is composed of 350 persons. In rear of the church is the parochial residence, erected in 1877 or 1878.

St. Wendelin's Catholic Church, on or near the line of Summit township, was founded in 1847, for the German and English-speaking people who had settled in the neighborhood. The congregation comprised originally, the families of Hubert Grim, Jacob Gerstner, John Kirch, John Sander, John Pistorius, Peter Hesedens, Matthias Kihn, Peter Leinenbach, John and Peter Sprecher, Christian Geibel, Peter Baldauf, Henry Geibel, Charles Geibel and George Müller. In 1849 a log chapel was constructed, and at the same time, a house for the school teacher, George Müller. When a priest would not be present on Sundays, the people would visit the primitive church for prayer, and this system was observed down to 1876, when Father Alphons Brandstetter, O. C. C., became pastor. The priests of St. Mary's took charge of the parish in 1880, when Father Joseph L. Becker, O. M. Cap., succeeded Father Brandstetter. The names of his successors are:—Fathers Angelus Baumgartner, 1881; Trenaeus Kolb, 1882; Boniface Rosenberger, 1883; Andrew Eisenhut, 1885; Lawrence Beck, 1886–92; Godhard Friedman 1892, and Philian Lutz, 1893. In 1860 a new chapel, now used as a school house, was built; but in 1875 a frame building, seventy-two by thirty-seven feet, was erected, which was blessed that year, Father Alphons, O. C. C., saying the mass therein on Christmas day. There were then twenty-one families in the congregation, including the Neu, Weiland, Hinterlang, Thoma and Krebs families, with those who belonged in 1847. In 1894 there were thirty families or 120 individual members forming the congregation.

North Butler Presbyterian Church was organized January 18, 1848, while the territory yet formed a part of North Butler township. There were then belonging the following named members: Samuel Jack, Joseph Thorn, John Russell, Wilson M. Call, Isaac Robb and their wives, and Mrs. William Neyman. The first elders were Messrs. Jack, Thorn and Robb, with Mr. Thorn as clerk. Rev. John P. Miller was pastor (though not installed until 1852), and John Russell, Joseph Thorn and Fergus Hutchison trustees. The people met for worship in the Hutchison house, until a regular place of meeting was erected,

in 1848–49, in place of the one burned in April, 1848. Mr. Miller preached until 1859 when he was dismissed. From that period to 1865, when Rev. J. H. Marshall came, the pulpit had supplies. In February, 1889, Mr. Marshall was released, and died in the fall of that year. Since that time there has been no regular pastor. Following are the names of the elders: William Dinsmore, J. L. Neyman and Archibald McJunkin, 1858; A. McCaskey, William C. Robb, 1863; Isaac Robb, John L. Neyman, W. J. Hutchison, W. H. Neyman and Christy Robb, being the latter day members of the session. The present church is the third building erected by this society. The foundation was laid in 1878 and the edifice completed at a cost of about $1,500.

Beulah Baptist Church was organized March 13, 1861, the following named persons being among the first members: William and Robert Hutchison, Mina, Maria, James, Caroline and Sarah C. Hutchison, J. B. and Nancy Larimore, Hugh Gold, Lewis S. and Sarah Millinger, Ruth, Rachel and Noah Henry, Emma Cochran, Charles and Jane McClung, and Henry and Tillie A. Monnie. Among the pastors were Revs. E. Woodruff, 1861–71; John Temple, 1876–77; G. W. Baker, 1878; Jacob Booth, E. W. Provert, W. H. H. McKinney and Revs. Rowe and Wimer. The church has been without a pastor for some years; but the organization is kept up, A. J. Patton and L. S. Millinger being trustees, and L. A. Millinger clerk. There are about fifty members.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The justices of the peace for Oakland township elected since its organization in 1854 down to 1894 are as follows: John L. Neyman, 1854 and 1859; Jeremiah Millinger, 1854; Casper Scholl, 1859, 1864 and 1869; Joseph McCaskey, 1864; James Reed, 1873 and 1878; A. Hoon, 1877; Thomas Craig, 1882; J. G. Bippus, 1883; Philip Oswald, 1884; E. Neff, 1885; Jacob Slator, 1886; Lewis Byers, 1888; Robert Hamilton, 1889; George Shoup, 1891; John M. Hutchison, 1891; W. M. Wick, 1892; J. W. Bartley, 1893, and W. J. Andre, 1894.

VILLAGES.

The Town of Springfield, near the Donegal township line, was surveyed for Adam Bortmas in 1830, and lots were offered for sale on May 25 of that year. The town as then described was favorably located, being at the intersection of the Butler and Bear Creek and the Kittanning and Mercer roads. Stone-coal, limestone and fire-clay abounded, and fine springs were numerous. Grist and saw-mills were in operation in the neighborhood, and several prosperous farmers resided in the tributary country. These advantages were fully set forth in the newspapers and by posters, but notwithstanding the efforts of Adam Bortmas, little was accomplished toward establishing a town.

North Oakland was simply a cleared spot in the wilderness prior to 1847. That year St. Joseph's church was founded, and it became the center of a Catholic parish. In January, 1857, it was created a postal village, with Adam Ball postmaster. Daniel Rogers succeeded him after the close of the war; in 1870 Adam Ritzert was appointed; in 1880 Denis O'Donnell, and in 1887 Mrs. Mary Reed, who was the incumbent at the close of 1893. The completion of the

large brick church of St. Joseph, at an expense of $20,000, in 1873, brought the hamlet into prominence. The restoration of the old church in 1877, and the building of a school-house and pastoral residence, were important events in the history of the hamlet. The principal store in June, 1873, was conducted by Adam Ritzert, who was also hotel-keeper and postmaster. J. D. McElwee carried on a general store, and George Angert the village blacksmith shop. The Etzel and Ritzert addition to the village was surveyed in 1873, and lots were offered for sale. As a center of trade it was then a busy place, but since the decline in oil production its mercantile business has fallen off until one merchant now monopolizes the trade.

Woodbine, known years ago as "The Half Way House," is now purely pastoral in appearance and the pursuits of the people. The railroads annihilated the old-time stage routes and way stations, and the Woodbine tavern became a memory.

Boydstown came in 1873, like an April shower, leaving little impress on the township as a village. The well on the Martin farm, south of Boydstown, was drilled in 1873 and was known as a good producer. On April 9, of that year, the Cooper Brothers who had formerly operated near Karns City, struck rich sand and the oil was thrown twenty feet above the derrick. The face of the country was soon changed and, in the excitement, old settlers wished for the return of the days when Allison's mill was the only manufacturing industry, and agriculture the only hope of the people and their basis of prosperity. Boydstown was covered with homes, workshops, stores, restaurants and all the accompaniments of an oil town; but, in time, the oil ceased to flow and the population dwindled to a few persons. The postoffice is known as Sonora. Lewis Sparr was one of the early postmasters. On June 31, 1883, Andrew G. Campbell, the present sheriff of Butler county, was appointed postmaster. From that time to the close of 1893 he was the only merchant of the village.

St. Joe Station was the name given to Blaney's store when the Butler and Parker Narrow Gauge railroad was completed. The Andre store was built by W. E. Blaney in the spring of 1884, on the Thomas farm. It was enlarged in 1885 and again in 1886, and in 1888 the adjoining two-story addition was erected and both form the present Andre building. Mr. Blaney was postmaster from July, 1887, to July, 1893, when W. J. Andre was appointed assistant postmaster. On the heights above the station is the older village of St. Joe, in Donegal township.

Onieda is a new railroad village near the western line of the township. Prior to the fall of 1893 it was simply a shipping point for ties and oak logs. Then the creamery was built, the farmers in the neighborhood forming a joint stock company with a capital of $5,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

St Joe Tent, Number 56, K. O. T. M., was chartered March 16, 1888. W. H. Ferguson was chosen commander, and W. E. Blaney, recorder, since which time these offices have been filled as follows: Commanders—C. E. Blaney, 1889; Jacob H. Keiser, 1890; John C. Sabline, 1890; C. C. Wolf, 1891; A.

Sharrar, 1891; Joseph McMurtry, 1892; A. H. Supplie, 1892–93–94. Recorders —Jacob H. Keiser, 1889; W. J. Andre, 1890–91; N. Bish, 1892–93–94. In June, 1891, Mr. Andre was elected finance keeper, which office he now fills. The lodge at one time counted fifty-six members, but owing to the organization of new lodges in the neighborhood, the number does not now exceed twenty.

The Sons of Temperance, organized June 13, 1890, was chartered June 16 of that year. It surrendered its charter in October, 1891. There were thirty-five charter members; but as there was nothing in the way of a tavern in the immediate neighborhood, the organization dissolved for want of opposition.

CHAPTER XLIX.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL CHARATERISTICS—EARLY OIL WELLS—PIONEERS—PIONEER MILL—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

IN Concord township, near Middletown, one may see the branches of the Allegheny and the Beaver, under the names of Bear and Buffalo creeks, flowing northeast and southeast toward the Allegheny, and the Connoquenessing, Muddy creek and Slippery Rock creek flowing toward the Beaver river. The elevation at Middletown above ocean level is fully 1,400 feet, but at a point north, it is 1,450, gradually increasing until at North Washington it is 1,500 feet above ocean level. The coal deposits on the Jamison farm at Greece City and on the Rider lands, one mile west of that old oil town, as well as at the older banks in Middletown, leave no doubts regarding the quality of Concord coals. The beds are generally shallow and the rock is wanting in that hardness and lustre which distinguish good from inferior coals.

As an oil field Concord was renowned. Here the productive Fourth sand was struck in August, 1872, at from thirty to fifty feet below the Third sand, and oildom was electrified. The history of this field is related in a previous chapter, where mention is made of many of her great wells. S. S. Jamison is said to have there first drilled to the Fourth sand, though not aware of that important fact at the time. The old wells of the Concord field were the "Modoc," "Hope," Numbers 1 and 2, "High Flyer," "Dead Beat," "Mohawk," "Forest City" and "Smith," on the Troutman farm, the elevation of the mouths being from 1,227 to 1,277 feet above ocean level. On the J. Sutton farm were the "Hooker Jim," "Sutton," "Darrar," "Lady Sutton," and two of the Columbia Oil Company's wells, the elevations being from 1,249 to 1,288 feet. The wells on the D. C. Rankin farm were "Down

East," Numbers 1 and 2 and the two Dougherty wells, the elevations ranging from 1,219 to 1,246, feet. "Maggie" and "Frank," on the Ralston farm, and "Hare," "Osceola," "Maud Jack" and Brawley & Overman's well on the J. Starr farm, had elevations varying from 1,219 to 1,249 feet; while "Gordon" Number 19, Miller Oil Co's. Number 1, "Lady McClelland," "Glade," "Hoover" and "McClelland" Number 1 on the S. McClelland farm, were commenced at points from 1,200 to 1,281 feet above ocean level. The "Preston," on the W. Brown farm, "Maggie" Number 1, on the G. Barnhart farm, Denny, Gordon, Roberts and the Collins brothers' wells on the G. R. Campbell farm, Woods & Ripley's wells on the D. Barnhart farm, "Big Medicine," on the old J. C. Brown farm, the "Olive," "Sadie," "Mary Ann," "Roberts & Constable" Number 1 on the Jamison farm, the "Huselton," on the Huselton farm, the "Morrison" Numbers 1 and 2, the "Karns," "Red Cross" and "Invincible," on the Morrison farm, were all below 1,185 feet above ocean level.

PIONEERS.

The pioneers visited this township in 1795, but did not attempt a settlement until 1796, when the Widow Thankful Aggas and her two boys rested in the wilderness and made their home here. Edward Graham, Sr., visited the township in 1795, and early in 1796 brought his family hither. He believed that William Dickey, mentioned in other pages, was his nearest neighbor that spring, though Mrs. Aggas was in the township. The same year John Campbell, Sr., and his sons located lands here. In 1797 the sons drew lots for the division of their entries, and to Robert Campbell fell a tract in Concord. He settled here in 1797. William and Andrew Christy were here in 1797, but did not locate permanently until 1800, when Andrew selected a farm on the site of Greece City, and William at the head of the Connoquenessing. Andrew built a grist mill in 1801. Hugh Conway, Sr., had one hundred acres of land in 1803; William Conway, 400 acres; John Conway, a single man, had 400, and Hugh Conway, Jr., 200 acres—all of whom located in this township in 1799 or 1800. Samuel Campbell came from New Jersey in 1800, and in 1802 or 1803, Big James Russell moved in from Clay township. John Timblin, who died in 1843, was one of the pioneers, and Joseph and George Timblin were here when the county was established.

In 1800 Jeremiah Sutton arrived, and in 1801 Platt Sutton settled here. John Shryock and William and John Thompson were early settlers in the southern part of Concord. In 1819 Joseph Sutton came, and in 1821 John Starr and family settled on what is now the R. P. Black farm, but moved to Penn township some years later, where John Starr died in 1876. Rev. John Coulter came in 1823, and William T. Jamison located at what is now Greece City in 1826. A reference to the Pioneer chapter will point out the dangers and troubles of the pioneer period, and fix definitely the names and property qualifications of the men who had established their homes here in 1803. When the township was organized in 1854, a few of the pioneers, many of their children and at least one hundred natives or old settlers of adjoining townships, found a home in Concord.

The mill erected in 1801 by Andrew Christy, was the third grist mill in the

county giving credit to Neyman's mill, at the mouth of Bonny Brook as the second. Harper operated it for some years after Christy retired, and in 1836 W. T. Jamison became owner. The old mill was burned long before Greece City was thought of, and on its site the present Jamison mill was erected. Alexander Campbell erected a second grist mill in the vicinity of the Jameson mill, which was operated as a steam mill down to February, 1867, when fire destroyed it.

The population in 1860 was 855; in 1870, 926; in 1880, 1,654, and in 1890 1,138. From 1873 to 1878 the population varied, sometimes increasing to 5,000, and then falling back to the thousand mark. In June, 1893, there were 177 male and 153 female children of school age reported. The assessed value of property January 1, 1894, was $288,419, the county tax $1,153.68, and the State tax $43.63. The total revenue for school purposes reported in June, 1893, was $3,235.27, including $1,281.81, the sum of the State appropriation.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first schoolhouse was near Concord church—a house of round logs, such as the people erected in Sweden and Norway centuries before, but superior to the cabins of the ancient Britons. Among the teachers in that old school were Dr. Steadman, as early as 1822; Robert McElvaine, who had charge of an older school near West Sunbury; John Wick, David Beatty, John Christy and William Wick. When the common school law of 1834 was adopted here in 1835, the subscription school waned, and after a time the old log house was supplanted by a better building. There are now eight school houses in this township, which are open eight months every year.

The Justices of the Peace elected since the organization of this township are: Joseph C. Campbell, 1854–59–64; William M. Graham, 1854–59–64–69–74–79; Charles Cochran, 1869–74–79–94; Peter Kamerer, 1882–84–89; D. D. Quigley, 1884–89, and A. F. Cochran, 1894.

CHURCHES.

Concord Presbyterian Church had its inception in the summer of 1799, when Rev. John McPherrin, of Westmoreland county, visited this section of the State and preached to the pioneers beneath the spreading branches of a large oak tree near the site of the present church building. He then named the gathered congregation "Concord," which title it has since borne. In 1803 he came again and took charge of the Butler, Concord and Muddy Creek congregations. He completed the organization of Concord in the autumn of 1804, in which year he accepted a call and was installed pastor. Mr. McPherrin continued in this capacity until his death, February 10, 1822. The pulpit was vacant until Rev. John Coulter was called to the pastorate in 1823. He had charge of this church until the spring of 1864, a period of over forty years. On October 23, 1865, Rev. James H. Marshall was installed, and served until his death in 1889. In May, 1891, Rev. James H. Wright succeeded Mr. Marshall, but since his death in January, 1892, the pulpit was vacant until the installation of Rev. R. L. Alter in the fall of 1894. The first elders were Jeremiah Sutton, Sr., Hugh Conway, Sr., and William and John Christy. Succeeding them were John Shryock, Robert

Hamilton, William McElvaine, James Russell, William Robb, Samuel Glenn, Joseph Glenn, Thomas Campbell, Joseph C. Campbell, William H. Christie, John H. Christie, Richard Allen, David J. Russell, Samuel Russell, Thomas E. Coulter, Peter Kamerer, Robert Emery, John S. Campbell and Harvey Campbell, the last named being clerk of the session. The first house of worship was a small log cabin, with earthen floor, split-log seats and old-fashioned fireplace. This was succeeded by a log building thirty feet square, to which an addition of thirty feet was subsequently made. In 1838 a brick building, on heavy stone foundation, was erected, which has served the congregation for over half a century.

The Covenanter Church was one of the early societies of this township, meetings being held in a tent near Hugh Wasson's house. In one or other of the consolidations of the Presbyterian bodies, the Convenanters of Concord lost identity.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1858 by Rev. John Delo, who came here in 1857. The first members were John Starr, Sr., Elisha Starr, Jacob Pisor, Daniel Pisor, Samuel Jamison, Andrew Bullman, Stephen Troutman, Robert S. Harper, James K. Christy, James Kauffman, George Campbell, J. L. Wick and William Wick, with their families. In 1858 a church building, begun in 1857, was completed at a cost of $800. This is a small house, thirty by forty feet, which has been repeatedly repaired, and within the last few years subjected to a thorough refitting, re-roofing and papering. The pastors of Zion's congregation in the order of service were: Revs. John Delo, 1857–59; Jacob Singer, 1859–65; A. S. Miller, 1865–72; S. Stauffer, 1873–74; David Townsend, 1875–77; Charles L. Streamer, 1878–83, and Thomas Hines, 1883–85. In 1886 Rev. R. B. Starks, the present pastor, took charge of this church. The congregation to-day numbers sixty members. An active Sunday-school and Ladies' Missionary Society are among the evidences of Mr. Starks' effective work.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamison's Mill or Greece City, was organized by Rev. John Smith in the fall of 1870, with R. W. Jamison and wife, Isaiah Brown and wife, Mrs. Maria Redick and Jacob Groover members. Prior to that time, however, Joseph K. Mendenhall, then pastor in charge at North Washington, prepared the way and held one or more protracted meetings at Hazel Dell school-house. The transient oil men attended in great numbers, but the gospel made very little impression on them, so far as making them members of this new church was concerned. Immediately after organization, application was made to the Erie conference for a pastor, and a new circuit, including West Monterey, Miller's Eddy, Fairview and Hazel Dell school-house was formed. In 1871 Rev. E. M. Kernick, of the Fairview circuit, was appointed to this charge, with R. H. Hurlburt presiding elder. In 1872 the present church building was erected at a cost of $3,000, David Morrison giving $1,000 in cash and his wife a half-acre building lot. Greece City was created a separate station in 1873, with Rev. B. F. Dillo in charge, but since 1874 it has been a part of the North Washington circuit. In 1883 the church building was moved from the hill to its present site.

Springdale Evangelical Lutheran Church was formally organized in 1875,

the members being dismissed from Rider's church, in Centre township, and from the Bethesda church, of West Sunbury, to form this new society, including, besides those named in the history of the older church at West Sunbury, Christopher Rider, Jacob Rider, James Wilson, George Wilson, Sylvanus Aggas, Peter Whitmire, Jacob Whitmire, John Whitmire, Solomon Whitmire, William Whitmire and their wives, with Mrs. Andre and her children from Rider's church, in all about seventy-five members. This membership increased to 104 in 1878, and decreased to ninety-eight at the close of 1893. The same pastors named in the history of Zion church preached here, Rev. Mr. Starks coming in 1886. The actual organization or consolidation took place November 12, 1876, and, the same month, the present church was dedicated. In 1891 the building was repainted and restored.

The Church of God in Concord township was organized some years ago, and is to-day a factor in the religious life of that township. Rev. J. W. Davis, of Butler, and other preachers of the denomination, attend here at intervals.

VILLAGES.

Middletown was founded by David Patton about the year 1846, when Porter McConnell opened a store on the hill. Andrew Bullman and John McGlaughlin, the latter a cabinet maker, were here in 1853, when John G. Christy established his blacksmith shop. The old store of Conway & Kuhn, one of the best store buildings ever erected in the township, was built in 1854. In April, 1893, the store was closed owing, it is said, to a paragraph in the will of Mr. Kuhn. In 1862 A. D. Kuhn was appointed postmaster and held the office until succeeded by Maggie Campbell, who, in turn, was succeeded by Jane Adams, the present incumbent. The hotel is carried on by Mr. Christy. Just west of the hamlet is old Concord church, and within its boundaries a Lutheran church, while other denominations meet here at intervals. Concord Grange, Number 570, was organized here June 24, 1875, and carried on for several years.

Greece City was incorporated as a borough November 11, 1873, on petition presented June 11, of that year. James L. Conn and James S. Craig were elected justices of the peace immediately after incorporation, and served as such during the active life of the borough. The record of municipal elections gives only the following councils; 1877—James S. Craig, burgess; S. W. Bartlett, assistand burgess; W. R. Conn, J. C. Crowell, A. Frost, Robert Woods, John Watson and J. E. Russell. 1878—Frank Markwell, burgess; D. Morrison, A. Frost, W. R. Conn, A. Ensinger, John Sibbals and M. Levingston. 1879—W. W. Christy, burgess; A. Lusinger, D. Morrison, J. C. Crowell, George Brown, W. W. Christy and R. W. Jamison.

From 1801, when Andrew Christy erected the second grist mill in Butler county, to 1873, the location was simply known as "Christy's Mill," "Harper's Mill" and "Jamison's Mill," the last name prevailing from 1836 to 1873. When it was opened as an oil field, the driller, pumper, oil operator, editor, merchant, evangelist and others flocked to the place and within a few days it was a full fledged oil town. The postoffice was established in 1873, with Miss Hare in charge. Robert Young was the next postmaster, serving until 1888, when

Frank Markwell was appointed. The Methodist church, one or more bank buildings and many houses were erected and business was flourishing when fire came to disturb the busy little city.

The fire of December, 1873, originated in Marks & Levy's store. There were twenty buildings destroyed, among them being Backus, Morrison & Company's hardware store, Russell & Tadder's billiard hall, Hibbard's restaurant, Fraser's Hotel, C. Barthold's clothing store, Oil Exchange Hotel, Dr. Book's drug store, Eidenberg & Company's tobacco store, A. P. Stewart's grocery, McFall & Hambly's drug store, F. N. Hare's building, Waugh & Meyler's building, Producers' Bank office, the Corry House, the Shamberg House, Cleveland & Lorimer's boarding house, the blacksmith shops of Cleveland and of Smith & Monroe, Cooban's barber shop, Armstrong & Collum's well and tanks, Steel's livery stable and several dwelling houses. This fire occurred across the creek from the present village. Prior to December a smaller fire occurred where the village of to-day stands, destroying about twelve buildings, extending north from the present Zillifro residence, but left uninjured the houses south of Markwell's dwelling.

The first bank at Greece City was established in December, 1872, by Theodore Huselton, under the title "Greece City Bank." Woods Bank was a contemporary of the Huselton Bank, and had an office on or about where the Methodist church now stands. The Concord Savings Bank was carried on by Captain Timblin until it closed its doors. The captain moved to the Black Hills and was register of a mining camp there until killed by some angry prospectors.

The old office of the National Transit Company was restored in 1893 and is now the residence of Coulter Robb. Opposite the present Methodist church was Young's store in which the postoffice was located until the building was destroyed by fire. The "Brawley House," now occupied by the Misses Hutchison, is the only one of the original buildings standing, while S. Markwell's general store, is the only mercantile establishment.

The Greece City riots of 1873 were simply faction fights between the Ku-Klux and Modoc tribes of the race of oil men. On June 7, 1873, 500 men went voluntarily into the fray, the casualties numbering fourteen.

Modoc City is another shadow of a busy oil town. The derricks stand like sentinels over a wild past. Producing wealth, its site was dedicated to all kinds of vice, and virtue, although present, was hidden. Modoc had its fires, like its sister cities. It died quickly, just as it rose, and is now scarcely a memory. The fire of March 19, 1874, destroyed twenty-five buildings, at Modoc, within two hours. The principal losers were Starr, Ramsey & Company, E. Bly, Seiderly & Company, A. R. Jamison, J. O'Brien, Live Oak restaurant, Bateman Hotel, New York House, Campbell's laundry, Arthur's livery, Monnie's grocery and the properties of Henry Bole, J. Foster, Thomas Hackett, C. B. Wright, Andrew Ryan, P. Griffin, L. Andrews, Wiles & Jessup, M. Beatty, S. D. Kearns and J. S. McKay. The total loss was estimated at $100,000. It is said that lightning struck one of the oil tanks and caused the fire which almost wiped out the town.

Troutman never had the pretensions of Greece City, yet it was a busy village and a great oil producer. Little of it now remains. During the electric storm of April 19, 1877, the fluid struck a 23,000-barrel tank belonging to Vandergrift & Foreman, on the Troutman farm. The burning oil flowed toward the two 24,000-barrel tanks of Gailey & Hasson, and soon the creek was a blazing river. The buildings burned included McGarvey's, the Troutman Hotel, White's hardware store, Robert's grocery, Cummings' livery stable and dwelling, Christy's barn and dwelling, the United office, the Union pump-house and pumps, Union station, Number 34, and Fitch's hardware store and house. In addition to these, the derricks and machinery at the two wells of the Hope Oil Company, at the Avery well (where three tanks were also destroyed), at the Modoc well, the Osceola, the Frank and Aggie, the Fairmount, Lynch, Dougherty, and at the two wells known as Down East, were destroyed. That fire wiped out Troutman.

Magic is the new postal name of an old settlement. Balziger & Badger's store and a few houses make up the little hamlet.

CHAPTER L.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN OF NAME—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—STREAMS—COAL DEPOSITS AND COAL BANKS—BUILDING STONE—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—MILLS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

THIS township, which was organized in 1854, was named in honor of Henry Clay, Kentucky's distinguished orator and statesman. It lies directly north of the center of the county, and is marked by high summits, such as that immediately south of West Sunbury, the peak about 7,000 feet to the northwest of the borough, and that just south of the Sunbury and West Liberty road. Each is at least 1,400 feet above ocean level, and from 250 to 300 feet above the bottom of Muddy creek, which rises near West Sunbury, and flowing westward through the south half of the township, crosses the township line at a point west of the Butler and Erie road. North, northeast and west of West Sunbury, many of the feeders of the Slippery Rock creek rise; while, in the southeast corner, two feeders of the Connoquenessing flow southward.

The Freeport and Kittanning coals are found in abundance. One of the pioneer coal banks was that on lands owned in later years by Samuel McElvaine, near West Sunbury. The Thompson, McMichael, Painter, Patterson, Glenn, Mock and Hall coal banks were all abundant producers of a good coal. They are the successors of the old banks near West Sunbury, and on the McAnallen,

the Young and the Robert Patterson farms, which were abandoned prior to 1861. The banks opened by the Crawfords, at a place they named Caledonia, and the Steele and Blair mines at Standard, have only recently been abandoned. In 1894 the George S. Stage mines were opened in the vicinity, and the new coal town named Claytonia. Building stone is abundant. Much of that used in the construction of the present court house at Butler was quarried on Jospeh Kelly's farm, near the west line of the township.

The population of the township in 1860, was 1,039; in 1870, 1,062; in 1880, 1,279, including West Sunbury, and in 1890, 1,076, and West Sunbury 238, or a total of 1,314. The assessed value January 1, 1894, was $313,337, on which a county tax of $1,253.35, and a State tax of $64.19 were levied.

PIONEERS.

The pioneers of Clay township were not, as a rule, strangers in Pennsylvania when they entered the forests of this section to establish homes. From the townships now known as Parker, Fairview, Centre, Brady, Butler and Penn came many of the families who made the first improvements in this part of the county. Hailing from northern Ireland, they brought into the wilderness strong hands and hearts, and converted it into a rich agricultural district.

Christopher McMichael, a soldier of the Revolution, is credited with building a cabin, just east of West Sunbury, as early as 1797, but in the records of 1803 there is no mention made of him, though his son, William, is named as a taxpayer in what is now Cherry township.

John Thorn, father of George Thorn, who was born near West Sunbury, Butler county, in 1797, was one of the pioneers. James Russell settled north of West Sunbury in 1797, but moved a few years later into Concord or Washington. Samuel Findley, a soldier of the Revolution and an early settler of the county, with Robert, David and Samuel Findley, Jr., may be named as pioneers of 1798. James McJunkin came from Ireland in 1798 and bought 400 acres of land. He died in 1833. William Barron, said to be one of the Barrons who settled on the north line of Marion or Venango township, was here in 1798. Jacob Beighley, who joined his brothers in Connoquenessing in 1797 or 1798, settled in Clay township about 1798 or 1799. Robert Graham, who made the first improvement on the site of West Sunbury, must have settled here early in the first decade of the century. Joseph Thorn appears to have come in about 1800, and died a few years later. The body was placed in a hollow log, to which oxen were hitched, and thus the rude coffin was hauled to the grave.

John Pryor, located here in 1803. Joseph, John, James, William and Samuel Glenn, Mrs. Jenet (Sterling) Glenn, Margaret, Mary, and one who married A. M. Porter, came in 1808. The father, James, selected the lands, but died in Westmoreland county. John Glenn, known as Captain Glenn, commanded a company of Pennsylvania volunteers during the War of 1812. He also served several years as a justice of the peace.

Stephen Allen was one of the pioneers of Clay township. Robert Allen, who died in 1888, was born here in 1809. John Adams, a settler of 1820, was

the father of twenty children. Robert McCandless moved in from Centre in 1820. Asaph Cranmer came to this county in 1818 and to Clay township in 1823. William Gibson, who was brought to Butler in 1797, when six weeks old, located here in 1827. Jeremiah Wick, who settled in Armstrong county in 1796, moved to Clay township in 1828. John and Jesse Sutton moved up from the southwestern townships in 1829. The Bartleys, pioneers of Penn township, are well represented in Clay, as are the Thompsons, who were pioneers of Brady. Rudolph Bortmass settled in Clay township early. The McElvaines, Timblins and Pattersons may be classed among the pioneers, although they selected other townships for their first homes in this county.

John McDevitt came from Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1825, and in 1830 purchased a farm in Clay township. John Young, son of John, who came to Allegheny county, in 1790, from Ireland, settled in Clay township in 1830, though a resident of the county for some seventeen years before. Jacob Brown, one of the pioneers, died July 3, 1837. His wife Catherine died February 28, 1819. Patrick McAnallen, who came from Ireland in 1788 and to Butler county some years after, is represented in Clay township by William A. McAnallen. Fergus Hutchison, who died in 1866, was one of the old settlers. The list of old settlers might be extended, but as biographical sketches of a majority of the pioneer families are given in other chapters, further mention of them is unnecessary.

MILLS.

The grist mill built by William Carruthers over sixty years ago on the head of Findley Glade run, about two miles northwest of West Sunbury, was constructed of round logs and was a rude affair, with a large water wheel. Carruthers operated it until it was burned, about 1851. A dam was built about forty rods above the mill, whence the water was brought in a flume or series of hollow logs to an upright box over the wheels.

The old Shroyer grist mill on the Sunbury and West Liberty road, two and one-half miles west of West Sunbury, was one of the oldest industries in the township. Henry Black operated it fifty or sixty years ago. Dr. Josiah McCandless built a new mill on the site of the old one about 1870, but in 1892 or 1893 it was removed, the material being used in other buildings. The old Painter planing mill at Euclid was converted into a chopping mill by Joseph Mechling, and used as such until it was burned in February, 1894.

The flouring mill erected in 1871 at West Sunbury, after plans by Architect Reed Bryson, was opened August 25, 1871. Allen Wilson, Charles McClung and J. W. Christy were the owners. J. C. Breaden, George Wolford and William Wick are the present proprietors.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school house in the McJunkin district of Clay township was erected in 1824, the logs of the abandoned Muddy Creek Presbyterian church being used in its construction. Thomas Allen, Joseph Sterrett, Stephen Allen and one of the McElvaines taught in this building. In 1835 it was turned over to the school

district and Daniel Carter employed to teach therein. John R. McJunkin came after Carter.

In the second decade of the century Robert McElvaine taught in a log house which stood north of the site of West Sunbury, but early in the third decade moved his headquarters to a log house adjacent to the old church near Middletown, in Concord township.

To-day there are six school buildings, in which six teachers are employed for eight months every year, the children of school age being 161 male and 166 female. The total revenue for school purposes in 1892–93 was $2,692.50, including $1,200.50 appropriated by the State, the respective school figures for West Sunbury being $681.42 and $345.50.

The justices of the peace for Clay township from 1857 to 1894 are named as follows, the old district justices holding over until 1857: Thomas C. Thompson, 1857 and 1862; John R. McJunkin, 1858, 1863, 1868 and 1881; James Pryor, 1866 and 1872; C. McMichael, 1873; John P. Christley, 1877; James W. Kelly, 1882; T. R. McCall, 1883; Simon P. Painter, 1886 and 1891; R. R. McCandless, 1887 and 1892; Zenos McMichael was elected *vice* Painter, deceased, in 1892.

CHURCHES.

Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church was organized in 1803, re-organized in 1823, and incorporated in 1864. Rev. John McPherrin preached in the neighborhood as early as 1799, and was stated supply for two years after organization, and pastor from 1805 to 1813. For ten years the society was without a pastor, but in 1823, Rev. John Coulter, a licentiate of the Ohio Presbytery, was installed as pastor. He resigned in 1850, and was succeeded in 1852 by Rev. Alexander Cunningham, who severed his connection with this church in 1856. Rev. Samuel Williams, who succeeded him the same year, was installed May 23, 1857. He is still the pastor and bids fair to round out a half-century of service in this congregation. The original members of the society were Robert Wallace, Robert Thorn, William and John Neyman, David Findley and William McCandless, all ruling elders; George, James and John McCandless, Anthony and John Thompson, John McJunkin, James McJunkin, David McJunkin, Nathaniel Allison, John Turk, Conrad Snyder, John Wick, John Wigton, John Covert, Andrew Allsworth, Stephen Allen, James Campbell and Samuel McCall. In 1803 a log-house, twenty by twenty-four feet in size, was erected, which was used for meetings until 1824, when a hewn log house, thirty by sixty feet in size, was built, oak shingles being used for roofing. The interior was plastered and a plaster ceiling was introduced, so that it was then considered one of the finest Presbyterian churches within the limits of the Presbytery. The present brick building, fifty by sixty feet in size, was begun in 1845, and completed in 1852. It has been repeatedly repaired and appears substantial enough to endure for a century. The church was incorporated March 29, 1864, with the following trustees: Josiah McJunkin, John R. McJunkin, and James Findley. The constitution as adopted December 7, 1863, was signed by Nathan F. McCandless, secretary. The membership at the close of 1894, was 125, a small number com-

pared with former years, as the Unionville church, and other societies, organized in recent years, embrace many of its original members. Mr. Williams is one of the best known Presbyterian ministers in Butler county, where he has labored faithfully for nearly forty years.

VILLAGES.

Claytonia is the new name of Caledonia. Two brothers named Crawford, opened a coal bank near the railroad some years ago, and the station was named Caledonia. The Steele and Blair mines, once operated by the Standard Mining Company, have been abandoned, like the Crawford banks. In 1894 George S. Stage, of Greenville, opened mines in the vicinity and named the place Claytonia.

Jamisonville comprises a railroad depot and a farm house, but it is the shipping point for an extensive farming region.

Euclid is a new railroad town on the divide, between Slippery Rock and Muddy creeks. The place was known for years as "Centre School House." When the railroad was completed to the summit it was called "Sunbury Station," and shortly afterward named Euclid. The hamlet stands upon the Miller and Painter farms, adjoining the George H. Graham farm. The railroad depot, store and creamery are the business buildings of the place now, the saw and planing mill and the old creamery having been destroyed by fire. The fire of February 9, 1894, originated in the old planing mill at Euclid, owned by Joseph Mechling, who occupied a part of the building with his chopping mill; the other part contained a portable saw mill owned by B. B. McCandless, Warren Thompson, Jasper Kiester and Joseph Mechling.

CHAPTER LI.

WEST SUNBURY BOROUGH.

LAYING OUT OF THE VILLAGE—PIONEERS—INCORPORATION AS A BOROUGH—EARLY BUSINESS MEN—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS—WEST SUNBURY ACADEMY—CHURCHES—BOROUGH OFFICIALS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SECRET SOCIETIES.

WEST SUNBURY and neighborhood may be justly considered the site of the parent settlements of Clay township. It was in this vicinity that the pioneer settlers built their cabins, made their first improvements, and began the work of transforming the forest wilderness into well-tilled and productive farms. Robert Graham, a nephew of Samuel Findley, was the first settler on the site of the town, his log cabin having been erected prior to 1803. He afterward, about 1818, sold his settler's right to John and James Gilchrist, who also acquired possession of a considerable tract of adjoining land. In 1828 James Gilchrist em-

ployed Campbell E. Purviance to survey a portion of his tract into town lots, a large number of which he sold within the next year or two, realizing five to ten dollars for each lot.

The town is now almost seventy years old, and is in many respects a model rural borough. In the earlier days of its history it was ambitious of winning the county seat from Butler. In time, however, it gave this up. At the breaking out of the Civil war it was a pleasant wayside village, the home of an intelligent, prosperous and progressive people. After the war there was a re-awakening, and a demand made for local government, resulting in the village being incorporated as a borough in 1866.

It was the first rural town in Butler county to realize the value of stone sidewalks, and, it is said, the only one in Pennsylvania where all the sidewalks are constructed of stone, and where every street has a walk and a parkway on each side. The church and school appear to be held in high estimation here, there being several religious organizations, a common school and an academy. The location, though two and a half miles from Euclid, the railroad station, is a desirable one for many reasons, there being plenty of good water and an abundance of coal and natural gas.

Among those who located soon after the laying out of the town was Thomas Dunlap, the blacksmith, who bought four lots opposite the present site ot fhe steam mill and erected a log dwelling house and shop in 1829. Andrew and John Wick came in shortly afterward. They opened the first store here in 1835. John Smith located here about the same time. Then followed H. A. Thomas, who became a merchant and gunpowder manufacturer; Dr. H. C. Linn, who moved from Butler; George Boyd, who opened a large store in 1837 or 1838, and was the first postmaster and also the first tavern keeper; Thomas C. Thompson, a native of Brady township, who came in 1837, and Joseph Wasson, a carpenter and tavern keeper. These comprised the pioneer business circle.

Peter Rhodes located and began business here in 1849. David Vance kept a hotel where is now the Corbett dwelling. The building was torn down and McClung erected on its site a new house. James Timblin kept the next hotel where the Widow Conway now resides, a part of her house being the original Timblin Hotel. Isaac Donaldson carried on a hotel next to Samuel Hunt's present dwelling. Fifteen years ago the old house was torn down. David Patterson built the upper story of the Wick House; Ebenezer Adams succeeded him as landlord and, in 1875, C. F. Wick, the present proprietor, purchased the property.

The manufacturing industries of the borough are limited, being confined to the large grist mill of J. C. Breaden & Company, erected in 1871. The mercantile interests are represented by Breaden & Conway and S. L. Rhodes, general stores; H. C. Hindman & Company, drugs; Mechling & Hunt, furniture, and James Pryor, hardware.

The population in 1870 was 216; in 1880, 243, and in 1890, 238, increased in 1894 to about 360. The assessed value of property, in January, 1894, was $42,245; the county tax levied, $168.98; the State tax, $67.83, and the school revenue, $681.42, including $345.50, State appropriation.

SCHOOLS.

As stated in the history of Cherry township, one of the first school houses was erected north of the Graham settlement, and when the common school law was enacted, the people of this neighborhood were among its warmest supporters and first patrons. To-day there is one school building in the borough, and the total revenue of the district for common school purposes is $681.42. The number of children of school age reported in June, 1893, was forty-five, made up of twenty-three males and twenty-two females.

The West Sunbury Academy was established in 1851 by Adolphus Rebstock, whose purpose was to afford parents an opportunity to have their children instructed in the higher classic and English branches. In 1853 Rev. Mr. Williams succeeded Mr. Rebstock, remaining until 1856, when William Thomas, whose real name was Rev. William Thomas Hamilton, became the teacher. Mr. Hamilton, who came from the south, was a scholarly gentleman, who seems to have taken up teaching as a means of giving employment to his mind rather than filling his purse. He succeeded, however, in arousing such interest in the school that when he left it in 1858 it was a financial as well as an educational success.

After Mr. Hamilton's departure the people of the village, who had come to look upon the school as of great importance, began to cast about for his successor. It chanced that Rev. William T. Dickson, a Presbyterian minister, an educator and a native of Butler county, who with his wife, was on a visit to friends in the village, was induced to remain and take charge of the school. It was accordingly re-opened by himself and his wife as an academic school, and was a success from the start.

Until the fall of 1861 the school was conducted in the building subsequently occupied by John Dunlap. In that year, however, as the result of a movement set on foot by Mr. Dickson and his supporters, the second academy building was completed. The breaking out of the Civil war and the President's call for volunteers aroused the patriotic sentiment of the people of West Sunbury and of the students of the academy, and they responded by organizing the "Dickson Guards," named in honor of Rev. Mr. Dickson. The "Guards," under command of Captain Loudon, embracing in their membership many of the academy students, reported at the front and were assigned to duty as Company C, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve. Mr. Dickson shortly afterward joined the regiment as chaplain, remaining in the service about a year.

Owing to this interruption, the new building was practically untenanted for a year, although Thomas Milford was in charge as principal. In 1862, after his return from the army, Mr. Dickson resumed teaching, but only for a brief period, after which he removed with his family to Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1875. In 1865 Thomas C. Van Tries took charge of the academy. He was followed in 1866 by A. M. Cross, who was succeeded in 1867 by George H. Graham. In 1869 Rev. Thorn assumed control, but seems not to have made a success, and the result was that the school was closed until the autumn of 1875, when Mr. and Mrs. Dickson returned and resumed control of it. Mr. Dickson died in February, 1877, and Mrs. Dickson succeeded him as principal. In 1879

Rev. G. W. Bean was appointed; in 1881 J. B. Gilfillan took charge, and was succeeded in 1883 by W. W. Logan. During Professor Logan's principalship the erection of a more commodious building was agitated. Accordingly, June 26, 1886, a subscription was started, and so earnestly was the project carried out that the present edifice was completed before the end of the year, at a cost of about $6,000. The building previously used was sold to the common school board, and is now used as the public school and society hall. In 1886 R. W. McGranahan became principal, and in 1889 T. E. Moffit succeeded him. Rev. J. H. Wright's valuable academy work was in association with Professors McGranahan and Moffit. In 1891 S. J. Christley succeeded to the principalship, in 1892 F. E. Knoch, and in 1894 A. B. Robertson. The following ladies and gentlemen comprised the faculty in September, 1894: A. B. Robertson, A. B., principal and professor of sciences, mathemathics and German; Rev. I. D. Decker, A. M., professor of classics and history; Maude M. McNall, director of music; A. F. Anderson, conductor of business department; H. D. Hockenberry, M. D., lecturer on physiology and hygiene.

Since 1884, when the first student (T. M. Baker) was publicly graduated, ninety literary and eighteen music students have received the academy diplomas. The total enrollment of students for the year ending June, 1894, was 149. The academy was chartered September 28, 1874. The signers of the articles of association presented to the court were: H. C. Linn, W. P. Breaden, Charles McClung, J. W. Christy, L. G. Linn, Allen Wilson, John Mechling, W. C. Glenn, A. B. Rhodes, Peter Rhodes and Thomas C. Thompson. The capital of $2,000 was divided into eighty shares of twenty-five dollars each. The present officers are Dr. H. D. Hockenberry, president; Rev. J. H. Breaden, secretary; W. J. Breaden, treasurer; Carlisle Wick, Samuel Glenn, Hon. Josiah M. Thompson, Sylvanus Aggas, Rev. Samuel Williams, J. S. Campbell, J. R. McJunkin and Thomas Christley complete the board of trustees.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian Church of West Sunbury may be said to date back to May 2, 1840, when a meeting was held at Samuel Ekin's house and John Smith, Samuel Loudon and Joseph W. Christy were appointed a building committee. They received a donation of four acres from Samuel Ekin and Mrs Robert Findley and, on November 7, 1840, awarded the contract for a house, forty feet square, to Joseph Wasson, for $700. He framed the church building and the people of the congregation and neighborhood were invited to assist in raising it. When the walls were raised and the roof timbers taken up, and the men ready to put them in position, a long beam on which the weight rested suddenly broke, precipitating men and timbers to the ground. Many were severely injured, but none killed. Mr. Wasson gave up the contract, receiving $200 for what he had done, and John Brewster and John Brackney took the contract to finish it for $570. A new building, fifty-five by sixty-five feet, was erected in 1858–59 by Hugh Sproul, for $2,100 and the old building. In 1883 E. C. Adams repaired and remodeled the building for $1,500, and finally W. J. McKinney re-

moved the building from its old site into the village, where it now stands, paying for it $2,100.

A list of communicants, given in March, 1842, shows forty-eight members, among whom were Joseph W. Christy and Edward Webb, who were ordained elders by the pastor, Rev. William Findley, March 21, 1842. On July 8, 1844, Rev. William Findley moderated a call for Rev. William P. Breaden for one third of his time, West Sunbury, Bear Creek and West Unity being united in one charge under his pastorate. Mr. Breaden remained pastor of West Sunbury congregation until his death on May 13, 1880. In 1846 William Gilchrist, W. W. Thompson and Thomas B. Dodds were elected elders, and in 1852, Christy McMichael was ordained.

On October 18, 1847, articles of association were adopted by the society, to whom, on October 23, 1848, a certificate of incorporation under the name of "The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of West Sunbury" was issued. The petition asking for the incorporation of the church was signed by Samuel Loudon, Joseph W. Christy and John Brewster. In 1850 there were 134 communicants reported; in April, 1853, 136, and in 1857, 151. In 1860 Allen Wilson, J. G. Christy, Robert Dunn and Andrew Timblin were elected elders.

The deaths among members from 1842 to the beginning of 1860 are recorded as follows: Jane Pryor, 1842; Robert Findley, Samuel Ekin and Margaret Pryor, 1843; Eliza Barron and John Smith, Sr., 1846; Samuel S. Ekin, Recompence or "Rake" Perry, Sr., and Anne Ekin, 1847; Mary J. Thompson, George Muntz, Elizabeth Sproul, Robert Ekin and Elizabeth Ekin, 1848; Margaret Jane McCall, John Beighley and William Stewart, 1850; Polly Jamison, 1851; Elizabeth Patterson, 1853; Margaret Carothers, 1854; Sarah Perry, 1856; George E. Christy and Mrs. Brewster, 1857; Keziah Gilchrist, 1858; Mary Christy, 1859; Mrs. Polly Stewart, Mrs. Polly Smith and Mrs. Wilson, 1860. The first marriage was that of John Ekin and Mary Shannon in 1842, by Rev. W. Findley. In May, 1861, there were 164 communicants, and in 1862, 170. In 1864 J. W. Christy resigned as clerk, and Allen Wilson was chosen to succeed him. Dunbar Christy was an elder as early as 1864, and in 1868 William C. Bryson's name appears as a member; George T. Frazier was elected in 1871, and Robert Campbell (transferred from Fairview) in 1873. In April, 1875, James W. Kelly, James Pryor and Perry Sproul were elected elders, and with John G. Christy, C. McMichael, Robert Campbell, W. Gilchrist, W. W. Thompson and W. C. Bryson, the latter as clerk, formed the session in October of that year. In 1877 J. W. Kelly was chosen clerk, and John M. Loudon, Robert H. Young, Japhiah McMichael and W. J. Breaden elders.

After the death of Rev. W. P. Breaden in 1880, the congregation was supplied by Revs. J. D. Smith, Frazier and Roseburg. Rev. J. H. Breaden, son of W. P. Breaden, held a communion in January, 1881. Rev. R. C. Dodds became stated supply in 1884 and was afterward ordained and installed pastor. Resigning in 1887 he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Breaden, the present pastor. The number of members reported in April, 1893, was 185. Elder R. H. Young, admitted to membership in 1862, was elected clerk in November, 1889. In Rev.

J. H. Breaden's charge are the churches at Mt. Varnum, Holyoke and West Sunbury, Mt. Varnum belonging to it since 1884.

The Presbyterian Church of West Sunbury begins its record under date, September 4, 1860, when a committee of the Presbytery of Allegheny,—Rev. Loyal Young, Robert B. Walker and Rev. Samuel Williams—met here to organize the church, with Elders Henry C. Linn, M. D. and Joseph W. Thorn. The members then present are named as follows: W. C. and Rachel Glenn, James J. and Mary Ann Glenn, James, Ann, Margaret and Samuel Glenn, William M., Catherine, Jane and Margaret M. Glenn, W. S. Mechling, William and Nancy Patterson, Joseph W. and Nancy Thorn, H. C. and Sarah L. Linn, Sarah A. Wick, Andrew, Sarah A., and Richard Wick, J. C., Rebecca M., Clarissa and Alfred Wick, James and Anna E. Gould, and Samuel, Fannie, Perry, Sarah and Amanda McElvaine, in all thirty-six members.

There is no record of work from September, 1860, to February 22, 1862. On the latter date Rev. John Coulter with Elders Thorn and Linn, the last named being clerk, examined Clarissa and Margaret Beighley and Amanada and Sarah A. Black, who were received as members, October 21, 1862. Rev. John Coulter was installed as pastor, remaining until April 12, 1864. From October, 1862, to June, 1865, twenty persons were admitted to membership. In December of the latter year, Samuel McElvaine and William C. Glenn were elected and ordained ruling elders. Rev. James Coulter served as pastor from June 8, 1865, to March 14, 1871. From 1866 to 1870, inclusive, there were twenty-two additions to the membership. In April, 1871, Elder Linn resigned and Elder Thorn took his place as clerk. In November, Rev. William T. Dickson was present as moderator. During this year four members were received, and in 1872 eleven joined this society. Rev. Alexander S. Thorn was installed pastor June 25, 1872, and served until September 26, 1874. Three members were received in 1874; fifteen in 1875, and eighteen in 1876. Services were held in the old academy building until July 4, 1875, when the present edifice was dedicated.

The record of the burial of Rev. William T. Dickson is made under date of February 9, 1877, he having been stated supply from September, 1874, to his death. During that year six members were received. In January, 1878, John S. Wick and Samuel Hilliard (elders elect), J. W. Thorn, Samuel McElvaine and W. C. Glenn, with Rev. G. W. Bean, moderator, constituted the session. Mr. Bean was installed pastor in May of that year.

The congregation was divided into five districts, or one for each elder in 1878. During the year there were eleven additions to the church membership; while in 1880 there were only three new members received. From July, 1879, to April, 1880, Rev. Mr. Bean signed the minutes as moderator and clerk, but on September 12, 1880, the legible script of P. W. Conway begins. He served until his death November 23, 1888. There were seven persons received in 1881, four in 1882, and eleven in 1883. In 1880 Andrew Porter is named as elder. The record is remarkable in that many of the members were recruited from the Methodist Episcopal church of West Sunbury, within the four or five years preceding December, 1883. In March, 1882, P. W. Conway is named among the elders. In 1884 there were thirteen new members received, and in 1885, four.

The resignation of Rev. G. W. Bean was acquiesced in December 20, 1885, after eight years of earnest work here.

The name of C. R. Glenn appears among the elders in April, 1884, and he, with J. W. Thorn, Andrew Porter, W. C. Glenn, Samuel Hilliard, and P. W. Conway formed the session in January, 1886, Rev. Marshall, of Concord, presiding. Seven members were received in 1886, twenty-four in 1887, and eighteen in 1888. In September, 1888, Rev. J. H. Wright was installed as pastor, and in November following was appointed clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of P. W. Conway. Four members were received in 1889, thirteen in 1890, and twelve in 1891.

The resolutions on the death of Rev. James Hervey Wright are recorded under date of February 20, 1892. During that year nineteen members were received, and in 1893 others joined the church. Andrew Porter signed as clerk in February, 1892, and W. C. Glenn in July, 1892. On May 7, 1893, Rev. I. D. Decker, the present pastor, administered the sacrament of the "Lord's Supper" to the congregation, and in June, 1893, began service as stated supply. The roll of members shows 397 admissions. Of this number 191 were dismissed or recorded as absent or suspended, while no less than forty-one are recorded as deceased, leaving 165 as the present membership.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Sunbury was organized early in 1849, when Rev. Edwin Hull formed a class, the members of which were W. M. Graham, J. M. Brackney, Martha E. and Jerusha Brackney, Andrew McPherrin, Jane McPherrin, Susanna Humphrey, Isaac Mann and John Dunlap. At that time Thomas C. Thompson donated a building lot, and on it a little building was erected in 1850-51, the cost not exceeding $800. When the new church was completed in 1868, the old property was sold to the school district. The church has been in a sea of trouble for the last few years. Under the administration of Mr. Iams, of North Washington, in whose circuit it is, a successful effort has been made to heal dissensions.

Bethesda Evangelical Church, better known as the West Sunbury Evangelical Lutheran church, was organized in 1860, with Peter Rhodes, Stephen A. Shull, George Rickenbrode, A. Hindman, Jacob Sanderson, Simon Painter and their wives and eight other members. Rev. J. Singer was pastor from 1860 to 1863; Rev. A. S. Miller from 1865 to 1872, and Rev. Samuel Stauffer from 1873 to 1874. In 1875 this society was dissolved and the membership merged into the Lutheran church of Springdale in the adjoining township of Concord. A small building for worship was erected in the borough, which was abandoned in 1875.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

West Sunbury was incorporated as a borough in 1866, and the first election took place early in that year. The record of annual elections is as follows:

1866—Allen Wilson, burgess; H. C. Linn, Peter Rhodes, J. C. Wick and Charles McClung.

1867—Allen Wilson, burgess, and same council as in 1866.

1868—Allen Wilson, burgess; P. Rhodes, H. C. Linn, C. McClung, J. C. Wick and A. B. Rhodes.

1869—Allen Wilson, burgess; John Mechling, James W. Kelly, A. B. Rhodes and H. C. Linn; James W. Kelly, clerk.

1870–71—Allen Wilson, burgess; H. C. Linn, John Mechling, J. W. Kelly, A. B. Rhodes and P. Rhodes.

1872—Allen Wilson, burgess; John C. Duffy, S. A. Shull, John N. McCarrier, James W. Kelly and John Mechling.

1873—Same burgess and council, except that Charles McClung replaced McCarrier.

1874—J. W. Kelly, burgess; J. S. Wick, S. A. Shull, F. M. Campbell, J. C. Duffy and A. N. Bryson, *vice* J. C. Glenn, resigned.

1875—In February J. F. Hindman was appointed councilman, *vice* F. M. Campbell, removed to Petrolia. The council comprised J. C. Duffy, James R. Campbell, J. H. Wick, J. F. Hindman and J. W. Kelly.

1876—Charles McClung, burgess; John Mechling, J. S. Wick, J. R. Campbell, Andrew Donaldson and J. W. Kelly.

1877—John Mechling, burgess; A. Donaldson, E. C. Adams, A. B. Rhodes, W. C. Glenn and W. J. Breaden.

1878—A. R. Thompson, burgess; P. W. Conway, A. B. Rhodes, E. C. Adams, A. Donaldson, H. C. Linn and C. Wick.

1879—A. R. Thompson, burgess; E. C. Adams, A. Donaldson, W. J. Breaden, J. G. Shull and H. C. Pryor.

1880—W. W. Dunlap, burgess; E. C. Adams, J. R. Campbell, A. B. Rhodes, J. G. Shull and G. W. Mechling.

1881—Joseph Mechling, burgess; H. C. Pryor, E. C. Adams, W. J. Breaden, Robert McCalmont and A. R. Thompson.

1882—W. J. Breaden, burgess; Robert McCalmont, C. W. Wick and E. C. Adams.

1883—John Mechling, burgess; E. C. Adams, James R. Campbell and W. J. Breaden.

1884—E. C. Adams, burgess; W. J. Breaden, John McCandless, James Pryor, Amos Timblin and W. H. Tinker.

1885—John C. Murtland, burgess; James R. Campbell and J. S. Adams.

1886—James Pryor, burgess; A. B. Rhodes, E. C. Adams, T. H. Thompson.

1887—C. W. Wick, burgess; Thomas H. Thompson and M. H. Christie.

1888—John Mechling, burgess; J. G. Shull, W. J. Breaden and R. J. Thompson.

1889—Al. Mechling, burgess; A. R. Thompson, W. W. Dunlap; Ross Mechling and Joshua Dunlap received thirty-nine votes each, and J. R. Campbell, thirty-eight votes, for councilman.

1890—A. J. Thompson, burgess; L. Rhodes, W. C. Glenn, A. R. Mechling and J. R. Campbell, received twenty votes each for councilmen.

1891—S. J. Christley, burgess; J. W. McNaughton, R. L. Allison and Joshua Dunlap, received each forty-five votes for councilmen.

1892—A. R. Thompson, burgess; T. H. Thompson, J. G. Shull and R. L. Allison.

1893—John Mechling, burgess; J. R. Campbell, W. C. Glenn, J. H. Corbit, Thomas H. Thompson and G. L. Dufford; J. R. Campbell, clerk.

1894—John Mechling, burgess; S. L. Rhodes, Geo. B. Turner, James Pryor, G. L. Dufford and J. B. Arthurs.

The justices of the peace elected from 1866 to 1894 are as follows: Allen Wilson, 1866 and 1872; James W. Kelly, 1871, 1876 and 1881; W. C. Bryson, 1874; A. G. Mechling, 1881 and 1884; W. R. Thompson, 1885; James W. Kelly, 1886; A. R. Thompson and A. Mechling, 1890.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

William T. Dickson Post, Number 561, G. A. R., was mustered in September 23, 1887, with a membership of thirty-four, all but one of whom were members of Pennsylvania regiments. Since the organization twenty-one members have been mustered in, making a total of fifty-five that have been enrolled. The first officers were elected on the date given above and were as follows: P. P. Brown, C.; R. J. Thompson, V. C.; Harlan Book, J. V. C.; A. G. Meals, Q. M.; Amos Timblin, surgeon, and R. H. Young, adjutant. The following are the names of the commanders elected since 1887: R. J. Thompson, 1888; Samuel Glenn, 1889; A. G. Meals, 1890; R. H. Young, 1891-92, and John W. McNaughton, 1893. The following have served as adjutants: R. H. Young, 1887-88-89; P. P. Brown, 1890-91-92. The number of members November 1, 1893, was thirty-four.

CHAPTER LII.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS AND GAS WELLS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—FIRST ELECTION AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

CENTRE township derives its name from the fact that it occupies the geographical center of the county. It is one of the thirteen townships erected in 1804, and then embraced an area eight miles square. In 1854 it was reduced to its present size. It is one of the leading agricultural townships of the county, producing bountiful crops of cereals, vegetables, fruits and tame grasses. The most elevated point, 1,400 feet, is about 5,000 feet north of its south line on the Butler and Unionville road. The old coal banks, on the Daniel Heck and Eli Eagal farms,—opened in the fifties,—produce a hard, lustrous coal, which may

yield sixty per cent of coke, as was learned when the coke was manufactured from culled lumps for the Prospect foundry. The banks on the Birch and Leibold farms, on Kearns branch; the deposit on the Huling's farm, and the cannel, on the McCandless farm, near the Butler and West Sunbury road, where an oil well was drilled in 1875, were all producers of excellent coal. As an oil field it has rewarded the enterprise of the driller poorly; but in the fall of 1893 it acknowledged his perseverance by showing some heavy gassers. The well on the Alexander Brewster farm, drilled by Brown Brothers & Company, and finished in October, 1893, showed a gas pressure of 600 pounds, blowing the tools from the hole and otherwise giving proof of its power.

The population in 1810, was 742; in 1820, 972; in 1830, 1,322; in 1840, 1,834; in 1850, after division, 1,495; in 1860, within present boundaries, 829; in 1870, 843; in 1880, 980, and in 1890, 1,005. The assessed valuation was $374,026, on which a county tax of $1,096.10 and a State tax of $64.12 were levied.

PIONEERS.

The story of the settlement of this township is interesting from the fact that its pioneers came in a body to take possession of the land without the aid of constitution or by-laws. In 1796 sixty men from Allegheny, Westmoreland, Juniata and Cumberland counties appeared in this part of the wilderness and selected sixty eligible farms and sites for cabins. To each a name was given, such as "Eden," "Hickory," "Hermitage," "Glenn," "Partnership Farm," "Thorn Tent," etc. Then the cabins were erected, one on each farm, and next the drama of the lottery was enacted. A slip of paper bearing the name of each farm was placed in a hat, while a list of sixty names was handed to one of the colonists. When the first slip was taken from the hat and the name of the farm proclaimed, it was credited to the first name on the list, and so on until all the farms were distributed. As the tract was then unsurveyed, it was agreed that after the survey, should two persons be found to be occupying the same 400 acres, the neighbor on the north should relinquish his claim and take the next unsettled tract of 400 acres to the north. This plan worked admirably, and within the year the following named tract owners were actual residents:

Henry Baumgartner, 400 acres; John Byers, 400; Samuel Cook, 300; Isaac Curry, 400; William Elliott, 300; Christian Fleeger, 300; William Freeman, 400; Archibald Fryer, no land taxed; John Galbraith, 300; James Hoge, 150; George McCandless, 400; James McCandless, 400; John McCandless, 400; Robert McCandless, no land taxed; Thomas McCleary, 200; Joseph McGrew and Daniel McKissick, no lands taxed; Aaron Moore and sons, Alexander and Robert Moore, no lands taxed; David McJunkin, 400; William McJunkin, 400; Adam Rudebaugh, 400; Jacob Rudebaugh, no lands taxed; John Scott and Robert Scott, no lands taxed; Archibald St. Clair, 400; Anthony Thompson, 400; James Thompson, no lands taxed; Moses Thompson, 400; John Thompson, 400, and James and Matthew Thompson, no lands taxed. The men named located in this township, while James, George and William Moore, Lewis Wilson, Henry Montooth, Eliakim Anderson and Charles Sullivan, who formed part of the company of sixty colonists, located in what is now Franklin township.

John and Samuel Cunningham, also members, settled where now stands Butler, and made their homes there. A number of the other colonists sought homes in different parts of the county, but more than one of them returned to the original location of the party in Centre township. The Indians threatened the settlement in 1797, the scare driving away the pioneers, nine or ten of whom never returned.

The McJunkin and McCandless families had, from the beginning of the settlement in 1796, a good representation here. David, born in Ireland, came hither from Allegheny county to remain. His brother William left in 1797, but managed to hold his 400-acre farm until the provisions of settlement were fulfilled. David, following the example of Archibald St. Clair, established a distillery early in this century. In 1830 he bought Dr. John Thompson's mills and furnaces on the Slippery Rock, which he carried on successfully to the time of his death in April, 1844. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of the pioneer Aaron Moore, whom he married in 1797, died in October, 1845. Six male members of the McCandless family accompanied the pioneers of 1796, and four of them located in this township. They were the sons of John McCandless, who came from Ireland, and settled in Allegheny county with his family. John, one of the colonists of Centre township, was the first sheriff of Butler county. He died in 1810.

John Thompson, also one of the Irish pioneers of the Pittsburg region, came from Washington county in 1796 with his wife and eleven children, and made his home here until death removed him, in 1845. Anthony Thompson introduced timothy grass here in 1816. Aaron Moore, John Galbraith, the father of Butler county's first newspaper publisher, Archibald St. Clair, David Wright, who died in 1823, John McCleary, and fully ninety per cent of the sixty men, who made their homes here in 1796, were natives of Ireland, unpolished diamonds, strong in body and in mind, who opened the way to teeming prosperity.

Nathaniel Stevenson, mentioned in the history of Franklin township, located here with his wife Mary Allen in 1797.

James Allison, whose name appears on the first records of the county, came, it is said, after the Indian scare subsided. His son, William, improved upon the scythe by converting it into a cradle and leading all the men in the grain field. Benjamin Wallace emigrated from Ireland in 1785, and arriving in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, established himself as a distiller there, and made his home in that county until 1802, when he and his brother, Robert, removed to Centre township. Robert appears to have selected a home here in 1797 and to have set out a few apple trees, which he carried with him from the settlements. Benjamin's wife, Jane Holliday, died in 1844, and himself in 1852. Of their six daughters and one son, all are dead except Eliza, who married William McKissick.

Isaac Curry, a native of Ireland, was one of the pioneers in the Unionville neighborhood. John Rose came from New Jersey in 1800, married Mary Stevenson, and resided here until his death in 1866. Adam Shaner, who came to what is now Butler township in 1797, removed to Centre prior to 1803, purchased Francis Kearns' settler's right in 1812, and carried on a little distillery. John Elliott, it is said, was born in Indiana territory in 1798, and was brought by his parents to Centre township in 1801. The family may have been related to William Elliott, one of the colony of 1796, and induced to settle here

by him. Simon Young, a miller and farmer, was born in Centre township in 1809, this fact being the only point to indicate the existence of such a family here at that time. Samuel Borland came from Westmoreland county about 1812, being then five years old.

FIRST ELECTION AND JUSTICES.

The first election in Centre township, after its organization, was held October 8, 1805. Thomas McKean received thirty-two and Simon Snyder thirty-five votes for governor; James O'Hara twenty-two, M. Irish eleven and Samuel Smith thirty-six votes for congressman; S. Ewalt thirty and James Martin thirty-seven votes for senator; Jacob Mechling thirty-four, John McBride thirty-two, Abner Lacock thirty-eight, George Robison twenty-three, Francis McLure thirty-six, James Carothers twenty-nine, Ephriam Harris one, and Jacob Ferree eight, for assemblyman; William Brown fourteen, Abner Coats fifteen, W. B. Young seven, David Sutton five, Hugh Conway fourteen, Jacob Smith eleven, and William Johnston one, for the office of county commissioner.

The justices of the peace in Centre township from 1840 to 1894, are named as follows: John Brewster, 1840; John McCandless, 1840; John Sutton, 1844; David Davis, 1845–50; Thomas C. Thompson, 1849; William Gibson, 1852; Nathan McCandless, 1854; R. K. Hunter, 1854; Moses Thompson, 1857–62; John M. McCandless, 1859–64; William A. Christie, 1867–72; Nathan F. McCandless, 1869; J. C. Moore, 1874–79–84–89; William Allison, 1877–82–87–92.

SCHOOLS.

Schools were introduced in 1803, when a rude, round-log house was erected on Benjamin Wallace's farm, near where W. P. Smith now resides. The architecture was in strict conformity with the pioneer style and in keeping with the rugged, healthy teacher and pupils. William Wallace, it is thought, presided over the school at intervals, until the itinerant teachers found their way into the settlements the same year, when a second school house was erected on David McJunkin's land. Samuel Cook, a well-known pedagogue; Samuel N. Moore, who moved to Washington township; one of the Sloans from Venango, and one or more of the Campbells of Washington, taught here prior to the adoption of the common school system in 1835. There were 138 male and ninety-two female children of school age reported in June, 1893. The State appropriation for schools was $921.35, and the total revenue for school purposes, $1,605.59.

CHURCHES.

Holyoke United Presbyterian Church was organized August 28, 1874, with the following named members: Mrs. Mary E. McCandless, Alexander McWilliams, Elizabeth McWilliams, Annie J. McWilliams, Alexander Blain, Emeline Blain, William Blain, Sr., Jane Blain, Robert Allison, Jane Allison, John R. Pollock, Alexander Pollock, John C. Moore, M. C. Moore, George Dawson, Elizabeth Dawson, Samuel Irwin, Jane Irwin, William Allison, Rachel Allison, Hugh B. McWilliams, Charlotte McWilliams, Thomas R. Hoon, Jane Hoon, Eliza J. McKissick, Margaret M. Smith, Maria Garrard and Susan Miller. Rev.

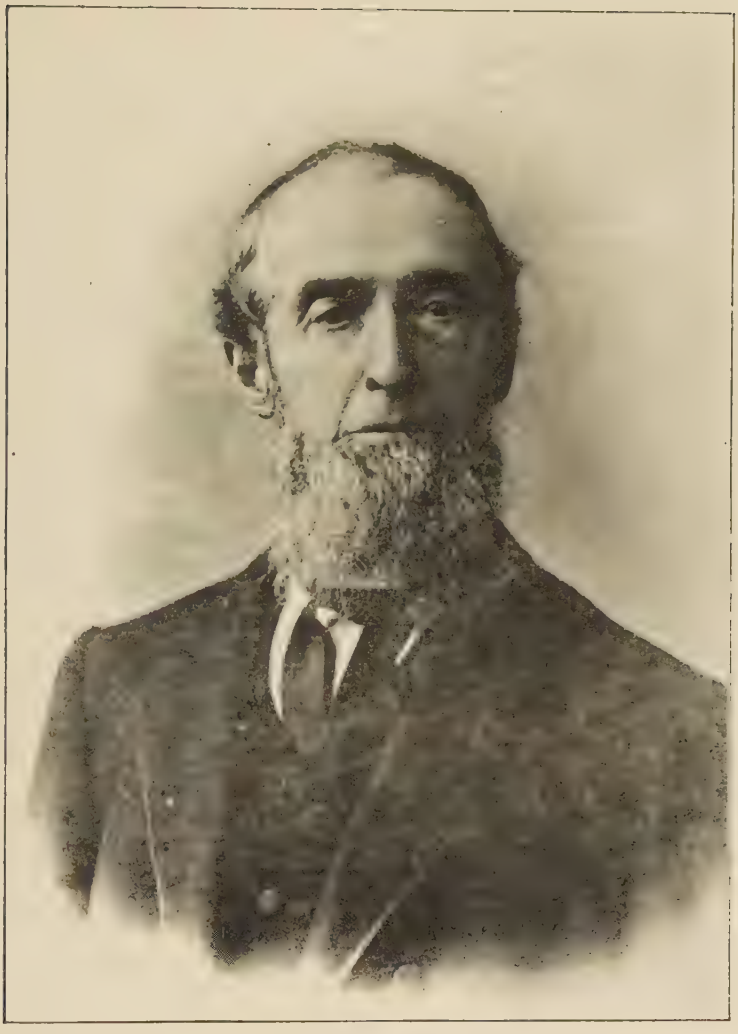
W. P. Shaw, the only pastor, was installed June 25, 1877, and resigned about January, 1890, when Rev. J. H. Breaden came as stated supply. The total number of members received since organization was ninety-seven, and the membership in 1894 was fifty-two. The present house of worship was erected in 1874, meetings being held in Robert Miller's barn until its completion.

Unionville Presbyterian Church was organized October 30, 1877. For three-quarters of a century previous the Presbyterians of this section were members of the churches at Butler, Muddy Creek and other places. The following is a list of the original members of this church: N. F. McCandless, Annetta McCandless, N. W. McCandless, Robert W. McCandless, Matilda McCandless, J. M. H. McCandless, Martin L. McCandless, W. C. McCandless, Amelia McCandless, A. Moore McCandless, Kezia McCandless, W. S. Thompson, Deborah Thompson, Emerett Thompson, William H. McCandless, Harriet N. McCandless, John M. McCandless, Nancy McCandless, Thomas T. Stewart, Nancy C. Stewart, Keziah McCandless, Anderson McCandless, Mary S. McCandless, Joseph T. McCandless, Mary E. McCandless, Elvira Varnum, H. A. McCandless, Martha J. McCandless, Robert J. Miller, Malinda A. Miller, Alfred Brown, Mary J. Brown, John M. Russell, Mary Eagal, Nelson Borland, Sarah A. Borland, J. W. McCandless, Sabina McCandless, James S. Rose, Susanna A. Rose, Abner McCandless, Mary S. McCandless, J. M. Brown, Margaret Brown, Robert M. Russell, Keziah Russell and Joseph Coulter. The present membership is eighty-four.

This church has had but one pastor, Rev. Samuel Williams, who was installed September 13, 1878, and continues in the same relation still. The members had nearly all been under his pastoral care, as members of the church of Muddy Creek, to which he has ministered since 1856. On March 24, 1877, the building contract was awarded for a house thirty-six by fifty-six feet, and by November 4, of that year, it was opened for services, though not dedicated until October 18, 1879.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church, organized in 1843, adopted articles of association in 1848, at a meeting over which Christopher Rider presided, and of which Rev. Eli Fair was secretary. They with Jacob Rider, Sr., Daniel Heck, Jr., and William Byers formed the board of trustees when the society was incorporated. The original members were Jacob, John L. and Samuel Rider, with their wives, Jacob, Barbara and Nancy Brown, Daniel Heck and wife, Jacob Schleppy, Frank and Jacob Byers, with their wives, and Susan, Anna, Catherine, Mary, Sarah, John, William and Daniel Byers. The pastors who have served this church were: Revs. Gottlieb Bassler, 1843–45; Elihu Rathburn, 1846–47; Eli Fair, 1847–49; J. B. Breckenridge, 1850–56; J. A. Delo, 1857–58; Jacob Singer, 1859–65; A. S. Miller, 1865–67; J. H. Fritz, 1867–69; Samuel Stauffer, 1871–74; David Townsend, 1875–77; I. J. Delo, 1877–78, and Chas. L. Streamer, 1878–85. R. B. Starks, who came in 1886, is the present pastor, and has a congregation of sixty members. The church, built in 1844, is growing old and steps have been taken to rebuild.

The Church of God was organized in August, 1872, by Rev. Joseph Grimm, who preached the gospel of that denomination in the Brewster neighborhood as



W. A. Christie

early as 1870. The elders were Andrew Albert and James S. Jones, and the deacons, Henry Albert and Ira Bacon. There were twenty-one other members, who, in 1874, aided Rev. J. W. Davis in building a frame house of worship.

VILLAGES.

Unionville was founded by Samuel Thompson, at a point on the Mercer turnpike, seven miles northwest of Butler boroughin 1828. On December 31 of that year, a sale of lots took place, and two or three small buildings were erected near Thompson's store. James Thompson succeeded Samuel as merchant in 1830; but in 1833 or 1834, Samuel resumed his mercantile character. David Stewart, the owner of the tavern and first postmaster, succeeded the Thompsons as merchant, while Blaisdell & Cornish established an opposition store. One or two others engaged in business here before David and Mark McCandless began merchandising at this point in the forties. Joseph Coulter purchased the mercantile interests and stock of the McCandless brothers in June, 1847, and entered on what proved to be a long business career, closing in April, 1891. In recent years D. C. Miller and W. T. Campbell established business houses here.

The appointment of David Stewart as postmaster, in 1839, was one of the most important local events. John M. McCandless, the new merchant, succeeded him in 1840, and held the office until the early sixties, when F. S. McGee was appointed. In December, 1863, McGee resigned, and the office was discontinued. After its re-establishment, W. T. Campbell and Joseph Coulter were among the incumbents. In 1889 M. H. McCandless was appointed postmaster, but in July of that year, was refused possession by Joseph Coulter. Matters were amicably settled, however, and the village is still a postal center. The general store is carried on by Dr. A. Holman.

The Unionville Cemetery Association, organized in 1889 at Unionville, to establish, improve and maintain a public place "for the burial of the human dead," was incorporated April 8, 1889. The members at that time were, W. C. McCandless, K. J. McCandless, J. T. McCandless, Porter A. McCandless and J. M. Russell.

At Fleeger the postoffice is the general store of A. F. Fleeger.

CHAPTER LIII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Derivation of Name—Organization—A Pastoral Township—Oil Wells and Oil Production—Township Statistics—Justices of the Peace—First Settlers—Schools and Teachers—Religious Societies—Mount Chestnut.

FRANKLIN township, named from the Franklin road which passes through it from south to north, is centrally situated, lying west of Centre and northwest of Butler townships. As first organized, it comprised the eastern half of the original Muddy Creek township. In the township division of 1854 its boundaries were changed so as to take in a portion of Centre township, and later still another change in its boundaries was made and that part of Brady township lying south of Muddy creek was added to its area. It has no railroads and may be said to be one of the purely pastoral divisions of the county. Manufacturing industries seem never to have been favored by its people, and even the development of its coal deposits has been neglected. The township, however, abounds in well improved and highly productive farms.

The Muddy Creek oil field, in Franklin and Muddy Creek townships, was opened in November, 1891, a mile south by west of the old well of 1861. The first Henshew well yielded oil at 1,100 feet in the Berea sand, a local name for a sand above the Hundred Foot. There are fourteen producers in the field, which aggregate a production of from 130 to 140 barrels a day.

The population in 1860, six years after the township was re-organized, was 860, the number of inhabitants in the original township in 1850, being 1,119. In 1870 the population was 1,047; in 1880—1,409, and in 1890—1,333, including the 343 inhabitants then credited to Prospect borough. The enumeration of school children in June, 1893, showed 139 males and 105 females in the township. The assessed valuation in January, 1894, was $289,033; the county tax, $1,156.13, and the State tax, ninety-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents. The school moneys appropriated by the State for 1892–93 in the township amounted to $950.12, and the total revenue for schools, to $2,709.65.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The justices of the peace for Franklin township from 1842 to 1894 are named as follows: Cadwallader Baker, 1842; David Marshall, 1845; William Spear, 1847 and 1852; Isaac Double, 1847; William Shaffer, 1852; Samuel W. Shannon, 1856, 1861, 1866 and 1871; James Stevenson, 1859; John Stevenson, 1867; William Dick, 1872; Samuel Davis, 1877; John M. Dunn, 1879; W. B. Curry, 1882, 1888 and 1893; J. E. Robb, 1884; (W. B. Curry and Harlan Book received forty-seven votes each in 1887), and Elliott Robb was elected in 1889 and 1894.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The pioneers of what now constitutes Franklin township were John McCandless and Aaron Moore, who are said to have located lands here in 1795, before the colony of sixty settled in Centre township. In 1796 a branch of the Centre colony drew lots for the cabins built west of the line, and the same year James, George, William, and it is said Garrett Moore, sons of Aaron, came into the township as residents. At the same time Lewis Wilson, the two William McCandless, Robert McCandless, Henry Montooth, Eliakim Anderson and Charles Sullivan, all fellow colonists and all natives of Ireland, located here. Charles Sullivan selected a beautiful tract of 300 acres about one mile east of Prospect, on what is now the Butler road. One of the McCandless settlers was a tailor and farmer, the other a distiller and farmer. Both were named William, and in order to distinguish between them the former was known as "Tailor Billy" and the latter as "Stiller Billy."

Stephen and Joseph Crawford, also Stephen, Jr., and Christopher Crawford, came from Ireland in 1796, when the father began blacksmithing here, and was a landowner in 1803. George Bowers, John and Peter Saltzman, Thomas and William Dodds, Jesse and James Nash, Abner Coates, John Thompson, James McGrew and Edward White entered lands the same year and began the work of clearing the forests. Nathaniel Stevenson came on an exploring tour in 1796, but did not bring his family hither until 1798.

Andrew McGowan, who owned 400 acres of the Indian camp, where Prospect now stands, was the first settler there. He came, in 1798, from Maryland, where his parents settled after leaving Ireland. Leonard Shannon, referred to in the history of Connoquenessing, located here, at Jefferson's Rock, shortly after McGowan came, while Thomas Means, a soldier of the Revolution, and Joseph Means, each a landowner in 1803, came from Westmoreland county. James Jefferson, a nomad and a great hunter, was a contemporary of the settlers of 1798, as were William and John Dick and Tobias Stephenson.

Adam Albert located in Franklin township in 1799, and may be called the pioneer of Lutheranism in this county. Henry Shaffer, a German, arrived that year with a large family, and set out apple seed.

Jacob Hays, Robert Hays, the distiller, William, Isaac and Benjamin Davis, were here in 1800. In 1799 William Spear, a soldier of the Revolution, and John Spear, arrived to link their fortunes with the settlement. John Kennedy, who was buried near Muddy creek; Samuel McCall and Cadwallader Baker, were also among the pioneers.

Matthew McCollough and his father-in-law, William Hunter, located here in 1803. The latter bought four hundred acres of land, fifty of which he gave or sold to McCollough, a part of which is now included in the site of Prospect. William Brennan, an Irishman, came in 1803; William Forrester in 1808; John Montgomery and family, with a foster boy—Samuel Loudon—arrived in 1818, and John Anderson, from Down county, Ireland, in 1833. Other families, including the McClures, Jones, Kirkpatricks and Riddles, came in between 1800 and 1833, many of whom have been identified with the township history,

such as Samuel Riddle, who came into the county in 1800; but as their names occur in connection with the churches, schools, industries and official life of both township and borough, there is no necessity for their repetition here.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

In the histories of Butler, Centre and Connoquenessing townships references are made to the early schools which the pioneer children of Franklin attended from 1796 to 1803. Seven years after the pioneers brought their families into this section, "Connoquenessing John," or John Thompson, fitted up a log cabin, near Mount Chestnut, for educational purposes, carried on a subscription school for some time, and then sought a wider field in Centre township, yielding the Franklin birch to Charles Sullivan, the founder of the Sullivan family in this county. How long this pioneer presided over the children is unknown, but that he was succeeded by Samuel Cook is unquestioned. In 1811 a log cabin was erected on or near the Sullivan farm, in which a Mr. Fletcher, who moved here from Middlesex, taught the same year. Other teachers followed him, and in the "twenties" Dr. Andrew Spear took charge. The common school system was adopted in 1835, the two Spears being among its warmest advocates. There are now six district schools, including the Franklin independent district, outside of Prospect borough. The teachers in 1893–94 were H. E. McClymonds, G. P. Weigle, C. E. Wilson, Nora Oesterling and Mrs. E. L. English, with Frank Pollock teacher in the independent district; while at Prospect were F. B. Forrester and Lida K. Lepley.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In the matter of churches, Franklin township is circumstanced much like Clay or Butler township, the borough gathering within itself the greater number of houses of worship and attracting the worshipers. The old Muddy Creek Baptist church and the United Presbyterian church, at Mt. Chestnut, are the only monuments to religious zeal outside the borough of Prospect.

Muddy Creek Baptist Church was organized October 19, 1819, among the members being Henry Shaffer, Jacob Rose, Samuel Stoughton, William Carter, Euphemie Rose, Jacob Stoughton, Catherine Stoughton, Ann Shaffer, Margaret Spear, and John Oelton. Revs. Henry Spear and Nathaniel Tibbett preached here prior to 1822, when Rev. Samuel Stoughton was chosen preacher. He remained until 1862, when Rev. D. L. Clouse succeeded him. In 1869 Enos Woodruff came and preached here until Centennial year, Rev. M. S. Bowser being also a preacher here during the last three years of Mr. Woodruff's pastorate and until the fall of 1877, when Rev. W. H. H. McKinney took charge. In 1885, he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph M. Ray, who remained until 1891, since which time the church has been without a regular preacher, though the society claims no less than 143 members. In 1844 a brick building was erected on the south bank of Muddy creek, three miles north of Prospect, near the Franklin road, which is still in use. The old deacons of this organization were Jacob Rose, John Shaffer, William Shaffer, Robert Hampson, C. Baker, Andrew Stoughton, Daniel Smith, Oliver Pisor, Robert McGinnis, Simon Stickel, Leon-

ard Shannon and James Cratty. Only a few of the number were residents of Franklin, the others hailing from Brady, Muddy Creek and Connoquenessing townships.

The United Presbyterian Church at Mt. Chestnut was organized in 1857 by Rev. William Brandon. Meetings were held in Joseph Balph's barn until the completion of the present brick church building in the fall of 1858. This house resembles in style that of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Nebo, below Whitestown, and appears to have been erected on the same plans and out of similar material. From 1858 to 1876 Rev. James A. Clark was the pastor, and Hugh and James Stevenson, John Miller and John M. Dunn the elders. The society was incorporated March 5, 1890, on petition of William Watson, Enos McDonald, William Stoops, Thomas J. Dodds, John F. Cranmer, John M. Dunn, A. L. Weitzell and M. W. Shannon. Rev. T. W. Young succeeded Mr. Clark as pastor.

MOUNT CHESTNUT.

This village is one of the enterprises of John Negley, one of the pioneers of Butler borough. It was surveyed in 1850, around the home of James D. Anderson, who made the first clearing there years before, and in 1848 or 1849 erected what is now the Stevenson Hotel, opened a store therein, and in 1850 was commissioned postmaster. Jesse Dutter built the second house, which was razed a few years ago to make way for Matthew W. Shannon's dwelling house. Joseph Dufford's log cabin was the third dwelling, and the fourth, a small brick structure, was torn down to make way for the Kornrumpf frame house. J. J. Stevenson, the blacksmith, came in 1856, established a hotel, and was postmaster for eighteen years. Nathaniel Stevenson, Sr., settled two miles north of the village in 1798. The burning of William Haven's log house, near the village, and the incineration of his son Frank, marked the closing days of March, 1886, and formed one of the few tragic events connected with the neighborhood.

The Mt. Chestnut postoffice was conducted from 1850 to 1855 by James D. Anderson. From the fall of 1855 to the spring of 1862, during which time the office was discontinued, the people were compelled to go long distances for mail, so that the re-establishment of the office in 1862 was a boon which they appreciated. J. J. Stevenson held the office eighteen years; William Watson from 1880 to 1885; Oswald Kornrumpf, from 1885 to 1889, and William Watson from 1889 to 1893. Oswald Kornrumpf, appointed in 1893, is the present postmaster.

There are no manufacturing industries nearer than the Ralston mill and creamery at Prospect; Hays' mill and Allen's mill in Connoquenessing, and the Cranner mill, east of the village, on the Butler road. The United Presbyterian church, Stevenson's blacksmith shop, W. Watson & Son's general store, the postoffice store and a collection of neat dwelling houses constitute the village of 1894.

CHAPTER LIV.

PROSPECT BOROUGH.

LOCATION—SURVEY AND SALE OF LOTS—EARLY MERCHANTS AND TAVERN KEEPERS—PAST AND PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS—INCORPORATION AND OFFICIALS—POPULATION AND ASSESSED VALUATION—SECRET SOCIETIES—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

PROSPECT, situated near the south line of Franklin and east line of Muddy Creek townships, is the center of the most extensive plane in Butler county, and the market town of a rich agricultural region. Its elevation above the sea level is 1,330 feet, the same as Unionville, seven miles eastward; thirty feet lower than Portersville, six miles westward, and thirty feet higher than Centreville, eighteen miles northwest.

It was laid out and surveyed into lots May 25, 1825, by Thomas M. Forrester, on those portions of the farms of Andrew McGowan, Matthew McCollough and David Davis, which cornered at the crossing of the Franklin and Pittsburg, and the New Castle and Butler roads. The name Prospect was suggested by George A. Kirkpatrick, who came from Ireland at the solicitation of Andrew McGowan, and opened a stock of goods in a cabin—erected by Lewis Evans, the second built on the town site—which stood on the northwest corner of the cross roads. The first sale of lots took place September 9, 1825, but many years elapsed before those embraced in the original survey were disposed of. John Jones is credited with having an interest in the town site, but the official record shows only the names of Andrew McGowan, Matthew McCollough and David Davis. A second survey of lots was made in 1838 by James Dunlap, a well remembered surveyor of Butler.

George A. Kirkpatrick, the first merchant, was joined in 1836 by Robert Allen and G. W. McCaskey, who opened a stock of goods in a frame building—the first in the village—erected by Lewis Evans. In 1845 McCaskey retired from the firm, and was succeeded by William Allen, who in turn was succeeded by John Martincourt. William Allen remained in Prospect until 1857, when he moved to what has since been known as Allen's mill, in Connoquenessing township. John Cahey, also one of the early merchants, opened his first stock in a little cabin. Here he carried on business for five years, when he erected the Cahey building, later Dr. Richardson's residence, where he continued a successful mercantile career for over a quarter of a century. William Alexander, another early storekeeper, carried on business for a short time on the lot later occupied by the home of William Marshall. In 1859 Thomas Critchlow, a native of Connoquenessing, established a store here, having moved from Petersville, where he was in business from 1844 to 1849.

The first tavern, opened soon after the town was laid out, was kept by

Jonathan Hays in a little two-story log building which stood on the lot now owned by William Riddle. He was succeeded by William Wilson. Samuel Dobbs also kept a public house on the lot later occupied by White's Hotel. In 1845 Robert Allen erected the Prospect Hotel, a large brick building. This is now known as Boehm's Hotel. In 1869 his interest in this house was purchased by John Martincourt, who refitted and refurnished it and carried it on down to his death in 1881. He made a genial and popular landlord.

The Morrow Tannery, north of Prospect, is a small but old industry. It was started by Robert Allen in the thirties, and afterward carried on by Andrew Douglas, from whom William Morrow bought it. Another tannery was started, south of town, before the war, by Henderson Dick, and a third one, owned and operated by Alfred Riddle, stood on the site of the Roxbury dwelling.

A steam grist mill and a steam saw mill were erected in 1872 by Martin & Roth, who were succeeded as owners by Edmundson & Haller, and they by Martin & Edmundson. These mills were burned in October, 1880.

The Ralston Roller Mill, operated by William Ralston, was completed in 1882 as a buhr mill. In 1892 the buhrs were replaced with three sets of rolls and the new process adopted. A saw mill is also operated in connection with this mill. Both mills are devoted strictly to custom work. The Thomas powder mill stood south of the Riddle & Barr store.

The Prospect Creamery is a recent local enterprise. The plant is located north of the borough, on the Franklin road. It has an output of 250 and a capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter a day. Butter made in this creamery has been shipped to Alaska.

The Prospect Savings Bank was opened for business May 1, 1874. David Marshall was president, and J. M. Lieghner, cashier. The directors were David Marshall, George Beam, John Enslen, William Dick, William R. Riddle, John Martincourt and Joseph Allen. They carried on the institution for a number of years, when J. M. Lieghner became the owner. He was succeeded in November, 1893, by J. H. McLure, the present proprietor.

The present merchants of the place are Critchlow Brothers, S. S. Forrester, Kiester & Company, and W. R. Little & Company, general merchants; August Bowers and J. H. McLure, druggists, and R. H. Graham, furniture dealer.

INCORPORATION AND OFFICIALS.

The petition praying that the village of Prospect be incorporated as a borough was granted by the court March 28, 1846. Lewis Roth was elected the first burgess. The early records are not in the possession of the clerk, but the following list of burgesses has been obtained from the county records: Joseph Allen, 1876; Martin Heyl, 1877 and 1882; D. Marshall, 1878; Josiah Dodds, 1879; Samuel Hoon, 1880; J. C. Miller, 1881, and 1892; C. C. Sullivan, 1883; R. Shanor, 1884; F. Critchlow, 1885; W. F. Henshaw, 1886, 1891 and 1893; L. M. Roth, 1887; J. C. Wright, 1888; A. A. Kelty, 1889; C. M. Edmundson, 1890 and 1894.

The names of the justices of the peace elected for the borough from 1846 to 1894 are as follows: Samuel Piper, 1846; Jacob Phipps, 1850; Enos McLure,

1851; John Greer, 1852, re-elected in 1857 and 1862; William W. Dodds, 1852; Henry Pillow, 1857, and 1862; Joseph Allen, 1867; Samuel Riddle, 1867, re-elected in 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887 and 1892; Abraham Shanor, 1873; John Martincourt, 1874 and 1879; John Heyl, 1882 and 1887, and John Weigle, 1894.

The succeessive postmasters of Prospect since the establishment of the office in 1833 have been: Dr. M. W. Spear, David Marshall, Louis Roth, J. K. Kennedy, C. C. Sullivan, A. W. McCollough, S. S. Forrester, August Bowers, Reuben Shanor and August Bowers.

The population in 1870 was 271; in 1880, 362, and in 1890, 343. The assessed value of property was $59,500, on which a county tax of $238.03 and a State tax of $115.62 were levied.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Rustic Lodge, Number 882, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 22, 1874; Resolute Lodge, Number 84, A. O. U. W., was organized November 10, 1874; John H. Randolph Post, Number 404, G. A. R., was mustered in December 26, 1883; Council, Number 229, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized in 1888; Oriental Tent, Number 153, K. O. T. M., April 26, 1893, and the Woodmen of the World in 1894.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The early schools in the vicinity of Prospect are noticed in the histories of Franklin and Connoquenessing townships. James Cummings taught from 1844 to 1849. Among his successors, before the war, were John B. Campbell, A. C. Daniels and John S. Dodds. June 28, 1850, the borough was organized into a separate district, the first directors being George A. Kirkpatrick, James Dodds, David Marshall, Enos McLure, Rev. W. Findley and Rev. Joseph Bowman. In October of that year the sum of seventeen dollars a month was authorized to be paid to the teacher, John C. Miller. Jared B. Wallace, who taught a year later, received twenty dollars a month. In April, 1861, almost thirty years after the old subscription school became a thing of the past, a select school was opened in the borough by Rev. A. H. Waters and carried on by him for a short time. Lack of sufficient revenue caused him to discontinue it. In June, 1893, there were forty-six male and thirty-four female children of school age reported. The total revenue for school purposes that year amounted to $4,552.60, including a State appropriation of $504.48.

The Prospect Academy, first known as "The Prospect Normal and Classical Academy," was chartered a few years ago, the officers and directors being James Wilson, president; Henry Young, vice-president; C. C. Sullivan, secretary, and J. M. Lieghner and W. N. Clark. Professors Crouse, Kennedy, F. W. McGee and G. I. Wilson have each in turn been at the head of this institution. The building is a two-story frame, containing three class rooms and a hall. In 1894 there were thirty pupils, the tuition fee being seven dollars per term. The trustees for 1894 were J. C. Kelly, J. W. Heyl, E. L. English, F. P. Critchlow and J. H. McLure.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian church, known as the Associate Reformed church down to 1858, dates back to the summers of 1823 and 1824, when an Irish preacher named Ferguson visited the settlement. Soon after the town site was surveyed, the Associate Reformed society erected a log house for worship, in which such ministers as Revs. Sturgeon, Stark, Conner and McConnell preached. From 1827 to 1833, Rev. Mr. Greer filled the pulpit at intervals. In 1835 an organization was effected by Rev. J. T. Pressly, of Allegheny, the members of the first session being James Hall, Benjamin McCormick, Hugh Stevenson, Joseph Dodds and George Matthews. At that time the men named and their wives, with Robert Aiken, Andrew Douglass, John Mitchell, John McGrew, James McGrew, Thomas Dodds, Maj. Thomas Dodds, John Dunn, Matthew Shannon, James Stevenson, Christie McMichael, Jennie and James Dodds, Joseph Forrester, Samuel Dodds, William Alexander, Edward Kennedy, Joseph White, John White, William Gallagher, John Double and a few others formed the society. Supplies were sent here by the Monongahela Presbytery until Butler Presbytery was organized. Rev. William Findley became pastor of this and the church at White Oak Springs, May 25, 1837, and continued until 1857. A charter was granted March 15, 1842. In 1838 a brick building was erected, in which meetings were held until July, 1869, when the present house of worship was dedicated. Rev. James A. Clark was called to the pastorate November 1, 1858, and installed April 12, 1859. He served the congregation faithfully until his death, July 26, 1894, a period of nearly thirty-six years. The members of the session at the close of 1893, were James Wilson, William Dick, Ebenezer Dodds, Joseph Graham and O. W. Stoughton. The trustees were William Dick, James Barr and John Roxbury. The church has grown from a membership of 175 in 1860, to 200 in 1894.

Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized January 2, 1843, with Lewis Roth, David Roth, William Albert, J. J. Shanor, Robert Scott, Thomas Garvey, Benjamin C. Roth and David Barkley official members. The formal meeting was held December 4, 1842, the first meeting of council February 27, 1843, and on May 21 the Lutheran communion was administered to thirty-four members. Prior to 1845 services were held in the school-house or in the Associate Reformed building; then an old building was purchased from G. P. Robinson for $300, which was used as a meeting house down to the completion of the present brick church, March 9, 1849. The pastors of the congregation since 1843 are named as follows: Revs. G. Bassler, 1843; A. H. Waters, 1855; Lewis Hippe, 1867; S. H. Swingle, 1874; G. W. Critchlow, 1880; R. R. Durst, 1886, and N. Sheffer, January 27, 1889, to December 1, 1894. The pulpit is now vacant. The English Lutheran society paid one-half the cost of the building and now own an equal share therein. The membership of Emanuel church at the beginning of 1894 was 163, an increase of ten in twelve years.

The German Reformed and Lutheran Church had its inception December 5, 1842, though organization was not completed for fully a year later, when the

Lutheran communion service was conducted in the English language. Rev. John Issense presided over the meeting in 1844, when Daniel Heck, Peter Klinger and Christian West were chosen elders, and they, with twenty-five others, formed the society. Rev. Herman Muntz was the first regular preacher, Prospect being in his appointment. Messrs. Brecht, Lachenmeyer, Waltberger and Dechant, names well known and often repeated in the several sketches of the Lutheran churches of this county, filled the pulpit successively down to 1865, when Rev. C. A. Limburg, of the Butler church, took charge, holding services every fourth Sabbath in the Lutheran building, which is owned jointly by the Lutherans and the German Reformed people.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1844 by Rev. Samuel Crouse, with Alexander Bryson leader. Prior to that date, however, George A. Kirkpatrick, who is said to have renounced Presbyterianism in Ireland, in favor of John Wesley's newer doctrine, was leader of a Methodist class here. From 1844 to 1861 the members worshiped in the school house or in the Cumberland Presbyterian meeting house. In the latter year an attempt was made to erect a church, but not until 1866 could the owners say that the present frame building was complete. The society was incorporated June 12, 1862, with John Hipple, Samuel McElhaney, Robert Thompson, Thomas Alexander and Alfred G. Riddle, trustees. In January, 1878, Thomas Galloway, Adam Weber and John H. McLure were elected trustees. John Cooper succeeded the last named as secretary in January, 1891. These officers, with Abram Weigle, are now trustees. Prior to 1885 the circuit was composed of Prospect, Harmony and Petersville, but since that time Renfrew has taken the place of Harmony. The preachers in charge have been J. R. Stiffy, 1886; R. L. Hickman, 1888; S. M. Mackey, 1890, and W. F. Hunter, 1891. F. B. Cutler, the present pastor in charge, came in 1893.

The Cumberland Presbyterians, seeing the Associate Reformers, Lutherans and Methodists organized in the "Forties," determined not to be outdone, and imitated their neighbors. A society was formed with Samuel Hoon and wife, James Hays, Robert Scott, Samuel Hays, John Shearer, John A. Dickey, Enos McLure and Thomas Critchlow members. In 1850 a brick house for worship was erected by Thomas Critchlow, the same now owned by the Presbyterians. Rev. Joseph Bowman was their preacher at that time and down to 1863, when he went into the military service, as related in a previous chapter. After the war he resumed his labors, remained a year or so, and then was succeeded by Revs. J. N. Gallagher, Mr. Wall, J. K. Norris, J. R. Morris and W. F. Silvius, in the order given. Rev. R. N. Grossman came in 1885 and remained until the dissolution of the church in 1887.

The Presbyterian Church was organized July 8, 1887. On June 21, 1887, a petition from the Cumberland Presbyterian society was presented, asking to be admitted as a body or as individuals: T. J. Critchlow, J. L. Wilson and J. B. Kaler presented this petition. On the first date given a society of seventy members was formed, thirty-six of whom were formerly of the Mt. Nebo society, twenty-six of the Cumberland Presbyterian, six from other churches and two on examination. The elders chosen were John Martin, John Weigle, Elliott Robb,

John Cratty, G. W. Stevenson, J. D. Wilson, T. J. Critchlow and W. F. Henshaw. The trustees elected were J. M. Lieghner, M. D.; A. A. Kelty, M. D., and A. Bowers. It is now in the Mt. Nebo appointment. In April, 1893, it was credited with eighty-seven members.

CHAPTER LV.

LANCASTER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—MIDDLE LANCASTER—OILBRONN.

LANCASTER township was organized in 1854, its territory being taken from Connoquenessing township, directly west of which it lies. Owing to the rugged and broken character of its surface it was not settled or developed as rapidly as many of the other townships in the county, although the pioneers found their way within its boundaries at an early day, the first actual settler, a hunter, named Eli Scholar, making his home here in the wilderness before the appearance of the surveyors in the township. When, in 1796, other settlers appeared here, the solitary hunter disappeared, and, in 1803, when the county was organized, not one of the inhabitants knew that such a man as Eli Scholar existed.

The Beighleys may, however, be credited with pioneer honors, for a number of them came in 1796 and entered at once on the improvement of their lands. Henry, John, George and Peter Beighley were the pioneers; but John, Henry and Peter were the only land owners of the family in 1803. The story of Henry Beighley's first cabin, a short one, is worth repeating. He had a few logs in place when he left his work to visit a neighbor. While absent a new comer, seeing the unfinished cabin, took possession of it and was at work building when the original beginner appeared. The matter was submitted to a committee of pioneers, who decreed the title to be in Beighley, and so he completed the little home. A few days after, a band of Indians from Lawrence county tore down the cabin.

William Martin and family fled from Ireland, after the unsuccessful Rebellion of 1798, and, in 1801, settled on a 400-acre tract in the Yellow creek valley. Samuel Stewart was not the owner of land in 1803, though he located here, with his large family, in 1801. He was a celebrated hunter, however, and made the chase profitable. Mrs. Anne Freeman and William Freeman, a single man, located a few miles north of the old Indian town, which stood near the present town of Harmony. The Morrisons—John and William—came in 1801; but did not begin agricultural life until late in 1803.

Between the years 1803 and 1814, such pioneers as Henry Baumgartner, Joseph Neely, John Neely, John Ruby, Abraham Moyer, Thomas Ruby, Jacob Neely, Peter Neely, John Boyer, who settled near the south township line, William Bellis, who came in 1814 and died in 1851, and a few others found homes in the township. The true settlement of the township was not effected, however, until the Harmonists or Economists sold their estate here to Abraham Ziegler, in 1815.

In 1817 Henry Rice and George Kneiss moved up from Harmony, and Samuel Moyer from Northumberland county. Conrad Myers, son of Samuel Myers, was born here in 1820. In 1819 came David Stauffer, from Westmoreland county, and Daniel Ramsey, from Adams or Cranberry township. Gottlieb Peffer, who came from Germany with his parents to Harmony in 1819, did not move into this township until 1839, requiring nearly 20 years to carry out his original intention of settling here. John Scott brought his family here from Lawrence county in 1820. Lewis Teats, John Lutz, John Myers, Hosea King and John Shaffer were here in 1823. The Matthews and Henry Schoener also came in the twenties. In the thirties a number of settlers located here, such as the Scheidemantles and the Flinners, thus completing or rounding out the list of pioneers.

The first enumeration of inhabitants was made six years after the township's organization, or in 1860, when there were 1,130 persons reported. In 1870 the number was 1,053; in 1880, 1,070, and in 1890, 946. The assessed value January 1, 1894, was $284,129, the county tax $1,136.50, and the State tax $226.27.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school was that on the ridge near the western line of the township. It was established prior to 1820 by Samuel Pollock the first teacher, and carried on subsequently by William Bird, John Welsh and Henry Falls. In 1818 a log cabin was erected west of Whitestown, for church and school purposes. It stood on the site of the "Stone Church," and there Nicholas Muhlieson, John Constantine, John McHenry, and other German-American teachers wielded the birch successfully. In the "Thirties" John Welsh and Henry Johns were the common school teachers, while north of the present north towhship line, John Sterrett and Charles Phillips taught a small class, made up principally of Lancaster township children. In June, 1893, there were 142 male and 113 female children of school age. The total moneys received for school purposes during the year 1892–93 amounted to $2,466.88, of which a sum of $922.49 was appropriated by the State.

The justices of the peace elected in Lancaster township from its organization to 1894 are named as follows:—Abraham Moyer, 1854, 1861 and 1866; James S. Kirker, 1856; John H. Gibson, 1859; James Morrison, 1861; J. D. Lytle, 1866; Henry Leubben, 1871; John Heberling, 1872 and 1877; Jacob Laderer, 1876 and 1881; John Martin, 1879; J. S. Rice, 1881; W. H. Leubben, 1885 and 1890; E. R. R. Boyer, 1886 and 1891, and J. L. Moritz, 1893.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church dates its organization to 1818, when a log building was erected in the Beighley neighborhood west of Whitestown. In its membership the society dates back to 1796, when the pioneers located within the present limits of Lancaster township. Ten years after, a preacher named Moeckenhaut held a meeting at John Beighley's; then Rev. Jacob Schnee visited the settlement, and from 1808 to 1818, Rev. Michael J. Steck, of Greensburg, kept Lutheranism alive here. In 1818 a log house was erected for church and school purposes and within it, December 19, 1822, the communion was administered. On that date thirty-two individuals were confirmed in the Lutheran doctrine, and the whole membership, seventy-four, included all the Lutherans in a wide district. In 1821 Rev. J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth made this one of his eleven appointments, walking from one church to the other in sabots and jeans. Later he extended his walking tours, begging *en route* for moneys to build churches for the Lutherans in Butler county. He succeeded in obtaining small sums, part of which he devoted to the erection of the "Stone Church," near Peter Beighley's house, the corner stone of which was placed June 24, 1829, on the site of old Zion's log cabin. Peter and Henry Beighley and John Bastian formed the building committee. The house was practically completed in 1830, but a fire destroyed the seats and benches. The new work was tedious, so that the society did not occupy the building until St. John's day, in 1831. Rev. Schweitzerbarth remained until 1849, preaching in German and English on each Sabbath. In September, 1850, Rev. W. A. Fetter came as pastor; in 1852, Rev. B. H. Muntz, and in June, 1854, Rev. Anthony Lachenmeyer, who remained until November. He was followed by Rev. C. F. W. Brecht in 1855. In March, 1856, the English Lutherans were given equal rights with the Germans, and Mr. Brecht preached to both parties until 1864. The pulpit was vacant for about a year, when Rev. Herman Gilbert took charge. In 1867 Rev. J. G. Butz was appointed. On the English side, were Rev. Asa H. Waters, 1855; Rev. Lewis Hippe, 1866; Rev. S. H. Swingle, 1874, and Rev. G. W. Critchlow, 1879. Rev. R. R. Durst, who took charge of the Prospect church in connection with St. John's and that at West Liberty, remained until December, 1888. In January, 1889, Rev. Nathaniel Shaffer was appointed pastor of the three churches. W. Myers is secretary of the society; Henry Shanor, D. Z. Kniess and W. L. Kniess, deacons, and Lee Croft, treasurer.

Baldwin's Church of the "Thirties" had a regular membership and was generally well attended, for the owner of the town site was himself a preacher, who had his own gospel and extraordinary ideas of ethics. Sometimes he would convince his audience that they were in the "right pews now," and again he would advise each one to follow his will.

The German Lutheran Church was organized as a German society in 1840, with the following named members: Jacob Schwoen, F. Bieber, Uhlmann A. Wehr, J. Wehr, F. Fallstein, Jacob Gutekunst, C. Uhl, A. Schilling, Jacob Koch and F. Beighley. In after years four of the Mueller family became members, as well as the large Barkley family, including the father and five sons.

In 1841 a meeting house was erected through the aid of Mr. Schweitzerbarth. The German pastors named in the history of St. John's church attended to this congregation. Rev. J. G. Butz, of Zelienople, is the present pastor. Revs. Helsche, Bassler, Tice and Riffer also preached here. Until the spring of 1892 services were carried on in the English language on alternate Sundays, but the English Lutherans separated that year, leaving the Germans the old building of 1841. There are forty families, numbering 225 communicants, in the membership.

The Methodist Episcopal Church may be said to have been organized in 1841, when John Seachrist organized a class and was chosen leader. A log cabin was erected that year at Middle Lancaster, which was abandoned when the society disintegrated. In 1856–63 it was used by the Reformed church. After the war it was dedicated to manufacturing purposes.

St. Peter's Reformed Church of Middle Lancaster was organized in 1856, with Johannes Sonne, J. Scheidemantle, Adam Lauch, Friedrich Maier, George Druschel, Jacob Brenner, C. Uhl, Johannes Bauder and Samuel Bratchi, members. For six years services were held in the dilapidated log cabin built by the Methodists some fifteen years before, but in 1863 the society took possession of their new brick meeting house, Rev. F. W. Dechant being the pastor, as successor of the first pastor, Rev. H. F. Hartman. The pastors since Mr. Dechant left have been Revs. E. F. Winter and F. G. E. Knauth. Rev. C. Scheel, the present pastor, took charge November 1, 1875. The congregation numbers over 110 members. The society was incorporated in 1878.

The English Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. G. Bassler many years ago, but was carried on in connection with the German Lutheran society until May 8, 1892, when their new house of worship was dedicated.

MIDDLE LANCASTER.

John Ruby made the first improvements on the site of Middle Lancaster in the "Twenties," his wife—Elizabeth Baumgartner—assisting him in clearing the forest and building the first cabin. Lewis Teats purchased the improvements, and he sold to Thomas B. Baldwin, a freeman of color, who employed Henry Johns, the school teacher, to survey a town site for him in 1835. "Nigger Town" was the name applied to Baldwin's village by the people of the neighborhood, who kept aloof for some years. William Beighley then ventured to build a dwelling on the town site. A little later, Jacob Christophel established his tavern there, and, in 1844, opened a grocery store. Andrew Metz came in 1846, opened a store south of the hill and entered into friendly competition with Christophel, but in 1847 entered Middle Lancaster as the successor of George Redpath, who had kept store in a small frame building erected by George Beam, of Harmony. When the postoffice was established in 1847, with William Beighley, Sr., postmaster, there were four log cabins and one frame cabin in evidence of the town's progress. The Beighleys, Henry John, J. Steinmetz, the blacksmith, and a sister of the colored preacher, Baldwin, occupied the cabins, while the Metz family had posseasion of the one frame dwelling.

Many changes have marked the hamlet since 1847; frame houses supplanted

the old log cabins years ago, and even enterprise to build one or more brick houses was not wanting. Good church buildings have taken the place of Seachrist's log Methodist church, and large, frame houses, now bearing signs of age, were constructed for domestic, tavern and business purposes. The postoffice has been carried on uninterruptedly since 1847. Henry Luebben succeeded Beighley as postmaster; then came Samuel Reed, the merchant, and next W. E. Kirker. The office was administered by a woman from July, 1865, to August, 1885, when Mrs. A. E. Metz was appointed. She was succeeded by Jacob Laderer, who removed here in 1864 from Zelienople and opened a store in the building erected in the fifties by Samuel Reed. C. Uhl located here in 1853, followed the shoemakers' trade and invested his savings in the erection of four or five houses. Frederick Hallstein, also a shoemaker, was here in 1857. J. H. Domhoff, who came in 1869, bought one of them. The Moritz family, represented by Leonard, the Ziegler family, by Henry, and the Laderer family, by Jacob, are well known throughout the township. The mercantile circle embraces J. Laderer and A. E. Metz & Son, general merchants. A blacksmith shop, furniture-store and one hotel constitute the business interests of the little village. Dr. W. R. Cowden and son are the resident physicians. The churches already described and Lodge Number 648, I O. O. F., of which Leonard Moritz is secretary, and Philip Flinner one of the charter members, constitute the social circle. The proximity of Harmony, Zelienople, Whitestown, Prospect and Portersville, all old villages, have militated against the advance of the little hamlet. That it has come down to this day is testimony to its vitality, and a promise that it may yet be one of the prosperous little boroughs of the county.

The old village of Oilbronn, two miles north of Harmony was established as an outpost of the Economites in 1808, when ten houses with stables and barns were erected there for an agricultural branch of that society. The place is now forgotten by the oldest settlers.

CHAPTER LVI.

MUDDY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL AND COAL MINES—PIONEERS—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—POPULATION AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THIS, as originally constituted, formed one of the thirteen townships into which Butler county was divided in 1804, by order of the court of quarter sessions. At that time its area included all of the present township of Franklin, as well as portions of Connoquenessing and Worth townships. It was reduced within its present boundaries in 1854. Its name is derived from Muddy creek, which forms its northern boundary and separates it from Worth township.

Although the surface of this township is uneven and rugged, as a rule, it yet abounds in fertile and productive land, and its farmers are thrifty, prosperous, progessive and intelligent. Its mineral resources, consisting of coal, iron ore and a good quality of limestone, are rich and are proving a source of wealth to those engaged in their development. The highest measured point in the township is about 7,000 feet east of Portersville, on the Prospect road. This is 1,375 feet above ocean level. Along the road from Portersville to Muddy creek, as well as in other places, the Freeport upper limestone outcrops, and about 2,700 feet north of the borough, the limestone and coal are found fully thirty feet higher than the outcrop near the cemetery. Ferriferous limestone may be seen in the old qurrry on the north bank of Muddy creek, at the iron bridge; in the quarries at Shaw's bridge, and in outcrops in the valley. The rich coal deposits have been exposed by the miners at Bailey's bank, northwest of Portersville, in a five feet bed; at the gristmill, southwest of the borough, where a bank was opened in 1868; near the mouth of the east branch of Yellow creek, on the White farm; at the head of the east branch on the Ralston and McConnell farms; on the Garvey, Sigfried, Wallace, White, Barkley, Melvin and Myers farms, along the west branch; on the Moore farm, 10,000 feet northeast of Portersville, and on the Burns and Gallagher farms still farther in that direction, coal banks have been successfully worked, and several of them are still sources of paying production.

PIONEERS.

The first settler of this township, always excepting the Indians, was a negro named Caesar, presumably a runaway slave, although nothing concerning his antecedents are known. He appears to have come into the township in 1794, and was found occupying a little cabin, in 1796, by Robert Stewart, the first white settler. Caesar informed Mr. Stewart that he had occupied the cabin two years, had obtained a living by hunting and fishing, and that he claimed the land

as a settler, at the same time showing that he was thoroughly posted as to his rights in the premises. As Mr. Stewart had located upon the land, supposing it to be unsettled, he found it necessary to purchase Caesar's rights, which he did for a small amount. The latter then left the place, but where he went or what became of him is not known. On the land thus acquired by Stewart the village of Stewartsville, now known as Portersville, was located.

The third settler was Thomas Brandon, to whom Stewart deeded 100 acres of land on condition that he would settle here with his family. This condition was observed in 1796, and in 1803 Brandon was one of the taxpayers of the county. Thomas Clarke is said to have been in this township as a resident in 1795, but his home was outside its limits. James Cratty, with his sister Rachel, and brothers Robert and Thomas, came about 1798, and Henry Shanor arrived the same year and died here in 1838.

In 1800 David Kennedy purchased the soldier's claim of Matthew Kelly; Arthur Cleeland, one of the United Irishman, sought a refuge here from British tyranny, the same year; James White was here in 1800; Marvin Christie also came in 1800; John Myers and family arrived in 1804–05; John Boston, who afterwards served in the War of 1812, came in 1805; Edward White and family followed his son James, in 1809; Thomas Christie came in 1812; James English was here about that time, and also John Wimer; Dr. John Cowden arrived in 1818; Joseph Tebay purchased John Haines' soldier claim, in 1819; Johnson McKnight and Thomas Oliver purchased lands in 1820; Thomas Garvey purchased the Jacob Phillips' clearing in 1822, and Richard McKee located here in 1824. The McClymonds came in 1831, when the township was dotted over with garden spots and the log cabins of the pioneers began to give way to the modern frame buildings.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The story of "barring out" in 1821, also tells us that Johnson McKnight, a farmer, was the first teacher. Arriving at the school-house he found the door closed and admission denied. Returning to his cabin, he donned his wife's dress, and representing himself as a woman, appeared before the little school-house. The urchins quickly unbarred the door to admit the lady; but the figure cast off the female dress and appeared, to the astonished little wags, in all his pedagogic fury. He was succeeded by John Lewis, and other teachers, who carried on the McKnight school down to 1833. On the Christie farm, George Greer opened a school early in the "Twenties." In 1823 the Concord school-house was erected and in it Charles Phillips wielded the birch. In 1835 the common school law was adopted. In 1836 the Frazier, Double, Whippoorwill, Albert, Kiester, Webb and Snyder school-houses were erected and two other buildings projected. Matthew McCollough built the first common school structure. Rev. R. B. Walker, John Supple, Johnson McKnight, Samuel Armstrong, Old Master Sterrett, John McKnight, Joseph McGowan and John B. Campbell, were among the first common school teachers, and William Humphrey was a well known teacher before the war. The number of school children enumerated in June, 1893, was 239,—or 140 males and ninety-nine females. The revenue for school purposes, including $1,226.52 State appropriation, was $3,015.40.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Muddy Creek never gave much attention to manufacturing industries. Down to 1831 there was no mill within the township better than a hand mill, and there is no mention made of even a distillery. The proximity of the Slippery Rock mills and distilleries may account in a measure for the lack of these industries. In 1831–32 David Kennedy came to remedy all this by erecting a grist mill and a fulling mill on Muddy Creek. The following spring a freshet carried the dam away, and later law proceedings were instituted against him for damages caused by backwater from the dam, so that for some years, subsequent to 1839, the people had to patronize the mill at Slippery Rock. The next enterprise was a grist mill built on the site of the old McConnell mill. In 1867 John and Henry Bauder erected their grist mill. John located here in 1852, but did not become a permanent resident until 1861 or 1862. The mill is a three-story structure, thirty-five by forty feet in dimensions, with engine room, fourteen by thirty-five, and a capacity of thirty barrels of flour a day.

POPULATION AND JUSTICES.

The population of the township in 1810 was 395; in 1820, 808; in 1830, 1,317; in 1840, 1,998; in 1850, after re-subdivision, 1,142; in 1860, 1,094; in 1870, 972; in 1880, 1,001, including Portersville, and in 1890, 785, exclusive of Portersville, which then was credited with 190 inhabitants.

The justices of the peace elected for Muddy Creek township from 1840 to 1894, are named as follows: George Kirkpatrick, 1840; Robert Craig, 1840; David Fisher, 1842 and 1847; Michael Stinetorf, 1843; William Dean, 1848; Charles Phillips, 1851; William H. Thompson, 1854; Thomas Garvey, 1854, 1859, 1878 and 1884; John McClymonds, 1859; Thomas Garvey, Jr., 1864–72; J. W. Forrester, 1867; Samuel Hanna, 1871; James W. McGeary, 1882 and 1888; J. C. Rickitts, 1883; Robert Moore, 1885; W. S. Moore, 1886 and 1888, and G. W. McGeary, 1893.

CHAPTER LVII.

PORTERSVILLE BOROUGH.

LAYING OUT OF THE TOWN--CHANGE OF NAME—POSTMASTERS—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES —STATISTICS—BOROUGH OFFICIALS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

PORTERSVILLE, surveyed into town lots in 1825, was named Stewartsville, in honor of Robert Stewart, who was born here September 15, 1808, a son of Robert Stewart, the first white settler of the township. The latter located the land on which the town stands in 1796, and made it his home until his death, in 1851.

In March, 1826, when a postoffice was established, the name of the village was changed to Portersville, in honor of Governor Porter. John Stewart, the first postmaster, held the office until 1836, when he was succeeded by Robert Craig, who moved it to a new building opposite the site of the Brenneman House, in 1838, carrying it on there until 1846. William Williams was postmaster for eight years, and James Newton, who located here in 1842, filled the office for sixteen years. His successors have been as follows: Thomas H. White, Alexander H. Aiken, Maggie Newton and Nellie K. Frazier.

In 1814, before the laying out of the town, Thompson McCosh opened a cabinet shop here. The first storekeeper was Robert Craig, who began business in 1829 and continued selling such goods as the trade demanded until his death, in 1852. James Newton and John Hall opened a store in 1845. John W. Riddle, who died at Portersville in 1852, started a wagon and furniture factory on the site of the village about 1831. It was operated by steam and was the first steam power plant in the western part of the county. Mr. Riddle carried on the business until his death. It was then operated for a few years and finally abandoned. William Williams established himself here as a cabinet maker in 1836. The hotel was subsequently opened and carried on as the Oliver House until 1868, when David Brenneman purchased the property. The old house was burned in 1874, and the present large brick hotel erected by the new landlord, who carried it on until his death in 1880. The present Humphrey store, a modern mercantile building, was erected in 1876. The general store of William Humphrey & Son, which may be said to date back to 1868, when Mr. Humphrey entered mercantile life, carries the largest stock of goods of all the houses between Butler and New Castle. The general store of Ramsey Brothers; G. B. McDonald's hardware store; A. S. Marshall's drug store, and H. D. Ziegler's furniture shop, with the banking house of J. M. Marshall & Company, may be said to make up the business circle of the borough. Samuel T. Okeson established a furniture shop here in 1875, and other men, such as S. H. Bailey, in 1872, and Peter Scheidemantle were connected with the business interests of the town. The Portersville Creamery Com-

pany, organized early in 1894, built a creamery on the lot where the Covenanter meeting house stood, and in April of the same year, began the manufacture of butter on a large scale.

The population of the borough in 1890, was 190. In June, 1893, there were twenty-four male and twenty-five female children of school age in the town. The revenue for school purposes was $136.46, including a State appropriation of $238.39. The assessed value in January, 1894, was $42,260; the county tax, $169.04, and the Sate tax, $56.70.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

The question of borough organization was first discussed March 14, 1844. At a meeting held at John Oliver's house, May 29, 1844, presided over by John M. Smith, with John Craig, secretary, and at one held June 5, resolutions were adopted favoring incorporation. The petition for the incorporation of Portersville was presented to the court, September 11,1844, with a plan of the town. The signers were William G. Christie, William Sharp, William Stephenson, George Oliver, John Deets, Robert Craig, Dr. W. R. Cowden, John Hall, Jesse Johnston, John Milliken, J. W. Stewart, D. M. Beatty, J. A. White, F. D. Cook, Robert Stewart, Jr., R. Badger, John Cleeland, James Hall, Sheplar Boston, John Oliver, J. S. White, J A. Welsh, G. W. Welsh, John Stewart, W. P. Breaden, D. G. Craig, J. M. Smith, John Craig, J. W. Riddle, James Watson, James Sharp, J. C. Sharp, Peter Masser, Simon Shanor, James Young, James Murray, John McGrath, Robert Stewart, Sr., Jonathan Lilly, Joseph P. Work, Sipe Bellis, James Stewart, James Hall, Jr., Dr. William McClelland, William Boston, James Armstrong, Joseph Stewart, Newton Bracken, William Williams, Peter Masser, Dr. John Cowden, Joseph Cheeseman, John Cheeseman and Samuel Espy. The grand jury approved the petition, and, on December 16, 1844, the borough was incorporated. The first election took place January 6, 1845, when Dr. John Cowden was chosen burgess; William Sharp, William G. Christie, John Oliver, John Cowden and John Craig, councilmen. They organized, January 11, 1845, with James Hall, clerk. Owing to John Cowden's election for two offices, the vacancy in the council was filled by James Stewart, who was regularly elected. Robert Craig was appointed treasurer; William Williams and Robert Stewart, Sr., street commissioners, and James W. Stewart, collector; while William Sharp was elected high constable. Owing to the fact that the constable had no authority under the act of 1834 to serve precepts issued by a justice of the peace, a petition to the legislature was adopted in February, 1845, asking such privilege and for the authority to elect three auditors. At that meeting ordinances were passed providing for the construction of side walks; prohibiting horses from running at large or galloping through the streets, and authorizing the erection of hitching posts. In April, James Sharp resigned the office of assessor and William Dunlap was appointed. The burgess was fined twenty-five cents for absence and William Sharp a like sum for the same offence.

Following is a list of the burgesses and councilmen from 1846 to 1893:

1846—John Cowden, burgess; Joseph P. Work, John Cleeland, William McClelland, John A. White and Jesse Johnston, with John W. Riddle, clerk.

1847—John Oliver, burgess; James Hall, Samuel Brenneman, John A. White and Joseph P. Work.

1848—John A. White, burgess; John Oliver, John Deeds, James Watson, D. G. Craig and Boston Myers.

1849—William G. Christie, burgess; Jacob Wimer, J. W. Riddle, Jesse Johnston, William Williams and James Hall; D. G. Craig, clerk.

1850—James Newton, burgess; John W. Riddle, Thomas H. White, John Oliver, Gordon C. Sloss and John Hall; Thomas H. White, clerk.

1851—John W. Riddle, burgess; Andrew Douglass, John Deeds, William Young and William Brown; Robert Fisher, clerk.

1852—John Hall, burgess; Robert Stewart, John Deeds, Adam Streeter and Robert Badger; Adam Streeter, clerk.

1853—Dr. W. R. Cowden, burgess; John A. Newberry, A. Streeter, Boston Myers, William Young and John K. Kennedy; John A. Newberry, clerk.

1854—William Williams, burgess; Robert Fisher, Boston Myers, George Boston, John Deeds and J. A. Newberry.

1855—A. Douglass, burgess; F. D. Cook, R. Badger, J. S. Fisher, Boston Myers and S. M. McClymonds; Robert Badger, clerk.

1856—John Deeds, burgess; W. G. Christie, Robert Fisher, John A. Newberry, Sheplar Boston and Robert Fisher; Robert Fisher, clerk.

1857—Jacob Wimer, burgess; John Deeds, William Williams, James Newton, B. F. Wimer, and Boston Myers; Boston Myers, clerk.

1858—W. H. Patterson, burgess; J. Oliver, Robert Badger, James Newton and W. G. Christie; W. G. Christie, clerk.

1859—Samuel McClymonds, burgess; James Watson, George Boston, Sheplar Boston and Boston Myers; H. Oliver, clerk.

1860—James Hall, burgess: John A. Newberry, James Newton, J. K. Kennedy, William Humphrey and Henderson Oliver; H. Oliver, clerk.

1861—W. R. Cowden, burgess; Samuel McClymonds, B. F. Wimer, William Williams and William Humphrey. Later Sheplar Boston took the oath.

1862-64—William Williams, burgess; Jacob Wimer, James Newton, William W. Roberts, Robert Badger and H. Oliver.

1865—A. H. Aiken, burgess; W. W. Roberts, James Watson, William Humphrey and Findley Brandon. Jasper Myers was elected *vice* William Williams.

1866—A. H. Aiken, burgess; James Newton, Henry Heberling, George Oliver, Alex. Stewart and Jacob H. Kinsey.

1867-68—A. H. Aiken, burgess; W. W. Roberts, William Williams, John P. Kennedy and John Glenn.

1869-70—J. H. Kinsey, burgess; B. F. Wimer, Sr., Joseph Ryle, Caleb Covert, Solomon Albert, Albert Shanor and F. Brandon; John Hay, clerk.

1871—J. H. Kinsey, burgess; B. F. Wimer, George Oliver, William Bauder and David Brenneman.

1872—Jacob Kinsey, burgess; Robert Badger, Paul Lambert, William Williams, James McBurney and Frederick Burry.

1873—James R. Pringle, burgess; William Williams, A. S. Fulkman, B. F. Wimer and Paul Lambert.

1874—William Williams, burgess; David Brenneman, F. Burry, Paul Lambert and H. Heberling.

1875—Caleb Covert, John Lehman, Henry Bloom and William Cleeland.

1876—F. Burry, D. Weigle, C. Covert, H. Bloom and George Boston.

1877—David Weigle, burgess; D. Brenneman, S. T. Okeson, Samuel Bratchi, A. Henshew, P. Lambert and William Clifford.

1878—A. Bratchi, burgess; H. Bloom, F. Burry, C. Covert and William Heberling.

1879—William Williams, burgess; J. Whithing, H. Bloom, C. Covert, F. Burry and William Heberling.

1880—William Humphrey, burgess; C. Covert, F. Burry, A. Bratchi, G. Nye and S. T. Okeson.

1881—William Humphrey, burgess; George Nye, C. Covert, F. Burry, A. Bratchi and S. T. Okeson.

1882—D. Weigle, burgess; H. Heberling, S. Brenneman and J. H. Kinsey.

1883—J. Kinsey, burgess; James McBurney, David Weigle, B. F. Wimer, William Kennedy and S. T. Okeson.

1884—S. T. Okeson, burgess; Andrew Glasser, William Bauder, R. H. Oliver, David Brenneman and William Cleeland.

1885—Joseph Lehman, burgess; R. Oliver, P. Lambert, D. Brenneman and J. Kinsey.

1886—Joseph Lehman, burgess; Ed. Landers, W. Heberling and W. E. English.

1887—Ed. Landers, burgess; Samuel Brenneman and W. R. Wilson.

1888—William C. Kennedy, burgess; David Brenneman, John Niper, W. H. Heberling, Peter Scheidemantle and S. A. Heyl.

1889—J. C. Milleman, burgess; John Humphrey and W. L. English; John Humphrey, clerk.

1890—D. McCollough, burgess; John Humphrey, S. Brenneman, W. L. English and S. T. Okeson.

1891—D. McCollough, burgess; J. S. Brenneman.

1892—Sela Krause, burgess; Henry Lang and Louis Wetzel.

1893—A. S. Marshall, burgess; S. A. Heyl and J. R. Humphrey.

The justices of the peace for Portersville borough, from 1845 to 1894, inclusive, are named as follows; James Hall, 1845 and 1850; John W. Riddle, 1845; Francis Findley, 1847; Jacob Wimer, 1852; William H. Patterson, 1855; William W. Roberts, 1859 and 1865; Thomas H. White, 1860; William Humphrey, 1863,-68,-73,-78,-83; William Williams, 1868,-73; Samuel T. Okeson, 1876,-88,-92: R. Badger, 1882; J. J. Ramsey, 1884; William Cleeland, 1885; James Ramsey, 1886; James Lehman, 1887; S. L. Vanorsdal, 1890; W. H. Dann, 1891; Joseph Lehman, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian church was organized October 13, 1820, although as early as 1814, Rev. Reid Bracken visited the settlement and preached to the people in the cabinet shop of Thompson McCosh. The original members were John and Sarah Walker, Robert and Margaret Stewart, Samuel and Nancy Stewart, Ephraim and Martha Hunter, Thompson and Nancy McCosh, and Elizabeth and Barbara Stewart. Peggy Burns was the first adult baptized. John Walker and Samuel Stewart were the first ruling elders. The latter died in 1829, but Mr Walker served until 1842. In 1833 John Stewart, Thompson McCosh and Alexander Morrison are named among the elders. The last served until 1837, the others until 1845. In 1839 William Cratty and Robert Craig are named as elders; in 1843, Thomas Cooper, Joseph Eckles and William Carruthers; in 1850, Robert Dunlap, Samuel Hanna and John Cleeland; in 1854, John W. Stewart, John Cheeseman, John Boston, James Morrison and John Swick; in 1864, Thomas Cratty, and in 1868, Peter S. Greavis and George Oliver. The session, as constituted in 1876, comprised Samuel Hanna, John Cheeseman, James Morrison and George Oliver. In November, 1881, William Humphrey, Guyan Morrison and Horatio D. Payne were ordained ruling elders, and with George Oliver, James Morrison and John Cheeseman formed the session. John Cheeseman was then, as in former years, clerk of the session, serving until his death, in February, 1891, when Mr. Eggert served as clerk until the election of William Humphrey, in the same year.

Rev. Reid Bracken served as pastor from the organization of the church until 1841. On October 15, 1841, his son, Newton Bracken, was ordained and installed pastor, serving until 1859. In 1863 Rev. William P. Harvison came and remained until 1867. Rev. Samuel S. Johnston was installed in 1870 and preached here until 1872, when Rev. R. B. Walker took charge as stated supply and served until October, 1883. Rev. A. M. Reed was moderator in 1884; but Rev. J. W. Miller, who came in 1885, was the pastor until October, 1887. Rev. R. M. Davis was moderator in 1888, and Rev. J. H. Wright in 1890. Rev. John E. Eggert, the present pastor, came in October, 1890.

The church was incorporated April 8, 1844, on petition of the trustees presented to the court December 16, 1843, by Joseph Eckles, Solomon Meyer, Robert Dunlap, Robert Craig and John W. Riddle, trustees. The brick church, erected in 1842, has been kept in a good state of repair. During the administration of the first pastor there were 108 additions to the congregation; under Rev. Newton Bracken there were 188; under that of Rev. Mr. Harvison, twenty-six; under Rev. Samuel S. Johnston, twelve, and under Rev. R. B. Walker forty-five. The present membership is 175.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in December, 1841, as an Associate Reformed society, with the following named members: Dr. John Cowden, Elizabeth Cowden, Thomas and Eleanor Christie, James and Jane McClymonds, James and Catherine Gardner, George Frazier, John McClelland, David and Mary Cleeland, Jonathan McClymonds, and others, the total membership at the beginning being seventy-five. The pastors have been: Revs.

William Douthett, 1841–49; James N. Smith, 1853–57; A. Irons, 1859–63; J. M. Donaldson, 1865–70; William Galbraith, 1872–73, and James A. Clark, 1876–88. Rev. J. J. Ralston came in 1889, and is now pastor of a congregation embracing 147 members. The brick house of worship was erected in 1840 at a cost of $3,000, and remodeled in 1890.

The Old Covenanter Church, on the site of which stands the new creamery, dates back to 1833, when Rev. Mr. Guthrie preached to the Reformed Presbyterians of this vicinity. A quarter of a century elapsed, however, before a resident pastor was appointed. Rev. Thomas Hanna came in 1858, but four years after joined the United Presbyterian church. Rev. J. C. Smith, who was installed in 1863, remained until 1890, or five years after the society at Portersville disbanded. When Mr. Hanna came, the old building formerly occupied by the Seceder church was purchased and dedicated by the Covenanters. A. F. Kennedy was then, as he still is, the clerk of the session, while he, with Joseph Kennedy, Matthew Stewart, Thomas Blair, Thomas Spear, John Love and Thomas Wilson, were elders. Among other members were Samuel McElwain, George Magee, Matthew Wright and Mr. Scott. The remaining members of the old Covenanter society attend the church at Rose Point, in Lawrence county. Among the latter-day elders the names of Thomas Young, Robert Wylie and Robert McCaslin may be mentioned.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Portersville Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized June 30, 1875, with James Porter, Levi Beighley, Caleb Covert, Frederick Bauder, Nicholas Bauder, James Humphrey, William H. Shanor, George Nye, Milton Kennedy, William Moore, Samuel Bauder, Peter and John Scheidemantle, Alexander McDonald, Nicholas Gardner, Clark Porter, John Porter, David Pregenzer and John Ruby members. James Porter served as Noble Grand until September 30, 1875. His successors in the chair are named as follows: Levi Beighley, Frederick Bauder, C. Covert, John Scheidemantle, George Nye, M. W. Kennedy, S. J. Musselman, Thomas Book, C. W. Porter, S. T. Okeson, Samuel Bauder, John Bauder, James Humphrey, John Dombart, William Bauder, W. S. Young, Joseph Lehman, A. A. Adams, John W. Wimer, John M. Roth, Andrew Draubaugh, Nicholas Bauder, W. McClymonds, P. Lambert, J. P. Carter, Isaac Jones, H. R. Wilson, W. R. Wilson, E. H. Laderer, J. N. Bauder, J. W. McClymonds, James C. McClymonds, P. J. Newton and Alonzo Henshew, who is now serving, with Joseph Lehman secretary. The strength of the lodge is seventy-nine and its financial condition is most satisfactory.

Watson Brothers Post, Number 478, G. A. R., at Portersville, and Randolph Post at Prospect, embrace in their membership the greater number of the Union veterans of Muddy Creek township.

Roundhead Camp, Sons of Veterans, Number 84, was instituted at Portersville, September 30, 1887, with twelve members. James McConnell was elected captain; A. A. Adams first, and R. B. Kennedy second lieutenant; W. S. Lutz, S. G. Cummings and J. S. Lutz council, and F. R. Covert, Q. M. S.

CHAPTER LVIII.

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—MINERAL WEALTH—COAL AND GAS—CENSUS AND SCHOOL STATISTICS—TAXABLE WEALTH—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—PIONEERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—MECHANICSBURG—PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

THIS township, which was named after General Worth, a gallant hero of the Mexican war, was organized in 1854. The greater portion of it formerly belonged to Muddy Creek, a small part being taken from Slippery Rock. It is situated in the northwestern part of the county, is noted for its mineral wealth, and has, especially in the northern part, a productive agricultural area. Abounding in coal, it also lies within the gas field, the development of which is due to modern enterprise. The Greenlee & Forst wells, on the William Elliott, James Pisor, Jacob McCracken and Campbell Boyd farms, now form a part of the Grove City plant. As stated in the chapter on the "Butler Oil Field," a few fruitless attempts to find oil in this district were made in the seventies.

The population in 1860, was 928; in 1870, 893; in 1880, 1,076, and in 1890, 938. The enumeration of children of school age reported June 5, 1893, showed 113 males and seventy-eight females. The moneys received for school purposes for that year, amounted to $1,954.57, including $1,029.59 appropriated by the State. The assessed value of property was $319,838, the county tax, $1,279.35, and the State tax, $100.37.

The justices of the peace elected for Worth township from 1854 to 1894, were: Michael Stinetorf, 1854; William Moore, 1855 and 1860: Isaac Double, 1856 and 1866; B. F. Elliott, 1861; Archibald Murphy, 1861; John Humphrey, 1865; B. F. Elliott, 1870 and 1875; James Humphrey, 1871 and 1876; John Humphrey, 1879, 1882 and 1887; Samuel H. Moore, 1880, 1885 and 1891; D. P. Davis, 1890; M. C. Searing, 1893.

PIONEERS.

In a previous chapter an account is given of the red men who built their town on the Slippery Rock, cleared the Indian field and dwelt here, amid peace and plenty, until the white man appeared upon the scene. The adventurous spirits who made their way through the wilderness to the very gates of the Indian corrals, prior to 1796, are also noticed, but here a record of the pioneers of industry will be necessary.

David Studebaker, a native of the Cumberland Valley, and Abraham Snyder, were the first who voluntarily entered the territory embraced in this township, with the object of making a permanent settlement. In the autumn of 1790 they came from Westmoreland county, and, after testing the friendship of the occu-

pants of the Indian village on Slippery Rock, erected a cabin, spent the following three months in hunting and exploring the country in this vicinity, and then returned to their homes. Three years later Studebaker came again, bringing with him one of his sisters to keep house, took possession of the cabin and became a permanent settler. His father, Joseph, and family joined him later. The former had been a captive among the Indian tribes of Pennsylvania for nine years, afterwards served under Washington in the Revolution, and died here in 1815. David married Catherine Michaels, this being the first marriage in the township, and reared one son and four daughters, viz: Henry, born in 1804 and still living in the township; Elizabeth, who married John Bennett; Mary, who married James Book; Susan, who married John Bonner, and Lydia, who became the wife of John Harland. Mrs. Studebaker died in 1819, and her husband in 1840. Many descendants of this pioneer family are residents of Butler county.

William and John Elliott and John Dennison came in 1793; David, George and Rebecca Armstrong in 1794, and later that year, Mrs. Armstrong and her five children. In 1795 came Henry Stinetorf and John and Jacob Pisor, Thomas Cross, a soldier of the Revolution, David and William Cross and their father, Samuel, and Daniel and William McConnell. William McNees and Benjamin Jack are also said to have been here in 1795.

The pioneers of 1796, were Jonathan Kelly, the blacksmith, with his father and mother. The names of Archibald, Michael and Joseph Kelly, who came in 1798, appear on the records of original Slippery Rock township, in 1803. Jonathan built a cabin in 1796, and then went to Pittsburg. Returning in 1797 he found Benjamin Jack in possession; but evicted him without process of law.

Thomas Clark, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, with his two sons, Andrew and John, came in 1797, the balance of the family joining him here later.

Thomas Humphrey, Andrew, Edward and James Douglass, Christopher Wimer, and, it is said, Charles Coulter, arrived in 1798, all except one being natives of northern Ireland.

Charles Martin, who located on what is now the Vosler farm, John Martin, Sr., and John Martin, Jr., John Taggert, who owned 400 acres, where John W. Taggert now reside, Hugh Henderson, who was also a land owner and distiller, and John Moore, who made a temporary home two miles south of the present Moore homestead, were all here prior to the close of the year 1800; while many of the pioneer children of adjoining townships found homes here in after years.

In 1801 came Isaac M. Cornelius, his wife and twelve children, to settle on Hogback ridge. His son James served in the War of 1812. Robert Glenn and his large family settled on the Hockenberry claim in 1810, and Casper Hockenberry located on the north bank of Muddy creek the same year. Alexander McBride, the miller and school teacher, and George Taylor came in 1820, while others, named in the history of the United Presbyterian church, settled in the vicinity of the mouth of Wolf creek between 1806 and 1820.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The credit of establishing the first industry in this township is variously given. Thomas Coulter had a saw mill here in 1803, and this, undoubtedly, was the first of its class. Many believe that Alexander McBride, who came in 1820, from Ireland, erected the first log building for the purposes of a grist mill, in 1827, while others are equally certain that Franklin Elliott was the first grist miller. McBride subsequently added a saw mill to his original industry, and carried on both concerns until 1850. Prior to the inauguration of the McBride and the Elliott mills, hand mills and horse power mills were known here, but as a rule, the early settlers took their grain to the old concerns on the Slippery Rock and their logs to Tom Coulter's mill.

Charles Coulter, one of the pioneers, established a carding mill here after the War of 1812, which is now known as the Sutliff mill at Jacksville. In 1854 Henry C. Sutliff purchased the concern from John Balph, fitted it with 100 spindles and did an extensive trade in blankets and flannel during the war. Henry Sutliff now operates the mill, which is the property of John Humphrey.

To enumerate the early manufacturers of good whisky, would simply be a repetition of the names of the greater number of pioneers. Hugh Henderson, however, was the leading distiller of the township, and old settlers who loved good whisky, as well as old friends, looked upon the product of Henderson's still as very fine indeed. Jonathan Dean established a distillery on what is known as the Marshall Cooper farm, and William Vogan on the Dombaugh farm—entering into lively competition with the pioneer Henderson; but all found a market for the product of their stills, down to the "thirties," when the temperance movement checked their trade.

James Coulter established a tannery here as early as 1803. It was subsequently owned by Alexander Balph and did a good business. Its last owner, James Maxwell, ran it until a few years ago.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian Church, known as the "Slippery Rock Church" since 1842, was organized in 1809 as the "Mouth of Wolf Creek Church," with the following named members: David Armstrong, D. McCommons, David Robinson, Robert Cochran, Smith Neal, Hugh McKee, James George, Hugh Gaily, John Moore and Hugh Gilfillan, all pioneers of the vicinity and all natives of northern Ireland. Prior to 1809 Rev. John Anderson, also a native of that island, preached from a platform under the spreading branches of an oak tree, near the present bridge. The time is stated to have been in May, 1807. Subsequently Associate Presbyterian preachers would address the people at John Moore's house, and this continued until 1811, when Alexander Murray was ordained pastor, and a house of worship was completed. The elders when he arrived were John Moore, David Cross, John Cornelius and William Brandon. The old log church was burned in 1839, a short time after the present building was commenced by the contractors—John Dickey, of Slippery Rock, and A. Henry, of Kittanning. In June, 1846, Mr. Murray died, and in 1848 Rev.

Joseph D. Wolf took charge and held the position until 1855. Rev. Alexander Rankin came in 1857 and remained until 1861. In June, 1866, Rev. N. E. Brown was installed. Rev. Matthew B. Patterson succeeded him in 1887, and Rev. James B. Whitten succeeded Mr. Patterson in 1889. In 1882 there were eighty-four members; now there are about sixty.

Zion Baptist Church was organized November 15, 1841, by Elders Thomas Daniels, Reese Davis and Daniel Daniels, with Brothers Hazen and Hockenberry, of Muddy Creek township, and Vaughn and Barnes, of Muddy Creek Baptist church. The first members were John and Margaret Oelton, William and Annie Book, Robert and Mary Hampson, and Phoebe Cooper. On the same day thirteen were admitied by baptism, namely: William Emery, Ruth Brant, John Book, Thomas and Sarah Josephs, Burton and Margaret Josephs, Samuel and James Book, Harlan and Mary Vogan, Barnard Stoughton and Nancy Uptegraft. Services were held in the school-house until 1843, when the present brick building was erected on land donated by Jacob Fisher. In 1881 $1,100 were expended in improving the building. The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Daniels, followed by Rev. Samuel Furman in 1844, who remained until 1848. Rev. George T. Dinsmore was supply for six months. In 1850 Rev. Samuel Stoughton was appointed, and served until 1852. Rev. David Phillips was pastor from 1853 to 1854. Rev. John Trevitt then served until 1863, and was followed by Rev. D. L. Clouse, who was pastor until 1870. Rev. Gabriel Hueston then came and remained until 1877, when Rev. Joseph Gallagher arrived. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph M. Ray, who preached until 1883. Rev. W. H. Willahan is the present pastor.

Mount Union Church of God was organized late in 1871 by Elder Joseph Grimm, with the following members: Mrs. Nancy Uptegraft, Archibald Bryan and wife, Retta Bryan, Robert Davis and wife, Mrs. Mary Mackey, Henry Dillman and wife, H. W. McClure and wife, Mrs. Viola McClure, Joseph Alexander, Mary Sinclair, J. P. Gallagher, Alexander Gallagher, M. H. Davis, Isaac Fields and James Fields. Service was first held in Rocky Springs school house. In 1873 the present church was erected, the land being donated by John Uptegraft and the money by the members to the extent of $1,300, the total cost. Following are the names of the preachers in charge since its organization: Revs. Joseph Grimm, J. W. Davis, M. S. Pritts, Richard Vanamm, O. R. McKahan, W. H. H. McKloeene, D. G. Leach, S. Woods, S. G. Gaghn, W. J. Umpstead and George W. Davis.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The first school was established in 1810 or 1811 in a log house on the old Pisor farm, by Robert Marcus, who succeeded in gathering a class of twenty-five children, the consideration being six dollars for each pupil. Marcus died here during his first term, and John Mitchell, a friend from Mercer, came here to take up the work. Prior to the War of 1812, a second school was opened on the McNees farm. After that war a school was organized on what is known as John Book's farm, being the original Henry Stinetorf tract, while Thomas Gormley established one near Jacob McCracken's house, in which William Coulter and

Samuel Campbell subsequently taught. In 1824 a school was opened on the Marshall Cooper farm with Alexander McBride as teacher. In 1835 the common school law was adopted here. There are now eight districts, each with its school. The teachers in 1893–94 included Effie Russel, Edith Moore, Laura McCollough, Mary F. McNees, Minnie Dight, Lissa Pisor and Alice Studebaker.

MECHANICSBURG.

Mechanicsburg, also known as Jacksville postoffice,—the only village in the township,—is said to have received its name from the fact that a number of mechanics located there about the same time. The original postoffice of Jacksville, the first in the township, was established in William Jack's store, on his farm, a short distance east of the present village. His son, Cochran Jack, was the first postmaster. His successors have been as follows: Samuel Hazlett, John Boyle, Nicholas Gardner, Marcus Reichert and Hannah Boyle. The village contains about a dozen houses, consisting, besides private residences, of a general store, harness shop, postoffice, blacksmith shop, town hall, wagon shop and a woolen mill. A tannery, referred to under the heading of "Early Industries," was operated here until a few years ago.

Jacksville Tent, Number 159, K. O. T. M., was organized April 1, 1893, and the charter was granted December 16, 1893, to the following members: J. W. Studebaker, J. A. Brandon, J. B. Pisor, J. A. Pisor, R. H. Book, C. C. Book, S. C. Humphrey, W. F. Gardner, J. C. Patterson, W. J. Cooper, W. H. Willahan, J. A McCormick, J. W. Grossman, J. W. Stillwagon, H. Cooper, J. C. Boyd, W. P. Stickel, W. E. Patterson, A. W. Van Horne and James Rutter. The first officers were J. B. Pisor, P. C.; J. W. Studebaker, C.; S. C. Humphrey, R. K., and W. Gardner, F. K.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

The Worth Township Gas Company was organized in October, 1892, to operate the gas well on the Glenn farm, and that on the McClymonds farm. The rock pressure is about 300 pounds, and the depth is about 1,300 feet each, gas being found at two or more levels.

The Worth Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered January 13, 1875, with Amaziah Kelly, A. Stickel, Hampson Dean, J. A. Kelly, W. McBride, R. A. Kelly, James M. Maxwell and J. G. Cornelius, members and stockholders. John Humphrey was president, and James M. Marshall, secretary. The presidents in order of service since the first election are as follows:—John Humphrey, 1875–82; Robert Barron 1883–86, and James Humphrey, 1887–94. Mr. Marshall served as secretary down to January, 1882, when William E. Taylor was elected to succeed him. This office has been held by Mr. Taylor since that time. Among the directors who have served for a number of years, may be named William Dick, of Franklin township; John Humphrey, James Humphrey and Robert Barron, of Worth; S. W. Moore, of Brady; Amos Hall and H. M. Gill, of Slippery Rock; Fred Bauder, of Muddy Creek; W. I. Scott, of Lancaster, and S. Seaton, of Marion. The management of the company at all times has settled losses promptly, so that it can be said no claim was ever brought before a jury or

judge. The risks carried in Worth, Muddy Creek, Slippery Rock, Lancaster, Brady, Franklin, Connoquenessing, Mercer, Marion, Cherry, Clay and Centre townships, amount to $1,000,000. The company insures farm buildings and products, but does not take risks in villages, the population of which exceed one hundred persons.

CHAPTER LIX.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MINERAL WEALTH—COAL DEPOSITS—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES—THE STONE HOUSE COUNTERFEITERS.

THIS township derives its name from Captain Brady, a hero of the Indian wars, who did not make the celebrated leap over the Slippery Rock creek attributed to him, but rather at the site of Kent, Ohio, where a monument marks the scene of his narrow escape from the Indians. The captain, however, must have often crossed the Slippery Rock, and the men who suggested the title for the new township of 1854, did right in remembering the old Indian fighter and perpetuating his name.

The greatest measured elevation in the township is 1,470 feet above ocean level, and is found about two and a quarter miles south of West Liberty, the next being 1,375 feet, east of the pike road, where the road from West Liberty joins it, or about the center of the township. In the northeastern section the summits seldom exceed 125 feet above the waters of Slippery Rock, being from 225 to 250 feet lower than those on the divide between the north and south boundary creeks. Potter's clay is found in the Hallston neighborhood and iron ore is not wanting. The Mahoning sandstone caps the high lands, while great boulders lying around like sentinels offer easy work to the quarrymen. Kittanning coals and ferriferous limestone show developed deposits in the northern and eastern sections. In the coal banks the Kittanning middle coal is found in excellent form, while the Upper Kittanning rules in the vicinity of Stone House, on the Turk, Wigton, Graham, Weber, Grossman, Glenn and other farms. The development of coal deposits at Coaltown, begun some years ago under the superintendence of George G. Stage, has shown very clearly what capital, directed intelligently, may do here. The coal banks on the Hines, Boyd and Douglass, William Badger, William Stoughton and Louis Martsolf lands, and the old Cornelius, D. K. Graham and James Martin banks, now abandoned, are well known as fuel suppliers of the past and present.

The well on the John Smith farm, in this township, one mile and a quarter northeast of Muddy creek, on the Prospect road, was drilled in 1877, for the Phillips Brothers, to a depth of 1,458½ feet, but proved a "duster." The strata found here explains the structure of a large section of the township.

PIONEERS.

When the pioneers looked in upon the two valleys of Slippery Rock—the Piscataqua of the Indians—and Muddy Creek, they hesitated not in settling here. The advance was led by Luke Covert in 1796. A native of Holland, he varied from ancestral tastes for lowlands and made his home west of where the Stone House was built in 1822. His son, John, the last of his family, died in 1873. Old Luke, it is thought, was a Hessian who became attached to the American cause, and by some means found his way into the New Jersey Line, during the Revolution, by being made prisoner or otherwise. Afterward settling in Northumberland county, he resided there until 1796, when he brought his family into the wilderness of Covert's run. James Campbell, Alexander Irvine and Bartol Laffer entered the township later in 1796, and, with the Covert's, formed the vanguard of the pioneers.

The McDeavitts, Daniel, born in Ireland in 1756, Elizabeth, his wife and three children,—Catherine, Henry and James—arrived in the township in April, 1797. Eight members of the Montooth family accompanied them, but the Montooths selected lands in what is now Franklin township, preferring the Muddy Creek country. McDeavitt built a little cabin at once, made a clearing and planted corn and potatoes. He left his family later that year, to earn money in Maryland. On returning, his brave pioneer wife related stories of adventures with wild animals and also told of kind Indians who camped near her cabin. He died in 1805. His widow died in 1835.

In 1798 Edward, James and Andrew Douglass, natives of Pennsylvania, cleared the land on which the Stone House was erected in 1822; but in 1799 they moved to a point south of the present Croll mill. Edward brought with him a complete hunting outfit and a grindstone for sharpening scalping knives; for he was a bitter enemy of the aborigines. He died here in 1853, almost a half century after his brother James moved away. John McClymonds, with his wife and eight children, settled above the forks of McDeavitt's run in 1798, where is now the brick residence erected by Thomas McClymonds, above the old saw mill.

The pioneers of 1799 included John Thompson, born in Ireland in 1752, who moved into this township from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1799, and located a mile or so south of the Douglass cabin. He married Martha Humes, who died in 1861, surviving her husband fifteen years. James, William and John McJunkin, also natives of Ireland, arrived in 1799. Daniel Carter came the same year. John Wigton, though coming here in 1799, waited until 1803 to purchase John Morrow's squatter claim. As early as 1830 this pioneer taught a writing school where West Liberty now is. He was born to write a "good hand," though in all other branches of education very deficient.

In 1800 the arrival of Conrad Snyder, Sr., a native of Switzerland, his son, Conrad, and Andrew Ellsworth, a soldier of the Revolution, and their settlement

northeast of the Douglass cabin, was an occasion of gladness. John Morrow came in 1801, and located near the Wigton settlement of 1799, but sold to Wigton a few years later. Conrad Snyder became a tavern keeper on the Franklin road. John Hockenberry arrived with his family in 1803, but after some years removed to Cherry township. About this time John Ralston erected a log-mill where is now the Croll mill, and the pioneer circle of what is now Brady township was completed. In 1810 Robert Hockenberry settled near West Liberty, and then moved to the site of Coaltown. Others came in within the succeeding decade to share in the work of the first settlers.

The population in 1860 was 701; in 1870, 600; in 1880, 772, and in 1890, 729. The assessed valuation on January 1, 1894, was $210,704, the tax levy for county purposes $842.82, and the State tax $127.77.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The Snow Flake mill, operated for years by the Crolls, stands on the site of the Ralston log mill built in 1808 or 1809. It stands on the north bank of Slippery Rock creek, north of West Liberty, and is considered to be an institution of that village.

The Iddings grist mill, built in 1808 or 1809, south of the Douglass cabin, was subsequently operated by Henry Evans and John Wick. Caleb Jones was the owner in the forties, when Jonathan Clutton visited the mill, and succeeding him was Samuel Turk. The miller's house was burned many years ago, and the mill was destroyed by old Father Time.

The Smith Neil grist mill on McDeavitt's run was erected about 1810. Nicholas Klingensmith purchased or leased the property from Neil, and the Hoge Brothers ultimately became owners. It ceased operations many years ago, so that only the oldest residents remember it.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

A school taught by Henry Evans in 1808, is said to have been the first in the township. Later, Mr. Fletcher presided over a school, near where the Franklin road crosses Muddy creek; then a subscription school was organized in the Stone-House neighborhood, and next a writing school was taught by John Wigton at his home, and at West Liberty and other places, where he could gather a few pupils. Thomas Gorley, an Irishman, who became the autocrat of the log school-house at West Liberty, and ultimately of the settlement, is well remembered. There are, now, six schools in the township. In June, 1893, there were ninety-eight male and eight-five female pupils of school age registered. The total receipts for school purposes (the State appropriation being $849.93) amounted $1,679.81 for the year ending June 5, 1893.

The justices of the peace of this township, elected from its erection to 1894, are as follows:—Benjamin Grossman, 1854, 1859, 1864 and 1870; Ambrose Alexander, 1854; Daniel Graham, 1860; John G. McClymonds, 1865; Robert Dickson, 1868; Josiah M. Thompson, 1868; Matthias Mayer, 1873 and 1878; J. C. Snyder, 1876; John Allen, 1881; Thomas Badger, 1882; Matthias Mayer and

Josiah M. Thompson, 1882; N. H. Thompson, 1887; Matthias Mayer, 1888; N. H. Thompson, 1892; W. E. Taylor, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of West Liberty, was organized over half a century ago, and a house of worship built in 1845. That house was erected by the people of various Protestant denominations, as a Union church; but the progress of the Cumberland Presbyterians warranted them in becoming sole owners. John and Jacob Covert, Jesse Cornelius and John Wick, with their wives, were the first members, and met in a barn on John Wick's farm to listen to Rev. A. M. Bryan or Mr. Gallagher preach the gospel. Later, a log-house, now the property of Nicholas Weitzel, was built in the village, and there services were held on stormy Sabbaths, it being devoted to school purposes on week days. Among the old members now living are, Mrs. Mary Grossman, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Ruth Covert and James McNees. The organization is practically dead; but may at any time be revivified by some evangelist of the denomination.

The United Presbyterian Church of West Liberty, was organized June 15, 1875, with the following named members:—William and Jane Badger, David and Martha McJunkin, T. B. and Mary McClymonds, Sarah, Ann and Mary Perry, Mary Covert, Martha Moore, Ambrose and Jane Alexander, Sophia McConnell, Jane McDeavitt and Joseph and Mary McClymonds. Rev. W. P. Shaw preached here from 1876 to 1889, when the late Rev. James A. Clark succeeded him. In 1875–76 this society and the Methodists built a frame house for worship, thirty-two by forty-six feet in size. The church embraces ninety-six members.

The Covenanter and the Seceder Churches, established at Ryefield in 1857 and 1859, respectively, are noticed in the history of Slippery Rock township.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, better known as "Hall's Church," was organized about the time the Civil war closed, to succeed the disbanded society of Hickory Mills. Jesse Hall was one of the leading spirits in its establishment, and to him much credit is given for his aid in building a meeting house in 1868. The church is in the Centreville charge. In 1882 it claimed a membership of 134, but during the last decade that number has been very greatly reduced.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Liberty, was established in 1873. Two years later the members joined the United Presbyterians in erecting a church building, which was completed in 1876. Among the members now residing in the village and vicinity are Solomon Fisher, Daniel Keffer, Perry Hines, and their wives, with Milton and James Myers. Solomon Fisher was class leader for some years and was instrumental in bringing the membership up to thirty in number. John Fisher is superintendent of the Sunday school.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized May 14, 1878, but before this began erecting their present church. The members were John J. Croll, Nicholas Weitzel, Martin L. Croll, William Renick, William Staaf, Jacob Koch, Henry Donaldson, W. C. Hawn, John Staaf, William Kranz, J. B. Smith

and Rev. H. W. Roth, pastor and clerk. M. C. Croll was secretary from 1883 to 1884, when J. D. Weitzel was elected. In 1888 M. C. Croll was chosen; next P. N. Weitzel, who served until 1892, when Nicholas Weitzel was elected. Succeeding Mr. Roth came Rev. George W. Critchlow, Rev. R. R. Durst, and Rev. N. Shaffer, of Prospect. There are now sixty members.

VILLAGE AND POSTOFFICE.

West Liberty was surveyed February 13, 1829, by James J. Hoge, surveyor. The location, at the intersection of the Butler and Mercer, and the Mt. Etna and Bassingheim roads, was then considered a safe place to establish a town. In 1845, John and Jacob Covert resurrected the village. When the plat was recorded, in 1847, the lot owners were James Vogan, James J. Hoge, Charles Coulter, Robert Campbell, Conrad Snyder, John Stephenson, John Fagan, John Craig, John Covert, William McCanon, William McClymonds, David McJunkin, John Boyle, Thomas B. Evans, and Isaac Cornelius. The log house opposite the Eicholtz building, was one of the first structures in the village, and John J. Croll's store, the first mercantile institution, if we except Hoevler's store, a mile away. Henry E. Wick, who sold to Jonathan Clutton, in 1864, built the present Clutton store in 1854. John Allen followed Clutton and remained about one year, John Kocker came next and remained until Miss Clutton became owner. W. W. Robinson established himself in business about fifteen years ago, and in 1882, G. W. Eicholtz erected a store building on the northwest corner of the cross roads. The place was at one time known as Bulger, that being the name of the postoffice.

Stone House, the hotel at the crossing of the Butler and Mercer and the Pittsburg and Franklin stage routes, was built in 1822, on the site of the Douglass log house, afterward the John Elliott tavern. John Brown was landlord in the old log building until 1822, when he erected the "Stone House," but being unable to pay Mrs. McLure,—one of the heirs of Mrs. Collins,—for the property, it reverted to the estate and was rented to various tavern keepers,—Richard Doncaster being the best known, and one Sutliff the most detested. Ultimately, a rival house was established by Robert Thompson, in 1833, and, twenty years later, certain guests of the Stone House destroyed its popularity. Julius C. Holliday, a young Ohioan, took up his residence near the old hotel, away back in the "Forties." A number of strangers, it is said that sometimes twenty would be here, followed him. Well dressed fellows they were, fond of a good time generally, who held workers at a discount. They boarded at the Stone House, where only their military titles or abbreviated christian names were known. One was "Colonel," another "Major," another "Doc" and so on to the end. They were finally credited with being engaged in making spurious silver coins; but escaped punishment until after Holliday and his six children were carried off by diphtheria. The gang, without a leader, then became a prey of law and order, and one or more found a resting place in the penitentiary.

William Turk, the old stage driver, who disappeared during the celebration of July 4, 1853, was said to have been killed by the counterfeiters. He, however, reappeared in August, 1885, having been absent thirty-two years. Mean-

time his wife married and went westward with her husband, while his three children were also scattered.

Forest House—In 1833 Robert Thompson built the Forest House and carried it on as a hotel until 1854, when the reports relating to the Stone House hotel caused him to retire, lest his hotel would also fall under the law. Forest House was also known for a time as Forest postoffice, the site of the Eyth store in 1857 or 1858. Twenty-one years after J. C. Murtland opened a store there, being the successor of a long line of merchants, who appeared and disappeared after the Eyths retired from mercantile life.

Elora—The postoffice named Memphis, south of Stone House, may be called the successor of the Forest House postoffice, established in 1873. It, in turn, was superceded by Elora postoffice, which was presided over in 1894 by Josiah M. Thompson. On January 9, that year, the Thompson store was destroyed by fire, and with it the undelivered mail and postoffice equipments. The loss to Mr. Thompson was placed at $3,600, against which an insurance of $2,500 must be credited.

Hallston is the name given to a railroad station in the northeast corner of the township. In the vicinity was the old pottery of Constantine Weidel, who made earthen crocks, jars, etc., long years before the echoes of the locomotive whistle resounded through the forests. The McNees pottery, at Hallston Station, is comparatively modern, being scarcely a decade old.

Browington postoffice is almost contemporary with the Stone House. It was discontinued in the "forties," but restablished in May, 1858, with R. Doncaster, postmaster. In 1870 it was again discontinued and has not since been restored.

CHAPTER LX.

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL BANKS—SALT WORKS—NATURAL GAS DISCOVERED—POPULATION—PIONEERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

PRIOR to 1800 Butler county formed a portion of Allegheny, its territory being divided into four townships, one of which was named Slippery Rock. Its area comprised the northwestern quarter of the county. In 1804, when the county was divided into thirteen townships, its territory was considerably reduced. A further reduction took place in the final re-subdivision in 1854, when it was cut down to its present area. The township derives its name from Slippery Rock creek, which flows in a westerly direction through its territory.

The elevations of the divide between this creek and the Wolf creek range are from 1,150 to 1,300 feet above ocean level. The soil partakes of the character of the limestone on which it rests.

Coal is abundant and gas reservoirs numerous. A coal bank on the Isaac Davidson farm is supposed to have been opened in the thirties. On the Lewis Patterson farm, Stephen Osmer opened a mine, which was abandoned in 1845. Thomas McGaffic opened a bank on the same farm, after the war, which was a producer down to 1887. On the Ezekiel Wilson farm is an old slope near where the Edward Christley mine was worked. The W. S. Bingham bank was opened in the eighties. Banks were at one time worked on the John Wolford and the Nathaniel Cooper farms, but were abandoned years ago. Coal is still mined on the farm of John Reed, north of Centreville.

Fifty years ago two salt wells were drilled on the Edmund Smith farm, north of Centreville. Gas flowed with the water, and it was determined to use the vapor for fuel. The result was disastrous, pans and machinery being blown up.

The population in 1810 was 458; in 1820, 865; 1830, 1,541; 1840, 1,507; 1850, 1,490; 1860, six years after the re-subdivision of the county, 993; 1870, 879; 1880, 1,424; 1890, 1,247.

PIONEERS.

It is a matter of considerable difficulty to determine who is entitled to the credit of being the first person to settle in this township. There is evidence going to show that temporary settlements were made as early as 1796, but the identity of the first actual settler has not been discovered. The first permanent settlers, however, appear to have been Nathaniel and Zebulon Cooper, a brother and nephew of Stephen Cooper. They came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and selected lands on both sides of Wolf creek, on which they settled in 1798. In 1800 Stephen Cooper, who had for some time previous been making his home with them, settled upon 200 acres of land, comprising the present site of Centreville. It is stated that Nathaniel Cooper found a few brush cabins on Wolf creek, evidencing temporary occupation, and soon afterward learned that Adam Barber, David Cross, John Burrows and William Burrows were here before him. The Burrows were assessed in 1803.

John, James and Hugh McKee, who arrived in this county from Ireland in 1797, were also among the earliest settlers. Their four sisters and their parents came shortly after, but none of them appear to have owned property here in 1803. Adam Funk, who had 400 acres in 1803, came about 1798. Jonathan Adams, John and Jacob Stillwagon, John Moreland, Alexander McDonald and John Slemmons appeared about 1800. Philip Snyder, who came in 1801, was a celebrated maple sugar maker until his death in 1857. John Walker settled here in 1805. William Bigham, a Revolutionary soldier, his sons Thomas and Hugh Bigham, the former a soldier of the war of 1812, and Samuel Cross came in 1806. James Stephenson and Samuel Weakley in 1817; Philip Kiester in 1818; Joel Beckwith in 1819; Thomas Mifflin in 1820; Dr. John Thompson, John Christley, the cabinet-maker; Michael Christley, Samuel Kerr, who worked in Thompson's furnace, and Samuel Bard, the tailor, in 1822; William Hill in 1823; Cornelius

Gill, James A. Patterson, John McNulty and Samuel Caldwell, the blacksmith, in 1825; Peter Sowash in 1826; John Neal in 1827; William Miller in 1830, and Joseph C. Swearingen, Henry Wolford, Jonathan Maybury and John Reed within the decade ending 1840. Whether on the farm, in the industries along the creek, or as village builders, all were thorough pioneers, who laid the foundations on which the prosperity of this division of the county rests.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The Mt. Etna furnace was established in 1822 by Dr. John Thompson, with Samuel Kerr as foreman. It was opened in 1823 and run for six years, when it was sold by the sheriff to David McJunkin, by whom it was carried on until 1835, when W. S. Bingham rented and operated it until 1838. It was next leased by Ephraim Rose, Robert McGowan and others, and continued until 1841, when work ceased.

Hickory furnace, founded in 1836 by Joseph C. Swearingen, was sold a few years later by the sheriff to William Stewart and C. C. Sullivan, who rebuilt it and opened the new iron works in June, 1846. This furnace stood opposite the present Kiester mill, which was also erected by them in 1843. It was closed in 1860, having been in operation twenty-four years.

The Bard & Bingham foundry at Centreville was opened in 1838. Some time after Isaac Pearson established a foundry, which W. S. Bingham purchased in 1848, and which has been carried on down to the present.

Charles Coulter's fulling and carding mill on Slippery Rock creek, which was burned March 11, 1824, was one of the first industries of the kind in the township.

Wolf Creek woolen factory, operated in 1845 by Samuel Curry, northwest of Centreville on Wolf creek, appears to have produced the goods named in the list of the Hopewell manufacturers at a lower price. Here carpets were manufactured at from forty to fifty cents a yard, and Kentucky jeans at thirty-seven cents and a half a yard. The factory is now operated by William Curry.

James Layton carried on the old Samuel McMurry carding and cloth-dressing concern on Slippery Rock creek.

The Scott Stephenson and the William Fleming, later the Christley tanneries, were the first industries of this character at Centreville, or in the township. The Christley tannery occupied the present site of George Maxwell's barn. The Stephenson concern was purchased in 1839 by John Covert from John Hodge, and later by Samuel Taggart from John Covert. In 1842 Perry Covert established a new tannery, which was operated for half a century, when the expense of obtaining hemlock bark resulted in its closing down.

The Thompson grist mill of 1822, situated on Slippery Rock creek, southeast of Centreville, passed away years ago. The Etna mills now occupy the site. The Wolf Creek mill, now owned by J. H. Christley, was established in 1832 by James and Robert Vincent. It was afterwards owned by W. F. Rumberger, and later by the McKnights.

A flouring mill, erected by Stewart & Sullivan on the Brownington and Franklin turnpike, at the falls of Slippery Rock creek, was opened July 14, 1844.

The equipment consisted of four pairs of buhrs, with a capacity of from thirty to forty bushels an hour. The sawmill, in connection with the flouring mill, was driven by water power. The sawmill went out of existence years ago. A new buhr mill was erected to replace the old. It is now owned and operated by John Kiester.

Among the early sawmills were McKnight's, on Wolf creek; Kiester's, on Slippery Rock creek, and the Neyman mill on Long run, between Kiester and Centreville. Of late years portable mills have been operated in different parts of the township. One of these mills, owned by John W. Ralston, exploded near Branchton November 26, 1888, killing Jesse Hall, Carlyle Cross and George Kelly, and seriously injuring Lewis Ralston and Joseph Dickson.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school house was erected on the Wolford clearing about one mile and a half northeast of Centreville. It was here that such teachers as Stephen Cooper, William Parker and Adam Dunn instructed the youth of the settlement. About 1822 or 1823 a log school house was erected on the Abraham Snyder farm in the northwestern part of the township, where Eli and Asenath Beckwith and Rachael Colton taught. In the thirties the Stillwagon school was built on the John, Samuel and Robert Mawha farm, south of Centreville.

The number of children of school age, reported in June, 1893, was 164 males and 120 females in the township, and seventy-eight males and seventy females in Centreville borough. The school revenue in 1893, was $2,843.46, including $1,267.48 State appropriation, and in the borough $1,378.57, including $329.04 State appropriation. The assessment of the township in 1894 was $361,699, and of the borough $91,661. The county tax was $1,446.79, for the township and $366.64 for the borough, while the State tax levied in the township was $133.02, and in the borough $180.93.

The justices of the peace elected for Slippery Rock township from 1840 to 1894, inclusive, are as follows: Alexander McBride, 1840; James I. Hoge, 1840–45; Thomas Mifflin, 1845–50; William Moore, 1850; Nathaniel Cooper, 1854–59; Jacob Kiester, 1855–60–65; C. D. DeWolf, 1864; H. H. Vincent, 1866–71–82; Jesse Kiester, 1873–77–82; Dawson Wadsworth, 1877; Jacob Kiester, 1884; John Reed, 1887–92; W. G. McLaughlin, deceased, 1887–92; W. J. Morrison, to fill vacancy, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Hickory Mills, was established in the thirties, but the organization died out before the war. Members of the Centreville class detached themselves and with recruits formed classes in Cherry and adjoining townships.

Bethel United Presbyterian Church is the successor of the Covenanter society. In 1833 the Reformed Presbyterians organized and held meetings in the log school house near the north line of the township. Rev. Andrew W. Black served as pastor from 1833 to 1838, the elders being Samuel Hogg and Samuel Braham. For a decade subsequent to 1838 the pulpit was vacant. In 1848 Rev.

Josiah Hutchman became pastor. He was succeeded in 1852 by Rev. David Kennedy, who organized the Sunday school. The pulpit was again vacant from 1855 to 1858, when Rev. J. F. Hill became pastor and remained until 1866. About this time the original organization passed out of existence. In 1868 a reorganization took place, under the present name, with Rev. William Hutchinson as pastor, sixty two members being enrolled. Rev. W. D. Ewing, Rev. J. O. McConnell and Rev. A. B. Dickey have been successive pastors of this congregation, which now numbers thirty-four members.

VILLAGES.

Mt. Etna was the pioneer village of the township. It grew up around the furnace established in 1822, on Slippery Rock creek, by Dr. John Thompson. A postoffice named Slippery Rock, which was moved to Centreville in 1826, was established there in 1824 with William Ferguson as postmaster. The village passed out of existence many years ago, and is now but a memory.

Kiester, formerly Hickory Mills, is situated on Slippery Rock creek southeast of Centreville. The location is one of the most beautiful in the county, and the water power inexhaustible. The Kiester mills located here forms one of the most important industries of the township. The little village is a station on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad, contains a postoffice, named in honor of the Kiester family, with John Kiester, postmaster, and a general store. Slippery Rock Park, which adjoins the village, is one of the most picturesque and beautiful places in the county, and a favorite resort for visitors during the summer.

Branchton is situated at the junction of the Hillard branch of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad with the main line. The general store of J. A. Morrison, known as the W. J. Hindman store, a good depot building and eight cottages constitute the village.

Wick is situated in the northeast corner of the township, on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad. The depot building, a few cottages and the Critchlow lumber yard, a postoffice and store carried on by Ephriam Adams comprise the town. A deposit of blue limestone has been utilized for burning lime and making land plaster. The enterprise has been carried on, with occasional interruptions, for several years by W. B. Bard. The station was named for H. E. Wick, now a resident of Butler. He was the first postmaster.

CHAPTER LXI.

CENTREVILLE BOROUGH.

FOUNDING OF THE TOWN—STEPHEN COOPER, THE FIRST SETTLER—EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—FATAL FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT—SAVINGS BANK—GAS PLANT—WATER WORKS—CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION—CENTREVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—PRESENT BUSINESS HOUSES—BOROUGH OFFICIALS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SCHOOLS—STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

CENTREVILLE, known to the postoffice department as Slippery Rock, and to the old settlers as "Ginger Hill," was surveyed, in 1824, by David Dougal, on a part of the Stephen Cooper farm. Stephen Cooper, a brother of Nathaniel Cooper, was living in 1800 upon the tract of land settled by the latter in 1798, in what is now Slippery Rock township. He knew of 200 acres of land in the township that had not been settled, and which he contemplated taking up. His nephew, Zebulon Cooper, who had settled upon a tract adjoining Nathaniel, discovered one evening that a family was near this land, but, on investigation, found that they were not within the line. That night, Stephen, his brother, Nathaniel, and nephew, Zebulon and wife, located on the land, and working all night, erected a cabin. This land is now a part of the site of Centreville. Stephen Cooper cleared a farm on it, and subsequently engaged in keeping tavern in connection therewith, and it is claimed that he was the first landlord as well as the first settler on the site of Centreville borough. His name appears upon the assessment list of 1803.

A year or two later William Hill arrived and, locating near Cooper's cabin, proved a very welcome neighbor. Samuel Bard, the tailor, came in 1823. In 1824 John Reynolds built a log house where Robert Kissick's residence now stands, and in April of that year opened it as a tavern. His cabin, with those of William Hill, William Cross and I. S. Pearson, constituted the village. In 1826 the Slippery Rock postoffice was moved from Mt. Etna, and I. S. Pearson appointed postmaster. The name Slippery Rock has been continued as the name of the postoffice to the present time. A. J. Bard, the present postmaster, was appointed in May, 1893.

Between 1825 and 1830 the pioneer circle was recruited by the arrival of Dr. Eli G. DeWolf, Jesse and Simeon Baker, Samuel Caldwell, the blacksmith, John McNulty, Amos and William Fleming, and Peter Sowash, the blacksmith. Isaac S. Pearson came before 1826, opened the first store and became the first postmaster. In the thirties he erected a brick building, occupied in later days by W. S. Bingham. While he was engaged in the mercatile business, Samuel Bard, a contemporary and friend abandoned tailoring, became a chairmaker, and in 1838, a foundryman and windmill builder. Bard and Pearson died in 1844, leav-

ing valuable properties to their heirs. Thomas Floyd open the second store, made money, and erected a brick building which was afterwards purchased by Ezekiel Wilson, himself an old settler. Peter Sowash and John McCoy erected smaller brick houses prior to 1835, while John Cross built the hotel now known as the Eyth House early in the thirties.

In 1835 the trade, mercantile and professional circles of this village consisted of John Eagle, chairmaker; I. S. Pearson, merchant; Samuel Bard, tailor; John Taggart, laborer; Moorhead & Wallace, merchants; G. W. Coulter, tavern keeper; Peter Sowash, blacksmith; Peter Uber, cabinet maker; Dr. E. G. DeWolf, physician; James Fulton, wagon maker; Thomas Floyd, merchant; Scott Stephenson, tanner; William Parshall, tavern keeper; John and Robert McCoy, carpenters; Thomas Stephenson, hatter; George Christley and William Fleming, tanners; William Ramsey, blacksmith; Joseph Justice, hatter; William Gibson, tinsmith; John Seth, tavern keeper; John Reynolds, justice of the peace; Samuel Kerr, representative in the legislature; Robert Young, wheelwright; Alexander Buchanan, cabinet maker; Stephen Cooper, farmer; James Bell and G. W. Bratton, laborers; John McClintock, shoemaker; Samuel Curran, wagon maker, and John Cross, brickmaker.

In the forties came Charles Prosser, a tailor, Daniel K. Hill, a shoemaker, John C. Ramsey, Romain Eyth, Elisha Kingsbury, George Potts and Thomas Humphrey. In 1846 Elisha Kingsbury started a store, and during the Mexican war the village was the trading center of a wide district.

The Fourth of July celebration of 1849, in Centreville, resulted in the death of William McCutcheon, and the serious injury of John Neal, Jr., Samuel Weakley and David Ramsey. It appears that the brass cannon used upon this occasion, had been charged, in addition to the usual load of powder, with a wadding above the powder, of pieces of sod in which there was a mixture of coarse gravel. When the cannon was discharged McCutcheon and the other three were struck by the gravel. This cannon afterward saw service in the Civil war.

In 1859 J. S. Wilson located here; T. S. Coulter opened his hardware store in 1865, and W. H. Sturdevant a wagon and carriage making establishment in 1866. In this year also Charles Prosser returned from Butler. J. S. French's drug store was established later.

The Savings Bank was established in 1873, by John T. and Austin T. Bard, Norman Patterson, John Bigham, R. F. Glenn, Thomas George, W. O. Breckenridge and Milton Henry as stockholders and officials. After the death of John T. Bard, Norman Patterson was elected president, and later purchased the interests of the members of the company. He carried it on as a private bank until 1887, when W. H. Wilson, who now conducts it, became the owner.

Between 1870 and 1880, the Wilson hardware store, Muntz's harness shop, Kaufman's blacksmith shop, C. W. Coulter's drug store, and other trade and mercantile enterprises were established.

The natural gas plant was established in 1887 by H. P. Griffith. Four wells, two in the borough, one on John Wolford's and one on Franklin Eyth's farm, form the source of supply for 400 fires and 700 lights.

The water works were constructed in the fall of 1892, by John McGonegal,

about fifty rods north of the State Normal School. The source of supply is a drilled well. The pumping is done by windmill, and when that fails, by a six-horse-power engine.

The Co-operative Creamery Association (limited) was organized August 12, 1893, with H. M. Gill, president; W. J. Morrison, secretary and treasurer; W. H. Grine, manager; Robert McCoy, J. J. McGarvey, E. H. Kirkpatrick, H. M. Gill and W. J. Morrison, directors. The new building, twenty-eight by forty-two feet, is equipped with all the latest improved mechanical appliances. The capacity is 500 pounds of butter a day.

The Centreville Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1874, with Benjamin Pearson, president; H. H. Vincent, vice-president; Thomas S. Coulter, secretary; J. T. Bingham, treasurer, and C. O. Coulter, superintendent. The vacancy in the vice-presidency, caused by the death of H. H. Vincent, has not yet been filled.

The town has grown rapidly since the establishment of the State Normal School, and now claims a population of about 800. Building has been active, resulting in the erection of a large number of handsome and costly residences, and more modern and sightly business houses. Mercantile and trade interests have kept pace with the increase in population, and the town is recognized as an important trade center. The principal business houses are as follows: F. P. Bingham and T. S. Coulter & Company, hardware; John T. Bingham, agricultural implements; Clutton Brothers, drugs and medicines; Bard & Son, F. T. Whitten & Company, J. C. Kerr, Bolton & Wilson and W. T. Ramsey, general stores; R. N. Nelson and Uber & Bestler, furniture and undertaking; E. F. Chandler & Company, millinery; W. T. Ramsey, Jr., bakery; J. N. Stillwagon and Thomas Rhodes, harness makers; J. R. Martin & Sons, butchers; W. E. Lawrence, hotel and restaurant; W. H. Wilson, banker; and Baker & Nelson and Hall & Campbell, livery stables. There are two hotels, the Eyth House, by Francis Eyth, and the Central House by W. E. Lawrence. The press is represented by the Slippery Rock *Signal*, a seven-column weekly, established February 12, 1892. It is edited by Albert L. Weihe, and is Republican in politics. On September 1, 1894, a telegraph line connected with the main line of the Western Union Telegraph company at Wick station, on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad, was opened for business. The office is in Clutton Brothers' drug store, and is in charge of W. H. Pattison as operator.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

The borough was incorporated in 1841; but for thirty-six years little was accomplished by the councils toward raising the village above the condition of a country hamlet. The old records are not in possession of the clerk, but from the records in the county offices the following names of burgesses and councilmen were obtained:

1877—W. H. Curran, burgess; Thomas Reed, J. L. Warmcastle, E. A. McCoy, D. S. Ramsey, S. Sowash and A. W. Shroyer.

1878—C. O. Kingsbury, burgess; L. Sturdevant, J. P. McQuistion, W. G. Coulter, J. M. Roberts and John Wick.

1879—W. R. Hays, burgess; John Wick, Harry Young, W. G. Christley, Thomas Wilson and A. B. Prosser.

1880—Robert Kissick, burgess; S. S. Morrison, J. H. Muntz, C. O. Kingsbury, A. B. Prosser, Francis Eyth and Milton Covert.

1881—Milton Covert, burgess; J. P. McQuistion, Samuel Dickey, Edward Maybury, C. O. Kingsbury and J. N. Stillwagon.

1882—David Wilson, burgess; S. S. Morrison, George Maxwell, John Kerr and L. V. Kiester.

1883—John Daugherty, burgess; C. W. Coulter, Rev. Ewing and Rev. Wright.

1884—F. P. Bingham, burgess; C. W. Bard, W. J. McCarnes, Joseph Dessett, John H. Hogan and Joseph Bestler.

1885—E. M. Maybury, burgess; J. P. McQuistion, John Wick and W. H. Wilson.

1886—J. M. Roberts, burgess; J. H. Muntz, E. M. Maybury and W. Kauffman.

1887—P. L. Coulter, burgess; C. O. Kingsbury, S. S. Morrison and A. H. Baker.

1888—L. D. Kiester, burgess; G. Morrison, J. H. Hogan and T. C. Kelly.

1889—W. H. Wilson, burgess; E. M. Maybury and J. N. Stillwagon.

1890—W. H. Grine, burgess; A. W. Christy and J. H. Muntz.

1891—Thomas Peters, burgess; W. H. Grine and Thomas Logan.

1892—R. N. Nelson, burgess; A. H. Baker, J. C. Ricketts and P. H. Sowash.

1893—J. Maybury, burgess; W. H. Wilson, G. W. Campbell, John Kerr, Frank Clutton and W. M. Humphrey.

1894—Lewis Bolton, burgess; E. M. Maybury, W. M. Humphrey, W. J. Kissick, J. E. Bard and Frank Clutton.

The justices of the peace elected for the borough of Centreville, from 1841 to 1894 are as follows: Charles Prosser, 1841; Alexander Buchanan, 1841–53–58–63; Daniel K. Hill, 1846; George W. Bratton, 1846; Francis Findley, 1848; John C. Ramsey, 1848; James D. Riddell, 1850; John J. Kelly, 1854; James P. Christy, 1859; A. J. Bard, 1861–66–71–76; W. J. McCarnes, 1866; William Crill, 1869; David McDonald, 1873; T. S. Coulter, 1878–85; A. Prosser, 1881; C. O. Kingsbury, 1881–82; T. C. Kelly, 1883; J. Maybury, 1887; Alfred Christy, 1888; E. M. Maybury, 1889; T. C. Cooper, 1890, and James S. Wilson, 1894.

SCHOOLS.

Prior to 1835, when the common school system went into effect, the youth of Centreville received instruction in the rudiments of an English education in subscription schools, the log school house being the predecessor here, as well as in other pioneer settlements, of the better buildings of later days. Among the early teachers, both in the subscription and public schools, were Robert McElwain, John Bollinger, of Cherry township, William Murphy and Samuel Christley. Dr. Asa M. Patterson, now a resident physician of the borough, taught school here as early as 1854. About 1858 or 1860 the borough school was

divided into two grades. In 1881 a fine school building, costing $4,000, was erected and a division into three grades effected. In June, 1889, this building was sold to the trustees of the State Normal School for $2,000, and has since been used as a model school building in connection with that institution. Previous to the establishment of the State Normal School, private or select schools were regularly maintained in addition to the public school.

SLIPPERY ROCK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The history of the establishment of the State Normal School at Slippery Rock is traceable to a modest beginning. In order to arouse interest in educational matters, with a view to the establishment of an academy in the village, a meeting called by J. T. Bingham, was held in the Presbyterian church, on the evening of December 7, 1887. It was presided over by John Reed, with Dr. C. W. Bard as secretary, and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Robinson. It was determined to solicit subscriptions, and two lists were authorized: one for building funds, and the other for annual subscriptions of five dollars each, to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the principal's salary, in the event of the revenue not being sufficient for that purpose.

At a second meeting, held December 19, 1887, J. T. Bingham reported that thirty-four annual subscriptions of five dollars each, or $170 a year for three years, had been secured. Dr. C. W. Bard reported a subscription of $2,475 for the erection of an academy. In the meantime, H. C. and Dr. C. W. Bard, having ascertained that there was no State Normal School in this district, conceived the idea of securing the location of one in Slippery Rock. They presented the matter to the meeting, which, on motion of J. T. Bingham, appointed a committee, consisting of J. N. Watson, J. M. Covert and F. P. Bingham, to ascertain the cost of normal school buildings, etc. This committee reported to a meeting held January 9, 1888, that it had been unable to obtain accurate information as to cost or size of buildings. Another committee, consisting of Dr. A. M. Patterson and J. E. Bard, was then appointed to visit a normal school and ascertain the cost and size of necessary buildings. George Maxwell was appointed a committee of one to visit Butler, confer with Hon. John M. Greer, State Senator, and enlist his aid in behalf of the enterprise.

At the next meeting held January 16, 1888, Dr. Patterson and J. E. Bard reported that they had visited the State Normal School at Clarion, and had ascertained the size and cost of buildings. The figures they laid before the meeting were startling, but the pluck and earnestness of the people were too deeply enlisted in the enterprise to permit of their abandoning it. On motion, therefore, of Mr. Bard a committee of ten was appointed to solicit subscriptions. This committee consisted of J. H. Christley, J. C. Kerr, J. P. McQuistion, Neyman Christley, J. N. Watson, T. S. Coulter, A. J. Bard, William Kaufman, W. H. Wilson and Robert McCoy.

The mission of George Maxwell to Butler was so successful that not only the active but the enthusiastic co-operation of Hon. John M. Greer was secured, and he became an earnest and effective champion of the enterprise, both in Butler county and in the General Assembly at Harrisburg. On February 6,

1888, he and J. M. Galbreath, of Butler, appeared in Slippery Rock and addressed a meeting in behalf of the school. The address aroused such an enthusiasm that a large amount of money was subscribed before the meeting adjourned. The Ladies' Normal School Fund Association was also organized, and proved effective and successful in collecting funds for the enterprise.

As the result of this exhibition of energy and enthusiasm the amount required was soon secured, and a report to that effect made to a meeting held March 9, 1888, at which the stockholders elected the following trustees or building committee: George Maxwell, T. F. Patton, Neyman Christley, J. C. Kerr, Benjamin Pearson, Lewis Patterson, T. S. Coulter, A. M. Patterson, W. H. Wilson, J. E. Bard, H. P. Griffith, William Kaufman and C. W. Bard. This committee organized by electing George Maxwell, president; C. W. Bard, secretary, and W. H. Wilson, treasurer. Two sub-committees were appointed, one to secure ten acres of land for building sites and grounds, which were purchased from Lewis Patterson, in the southeastern part of the town for $2,000, and the other to secure the services of an architect. The latter committee employed S. W. Foulk, of New Castle, who drew the plans and specifications. The contract for the buildings was awarded to J. J. Gourley, of New Castle, for $25,000. W. H. Tinker, of West Sunbury, had charge of the carpenter work. The contract for heating was awarded to McGinn, of Pittsburg, and for plastering to Lee Lutton, of New Castle.

Three buildings, each three stories high, constructed of wood and roofed with slate, were erected. These were the central building, or Chapel Hall, 60 x 100 feet, and two ell-shaped dormitory buildings, one for ladies, on the north, and the other for gentlemen on the south of the central building. Besides recitation rooms, the central building contained an auditorium capable of seating from 1,200 to 1,500 persons. The ladies' dormitory contained seventy-one sleeping rooms, a dining room eighty by forty feet, and also a parlor, kitchen, pantry and storeroom. The gentlemen's dormitory contained eighty-one sleeping rooms. The buildings were lighted by gas and heated by steam.

Upon the completion of the buildings a committee of inspection was appointed by Governor Beaver to examine them before their acceptance by the State. This committee consisted of Dr. E. E. Higby, State superintendent of public instruction; Col. S. M. Jackson, of Apollo, Armstrong county; Hon. S. H. Miller, of Mercer; Col. Silas J. Marlin, of Brookville; Hon. William McNair, of Oil City, and the following school superintendents: Samuel Hamilton, of Allegheny county; J. M. Reed, of Beaver county; John Morrow, of Allegheny; Charles W. Dean, of McKeesport; M. L. Knight, of Beaver Falls; John Collier, of Homestead; J. L. Snyder, of Butler county, and E. Mackey, of Butler borough. Hon. S. H. Miller was chairman of this committee, which, after a thorough inspection, unanimously reported in favor of accepting the buildings, and they were formally dedicated February 1, 1889, by Governor Beaver, the exercises being presided over by Hon. John M. Greer, of Butler, and witnessed by a number of State officials, State and county school superintendents, and a large audience composed mainly of residents of Slippery Rock and vicinity.

The following trustees to represent the State were appointed by E. E.

Higby, State superintendent of public instruction: J. S. Rutan and John F. Dravo, to serve until May, 1891; Richard V. Scandrett and J. Sharp Wilson, to serve until May, 1890, and Thomas Robinson and John M. Greer to serve until May, 1889.

The following named persons were elected trustees by the stockholders: H. P. Griffith, A. M. Patterson, T. F. Patton and C. W. Bard, to serve until May, 1891; George Maxwell, J. E. Bard, T. S. Coulter, to serve until May, 1890, and Lewis Patterson, Neyman Christley, William Kaufman and Benjamin Pearson, to serve until May, 1889.

The board elected George Maxwell, president; Dr. C. W. Bard, secretary, and W. H. Wilson, treasurer. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Wilson have filled their respective offices without interruption to the present time. Mr. Bard served as secretary until May, 1891, when he was succeeded by T. S. Coulter, the present secretary.

The members of the faculty, March 26, 1889, when the work of the school commenced, were James E. Morrow, I. M. McClymonds, I. N. Moore, J. C. Ricketts, W. A. Beer and Maud C. Bingham.

In June, 1889, the public school building was purchased by the trustees of the State Normal School, and has since been used as a model school building.

The extension of the ladies' dormitory, containing forty-five rooms, was completed in 1893, at a cost of $20,000, and also a southern extension of the same building, for culinary and dining room purposes. This latter extension doubled the size of the dining room. The new main building, a commodious and sightly edifice, costing about $53,000, was completed early in 1894. The front is pressed brick, with Ohio sandstone trimmings. It is a three-story building, with basement and attic, and a square, hip-roofed clock tower. It is finished in natural wood, heated by steam and lighted by gas, and with the other buildings, the interiors of which have been remodeled, is furnished with all needful modern conveniences.

Two trustees to represent the State and four to represent the stockholders are chosen for a term of three years each, on the first Monday of May in each year. This board, composed of six members representing the State and twelve representing the stockholders, elects the faculty and exercises a general management of the institution. The names of the first board have already been given. Those elected since are as follows: On the part of the State: John M. Greer and Thomas Robinson, elected in 1889; Livingston McQuistion and Joseph Hartman, in 1890; John Buchanan and H. I. Gourley, in 1891; John M. Greer and Thomas Robinson, in 1892; Livingston McQuistion and R. D. McGonnigle, in 1893, and H. I. Gourley and John Buchanan in 1894. On the part of the stockholders: Lewis Patterson, Neyman Christley, William Kaufman and Benjamin Pearson, elected in 1889. Mr. Kaufman died December 24, 1889, and A. W. Christy was chosen to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. George Maxwell, J. E. Bard, T. S. Coulter and J. C. Kerr, in 1890; A. M. Patterson, H. P. Griffith, T. F. Patton and Frank Clutton, in 1891; Lewis Patterson, Neyman Christley, A. W. Christy and Dr. Benjamin Pearson, in 1892; George Maxwell,

J. E. Bard, T. S. Coulter and J. C. Kerr, in 1893, and H. P. Griffith, W. J. Morrison, Dr. C. W. Bard and John M. Watson in 1894.

On July 17, 1890, Dr. Albert E. Maltby was elected principal to succeed J. E. Morrow, and has been re-elected each year since. He and the following ladies and gentlemen constitute the present faculty: I. M. McClymonds, teacher of school economy and mathematics; I. N. Moore, ancient languages and natural sciences; John C. Ricketts, mathematics; J. M. Shaffer, grammar, rhetoric and literature; Abbie L. Simmons, preceptress, elocution and civil government; D. C. Murphy, superintendent model school and practice department; Mary F. Isaminger, form study, drawing and penmanship; Maude C. Bingham, geography and history; Louise Schwall, instrumental and vocal music; Clara B. Robinson, English branches; Mrs. Harriet D. Maltby, painting; Frank A. Dumm, assistant in mathematics; M. Cora Christy, assistant in instrumental music, and Anna Luella Kerr, librarian.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Centreville dates back to 1834, when Rev. William Carl organized a class here. Among the members were Scott Stephenson, John C. Ramsey and their wives, John Reynolds, Michael Christley, Elizabeth and Rachel Christley, Ephraim, Eleanor and Jane Rose, John and Susan Wallace, Alice Emery, Levi, Rachel and Nancy Hillger, Mary McKee, Daniel and Mary Neyman, Moses Huselton, and perhaps two or three other members, such as Daniel K. Hill, who was the class leader in later days, John Christley and Campbell Robb. The greater number subsequently formed a class in Cherry township, which was the nucleus of the church there. In 1837 a small meeting house was erected, which was torn down in 1860 and replaced by a brick building, dedicated November 15 of that year.

Among the senior members of the society when Dr. A. M. Patterson came here in 1854, were the Christleys, Neymans, Ramseys and the Widow Hill, Dr. Livingston and Darwin De Wolf and their wives, Samuel Adley, John Cook and wife. Rev. W. Carl and Rev. John Somerville were the first two pastors. Rev. J. M. Green and many of the ministers named in connection with the North Washington church were here before the war. Rev. C. R. Patty dedicated the building in 1860, and from that period to 1874 it was in the Harrisville charge. Rev. Mr. Domer was the first resident pastor that year. Rev. P. A. Reno, the present pastor, presides over the churches at Harrisville and in Clay township, which are in this circuit. Frank Clutton is recording steward.

The Centreville United Presbyterian Church was organized in September, 1848, with fifteen members, among whom were Elders John Hays, James Bovard and John Balph. Rev. W. T. McAdam, installed in 1852 and released in 1854, was the first pastor. Rev. Robert McWatty came in 1855, remained until 1859, and was followed by Revs. A. R. Rankin, S. C. Reed, W. D. Ewing, W. J. McClintock, and the present pastor, Rev. J. O. McConnell. In 1852 a small building was constructed for the purposes of worship, which was used until 1882, when a frame house of worship was erected at a cost of $4,000. The church adopted articles of association March 1, 1886, which was signed by Marcus Mc-

Gonegal, R. F. Glenn, Jacob Kiester, Edmund Smith, Thomas W. George, John Reed, J. A. Glenn, James McKnight, John F. Weakley, W. J. Downs, James Stevenson, W. D. Ewing, B. P. Patterson and C. G. Reed. The trustees were H. M. Gill, John C. Kerr and F. L. Patton. The membership in 1894 was 114.

Centreville Presbyterian Church was organized April 24, 1854, by Revs. John Munson, R. B. Walker and Mead Satterfield, with twenty-nine members. In 1856 the present church building, which has been repeatedly remodeled and repaired, was erected. Revivals held in 1858, 1867, 1876 and 1877 resulted in large additions to the membership. The following named persons have served as elders: Thomas Mifflin, Nathaniel Cooper, William B. Cooper, Thomas Kerr, Levi Dale, Andrew Breckenridge, W. O. Breckenridge, William Bigham, Benjamin Campbell, H. H. Vincent, John Bingham, Benjamin Pearson, William Kaufman, James S. Wilson, Thomas Coulter and I. M. McClymonds. The first pastor, Rev. Samuel Williams, was installed April 14, 1857, and served until June 22, 1869. One year later, Rev. D. C. Cooper was installed, and preached here until January 26, 1875. Rev. James A. Menard was installed November 16, 1875, and remained until August 1, 1881. On June 27, 1882, Rev. James H. Wright was installed, and served until July 28, 1887. Rev. Jesse Lee Cotton came September 3, 1889, but resigned in 1893. Rev. G. R. Edmondson, the present pastor, came in November, 1894. The congregation numbers over 200. The society was incorporated in March, 1884, with the following named members as trustees: Norman Patterson, Henry Wilson, C. O. Coulter, William Kaufman, Joseph Bestler and Robert Kissick.

The Covenanter or Reformed Presbyterian Church of Centreville did not originate there. Its history is something similar to that of the Associate church. Organized as the "Ryefield church" in 1857, a house of worship was erected near the south line of Slippery Rock township, on the Cooper farm, and there the members met at intervals until 1874, when a frame building was erected at Centreville and the church moved to that progressive little borough. In 1879 the society was re-organized by Rev. S. J. Crow, and shortly after Rev. J. R. Wiley was installed as pastor. It is now without a pastor.

The Associate or Seceder Church of West Liberty was organized in 1859 at Ryefield, and was continued there until 1878, when a meeting house—now used as a dwelling—was erected at Centreville. Six years before the removal of this church from the West Liberty neighborhood, Rev. S. Ramsey was installed pastor, and continued to preside over the society until after the little house of worship was erected at Centreville.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Meylert Lodge, Number 435, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Centreville July 24, 1851, with Joseph M. McNair, noble grand, and W. M. Wells, secretary. The charter was surrendered on account of irregularity in 1856. On April 14, 1875, it was restored to A. J. Bard, William Clauggers, David Hays, Jonathan Clutton and Richard Critchlow and twelve others, then forming the present lodge. In the fall of 1893 W. C. Webber held the chair, with J. A. Kelly, sec-

retary. The eighty members of this lodge own a two-story frame building on Franklin street, in which the lodge meetings are held.

Slippery Rock Lodge, Number 108, A. O. U. W., was organized May 18, 1877, with the following officers: Jonathan Clutton, M. W.; A. S. Fulkman, F.; A. T. Groves, O.; H. E. Wick, G.; W. Curry, R.; A. J. Bard, F.; J. S. Wilson, R.; Benjamin Pearson and William T. Ramsey, W.; H. H. Grossman, John Maybury, James Stephenson and A. Stickel, trustees. S. A. McConnell is the present master workman and W. T. Ramsey the present recorder.

Friendship Lodge, Number 1188, K. of H., was organized in August, 1878, with twenty members. Notwithstanding the competition of older secret and beneficiary organizations it is in a prosperous condition.

O. G. Bingham Post, Number 305, G. A. R., was mustered in March 6, 1883, with sixteen members, namely: David S. Ramsey, John Boyles, James S. Wilson, Thomas C. Kelly, George Maxwell, Levi Sturdevant, A. B. Prosser, A. S. Berger, Robert J. Kissick, George B. Young, William Curry, Cyrus O. Kingsbury, D. M. Harbaugh, J. T. Grove, J. L. Bend and John Warmcastle. At one time the post was sixty-five strong. It now has thirty-eight members. J. R. Martin is commander.

Council Number 350, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized September 13, 1889, with twenty-one members, J. N. Watson, councillor, and J. M. Roberts recording secretary. The membership in February, 1894, was eighty-two.

Lodge Number 331, K. of P., was organized February 20, 1891, with the following named members: A. W. Christy, J. M. Roberts, J. E. Bard, Benjamin Pearson, C. W. Bard, H. E. Bard, Frank Clutton, Neyman Christley, J. M. Covert, H. P. Kiskaddon, Frank P. Bingham, J. C. Ricketts, John T. Bingham, J. N. Stillwagon and T. S. Coulter. The present chancellor commander is A. B. Sager, and the keeper of records and seals, J. M. Roberts.

CHAPTER LXII.

MERCER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION — POPULATION AND STATISTICS — PIONEERS — EARLY ENTERPRISES— SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—FORESTVILLE.

MERCER township was established in 1804, being one of the thirteen townships erected that year. It was previously a part of the original township of Slippery Rock. In 1854, when the county was subdivided into thirty-three townships, much of its territory was transferred to Marion, thus making it, in area, the smallest township in the county. Its natural resources are, however, important, its farms being productive and well tilled and its coal deposits rich and extensive. Its people are industrious, prosperous and intelligent, and among them are numbered many of the oldest and best known families in the county.

The population in 1810 was 588; in 1820—641; in 1830—771; in 1840—1,233; in 1850—1,296; in 1860—545; in 1870—478; in 1880—1,371, including Harrisville's 386 inhabitants, and in 1890—1,083, including that borough.

The assessed value of the township in January, 1894, was $153,020; the county tax, $612.08, and the State tax, $68.61. The assessed value of Harrisville was $61,334; the county tax, $245.33, and the State tax, $407.48.

PIONEERS.

Col. Robert Reed, who came here from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, was the first settler of this township, and also the first tavern keeper in Butler county, having opened a house of entertainment on the Franklin road in 1797, when there was only one other house on the trail to Franklin. He died in 1849, after having achieved a reputation as a good tavern keeper, an efficient militia officer and an expert woodsman and hunter.

Samuel Barnes, a native of Down county, Ireland, came here from one of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife and two children, William and Betsey, at a very early day, and settled in the wilderness upon 200 acres of land, now owned by his grandsons, John A. and James B. Barnes. The contemporary pioneers were James Shields, Maj. John Welsh and Thomas Dean, natives of Ireland; Ebenezer Beatty and Ebenezer Brown. They formed the vanguard of the pioneers; but to the last should be added the name of Michael Powers, a scout, who was killed by Indians a few years before near White Oak Spring—north of Harrisville. Major Welsh was a land jobber, who built his home just east of Harrisville, near Dean's farm. Shields located permanently near the coal mines at Forestville in 1798; Beatty settled southwest of Harrisville and Brown not far away.

James Hartley, who came from Westmoreland county, first improved the site of the borough in 1798, died in 1802 and was buried near the graves of Mrs. Buchanan, Fanny White and Jane McDonald, his being the fourth interment near Harrisville. David McKisson, an Irishman, came in prior to 1800 and resided here until his death. Francis Wilson came from Ireland and located near the Beatty clearing. Adam Funk settled on or near the lands owned by Robert and Andrew Porter, in the southeastern corner of the township, and opened a tavern. Zelotus Jewell located at the corner of Venango and Butler counties, and, for some years, was assessed in each county. John Evans, a farmer, and Henry Evans, who had a grist mill, located near the Jewell cabin, and old Zeke Brady, the blacksmith, built a cabin in 1800 north of where the house of Judge Kerr stands, in Harrisville, in the center of an Indian corn field, where he owned twenty-four acres of land.

William Gill, one of "Mad Anthony's" Irish soldiers in the Revolution, located on Wolf creek in 1802, but was unknown to the assessor in 1803. Ephraim Harris came in 1804, to take possession of the land which his partner, John Evans, located for him, and there established the first store on the site of Luther Braham's dwelling of later days, where he carried on trade until his death in 1825. Maj. John R. Harris, his son, was the founder of a carding mill, near the bridge east of town, but was a merchant in the village until his death in 1874. Robert Walker, the millwright, moved in from Slippery Rock in 1816, and died here in 1839. Alexander Seaton moved from Marion township in 1819, bought the Alexander Donaghy farm, and, in 1825, built a saw mill, to which he added a grist mill in 1828, and later a carding and fulling mill. The Johnstons arrived from Ireland in 1820, James Bell in 1822, and the Cochrans from Crawford county, three years later, or about the time that James Lee built his store and dwelling at Harrisville. Jonathan McMillan was here in 1830. William Stanley, William Waddle, John McCoy, Washington Parker, William P. Brown, James Forker, Josiah Hardy, Thomas McElree, John Dougherty and perhaps two or three other heads of families came about this period.

From the date of the first settlement, when Cornplanter and his sub-chiefs and warriors were frequent guests within the cabins of the pioneers to 1831, Indian visitors were numerous and, it may be stated, that down to 1843, when Mohawk murdered the Wigton family, the old Indians would come to look at the sites of their former villages and corn fields and to point out to their children the scenes among which their own childhood was passed.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The pioneer school of Mercer township was established where Harrisville stands in 1799, and Frederick Peel was appointed teacher. He was succeeded by James Hardy, John Walsh, James Matthews, John Evans, Timothy O'Hara, Adam Funk and Conway Hamilton, the last being the teacher when the public school system was introduced. Robert Reed, who settled a mile south of Harrisville, William McCoy, Thomas Dean, Frank Wilson and James Hardy were the builders. In the year 1800 Wright Elliott, a brother-in-law of Harris, opened a school on or near the site of Harrisville. The second house was built on the

north line of Slippery Rock township early in the century, and there William Brandon, Russell, Sanborn and Jane Smith taught before the introduction of the common school system. It is believed that Miss Smith was the first female to take charge of a school in Butler county. In June, 1893, there were seventy-eight male and seventy-five female pupils of school age reported in the township, and sixty male and fifty-nine female pupils in Harrisville. The total school revenue for the year was $1,685.64 in the township, the State appropriating $614.99, and of the borough, $1,907.31 including an appropriation of $614.99.

The justices of the peace for Mercer township, from 1840 to 1894, are named as follows:—John Murrin, 1840; James Kerr, 1840; John Black, 1845; William Russell, 1845; James Seaton, 1847; James Porter, 1850; Alexander Seaton, 1852, 1864 and 1869; William H. McGill, 1854; Hugh Braham, 1857, 1862 and 1887; Charles Cochran, 1859 and 1867; John Elder, 1872; James McFadden, 1875; T. D. Kelly, 1877; W. H. Orr, 1880; Joseph Brown, 1882; Thomas McClintock, 1885; J. P. Cochran, 1886; N. C. Bryson, 1887; Hugh Gill, 1888 and 1893; J. W. Bryson. 1891, moved to Chicago in 1893, and James Cochran, 1894.

Forestville was purely a coal town, and a model one while the supply lasted. The buildings, erected there by the operators, are still standing; but the majority of the miners have moved to other fields. In 1875 W. C. Bryson established a general store there. In the fire of 1881, he lost heavily; but rebuilt promptly and carried on business for some years. The general stores of R. C. Shields and Mrs. Jane Owens, were latter day business ventures.

CHAPTER LXIII.

HARRISVILLE BOROUGH.

FOUNDING OF THE TOWN—COL. ROBERT REED'S ADDITION—EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—HARRISVILLE IN 1865—HOTELS, MILLS AND MERCHANTS—BOROUGH OFFICIALS—BURGESSES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

HARRISVILLE was surveyed in 1825 for Ephraim Harris, who began the sale of lots April 11 of that year. He was the first postmaster in the village, and was succeeded, in 1826, by his son, Samuel E. Harris. In 1833 the southern addition was surveyed, on Col. Robert Reed's farm, and named Reedsville, so that two towns form the foundation of the borough. Ezekeil Brady, the blacksmith, built a cabin, in 1800, on a tract of twenty-four acres of land which he entered that year. This tract was north of the village center, but on it the first business house was erected, and "Old Zeke" carried on his trade there from 1800 forward. James Hartley made the first improvements on the Harris farm

in 1798, while Colonel Reed established his home and tavern on his farm in 1797. The tavern keeper, farmer and blacksmith were, therefore, the first invaders of the "prairie tract," or great Indian cornfield. In 1804 the Ephraim Harris store was opened; in 1807 Henry Evans, the distiller, began tavern keeping and carried on the house for fourteen or fifteen years, when Harris purchased the old log building. Two years after the survey of the town site, Maj. John R. Harris, son of Ephraim, established himself here as a merchant, built a carding mill, opened a tavern and continued in trade here until his death in 1874.

Two years before John R. Harris began business, James Lee erected a little frame building in which he opened a stock of goods, and remained in trade until 1830, when he sold his interest to Jonathan McMillan. At that time William H. McGill carried on a blacksmith's shop; Thomas McElree was a cabinet maker; James and William Forker were hatters; Samuel E. Harris and Washington Parker had their little stores in operation; James Kerr was clerk in the newly opened McMillan store, and John R. Harris kept tavern on the site of the modern Kerr House. Three years after John McCoy and Washington Parker erected their dwellings, and a little later William P. Brown established his cabinet shop, where he erected a second building in 1851.

From 1830 to 1847 signal progress was made here. Within a radius of three miles were ten distilleries and in the village four taverns. Whisky sold at twenty-five cents a gallon, and Josiah Hardy, John Dougherty, John Kerr and John R. Harris, the tavern keepers, enjoyed a large and decent trade; for seldom did the villagers or visiting neighbors drink to excess. Even the Slippery Rock Light Infantry found the liquor pleasant to the taste, and knew better than abuse its use on training day; but Josiah Hardy, a thorough going Methodist, thought it required a good deal of grace to attend to business and religion without robbing God or Cæsar. Thompson Kyle came in 1845, and gave his attention to the development of the coal deposits.

In the sketch of Mercer township mention is made of the pioneer teachers and the statistics of the borough schools given. The first school established in Harrisville was in a frame building erected in 1830, and the first teacher was Samuel E. Harris. In 1833 Judge James Kerr was the teacher, and Chauncey Hamilton also taught several years. In April, 1856, a high school or academy was established here by W. Thomas, of West Sunbury Academy. The town has had for several years a good school building and a well conducted graded school.

Harrisville, in 1865, was made up of four stores, including T. W. Morrow's, a foundry purchased that year by Bingham, of Centreville, three blacksmith shops, G. W. Magee's carriage shop, one tannery, one pottery, one cabinet shop, three saddle and harness shops, three shoe shops, two temperance hotels, one grocery and one saloon. The professions were represented by three physicians, two common school teachers and one select school teacher, together with the pastors of the three churches in the village and of the United Presbyterian church one mile west of the village. The foundry previously mentioned was established in 1845 by Gilmer & Shaffer. The fire of June 6, 1872, destroyed Samuel Kerr's hotel and William Kirkpatrick's dwelling, on the east side of the street, and threatened the whole town.

The King House was known as the Kerr House down to October 17, 1893, when E. A. King purchased the property from the Widow Kerr. It was carried on by Samuel Kerr for forty years prior to his death. The Central Hotel and other houses of entertainment have existed here until recent years.

The Kerr & Walker flouring mill at Harrisville was built in 1882 as a buhr mill, and opened by Seaton & Sutton, who operated it up to the spring of 1884, when E. A. King leased the concern. A brick smokestack was erected during King's lease. Struthers & Walker were the next lessees. The roller system was then introduced, and Samuel Porch became lessee, continuing until R. R. Walker purchased Judge Kerr's interests and leased it to S. R. Walker, who carried it on until 1894, when it was purchased by Samuel B. Bingham, the present proprietor.

The business interests in 1894 were represented by H. C. Black & Son, Robert Black, J. E. Curry, D. W. Humphrey & Company, L. R. Cummins, W. L. Morrison, E. S. Beatty, Samuel B. Bingham, R. L. Brown, A. G. Steen and J. M. Elrick; while the J. G. Lagher general store is near Harrisville, and may be included as a local business house.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

The first election for the borough of Harrisville took place September 11, 1846, when Lyman Howard was chosen burgess; Robert Long, Samuel Brown, Washington P. Allen, John Heater and W. A. Gilmore, councilmen; P. D. Brumbaugh and R. K. Wick overseers of the poor; Robert Donaghy, constable and assessor; John R. Harris and Hugh McCoy, street commissioners, and R. R. Walker, clerk.

The office of burgess has been filled from 1847 to 1894, inclusive, by R. R. Walker, in 1847; James Kerr, 1848; John R. Harris, 1849; P. D. Brumbaugh, 1850, (refused to serve); J. T. Billingsly, 1850; Hugh Gilmore, 1851; Hugh McCoy, 1852; T. Kyle, 1853; John Heater, 1854; W. A. Gilmore, 1855; William Black, 1856; I. W. Jones, 1857; Solomon Snyder, 1858; Joseph S. Pew, 1859; W. H. Morrison, 1860; W. P. Brown, 1861; A. J. McMillan, 1862; Joseph Hamilton, 1863; J. N. Cubbison, 1864; Dr. J. M. McMillan, 1864; William Goodwin, 1865; W. B. Henderson, 1866; George W. Magee, 1867; William Goodwin, 1868; W. H. Morrison, 1869; C. M. Brown, 1870; H. S. Bingham, 1871–72; James McGill, 1873; James H. Morrison, 1874–75; H. A. Ayres, 1876; J. H. Morrison, Sr., 1877, 1878, 1880, 1886, 1889; R. L. Brown, 1879 and 1881; H. A. Ayres, 1882; Lamont Steen, 1883, 1887 and 1888; J. R. H. Morrow, 1884; John F. Crowl, 1885; Henry Bootz, 1890; William Cochran, 1891; J. H. Morrison, 1892–93, and George S. Moon, 1894.

The justices of the peace for the borough of Harrisville, from 1847 to 1894, inclusive, are named as follows: William A. Gilmore, 1847–58; Robert Long, 1850–57; James Kerr, 1852; George B. Williamson, 1855; Robert R. Walker, 1859–64; Z. C. Quillen, 1859; Thompson Kyle, 1860; John Black, 1865–70; J. R. Snyder, 1869–74; James McGill, 1875–1880; C. M. Brown, 1876–77–85–92; W. H. Orr, 1880; J. M. Elrick, 1882–87; W. J. McGill, 1886, and E. S. Beatty, 1890.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian Church of Harmony may be said to date back to 1800, though not until November 10, 1802, did this society, then known as the Boiling Spring Church, with Scrubgrass and Cool Spring societies, unite in a call for a pastor. In December following, a call was extended to Rev. Thomas McClintock, a native of Ireland, and was accepted by him April 7, 1803. Thomas Matthews, William Gill, John Atwell and Alexander White were the first elders, and the predecessors of Thomas McElree, Samuel Cross, John Matthews, Samuel G. White, David Beatty and their successors. William Buchanan, Ebenezer Beatty and John Matthews were the first trustees. The sale of land on Swamp creek, to the members of the Harmony congregation—a branch of the Associate Synod of North America—was made September 5, 1807. On that date, Thomas McCoy deeded to Rev. Thomas McClintock, pastor of the congregation, four acres—part of the original entry made by Duncan McSparrin, July 15, 1807. The price paid was twelve dollars, and the conditions of sale were that the ground be used for a meeting-house and burial ground and be held in trust for the congregation. A log cabin was erected on the land for winter use, but being too small a larger log cabin was erected, which was used down to 1836, when a frame church 50 x 60 feet was built. In that structure services were held down to September 4, 1889, when the present stone and brick building, costing $11,000, was dedicated. Mr. McClintock died March 10, 1832, after a pastorate of thirty years. On May 27, 1835, Rev. William C. Pollock was ordained pastor and served until May 4, 1852. In December, of that year, Rev. Samuel Kerr, the present pastor, was ordained, to give his whole time to this church. In 1835, Ebenezer Beatty, Joseph Cross and William George were elected elders, and in 1840, Paden Craig, Edward McElree and W. S. McClintock were chosen. Later, the names of nearly all the elders appear, with trustees, James Vincent, David McKee, Robert Shaw and William Bovard, of whom McKee and Vincent, with George B. Cross, were chosen elders in 1853. In 1859 Joseph Brown, Gibson Vincent, R. G. Gilfillan and W. J. Vawn were elected; in 1860, Alexander Brown; in 1863, George Cubbison; in 1869, Hugh Braham, Alexander McCormick, W. P. Buchanan, and James B. Barnes, and in 1876, A. M. Barber,—William Black being the treasurer then as for many years before. In Rev. Samuel Kerr's minutes the church is credited with 280 members, and is in a very prosperous condition.

The Presbyterian Church of Harrisville was first organized in 1807 under the name of "Unity"—sometimes called "West Unity." The first meeting place was a tent at Rocky Springs, in which Revs. Samuel Tait and Robert Lee preached prior to 1812. It is related that during the War of 1812, while the soldiers were on their way to Erie, Mr. Tait preached to them, the people from fifteen miles around coming to hear him.

The first permanent pastor, Rev. Cyrus Riggs, was installed April 6, 1814, and continued to serve the congregation for twenty years. After his release, April 2, 1834, a division took place over the question of employing Rev. Joseph Johnston, a native of the north of Ireland, who came to Butler county from New Brunswick, Canada, and who, in 1832, was given a permit to preach in the Free-

port neighborhood. As the result of an effort on his part to "unionize" the church, a division took place, and an Associate Reformed congregation was formed under the name of West Unity Associate Reformed church.

In June, 1834, Rev. Loyal Young was sent to preach to that portion of the congregation adhering to the Presbytery. In 1837 the location of the church was fixed at Harrisville, and a new church building, now the Armory hall, erected. An old, hewn log church, said to have been erected by the Seceder congregation, stood in the present cemetery as late as 1847, when David Reed purchased the building and moved it to his farm.

The next pastor, Rev. John R. Agnew, was installed April 3, 1838, and served until October 21, 1845 or 1846. He was succeeded by the following pastors: Revs. John Moore, June 22, 1847, to November 13, 1849; Mead Satterfield, son of Rev. James Satterfield, one of the original members of the Presbytery, and a grandson of Gen. David Mead, founder of Meadville, from February 12, 1851 to his death, May 11, 1855; J. F. Boyd, June 22, 1856, to June, 1866; William D. Patton, December 26, 1866, to June 27, 1877, when a vacancy of four years occurred; John W. Fulton, September 13, 1881, to June 7, 1882. In November, 1885, Rev. Mr. Laverty came and served one year. Rev. James Rose came in April, 1887, and remained until October of the same year. The present pastor is Rev. Henry G. Blayney, who has a congregation of 114 members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1834 by Rev. William Carl, who, in that and the following year, established classes in this and neighboring townships, such as the Christly class, in Cherry. Among the early members were John McConnell, Josiah Hardy, Robert Walker, Robert Knowlton, Abner Gill and William H. McGill and their wives. The first public school house was tendered to the society for religious services. In 1842 a meeting house was erected, and ten years after the society boasted of 200 members. In 1869 seventy members moved westward and, with the exception of the periods of church revivals, the membership has seldom reached one-third of that number. It is in the Centreville charge.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Harrisville Lodge, Number 2397, K. of H., was organized May 21, 1881. Lamont Steen, the present reporter, states, that of the seventy members enrolled, since the institution of the lodge, only four have died. There are now twenty-six members.

Z. C. McQuillen Post, Number 246, G. A. R., was mustered in May 12, 1882, with the following named veterans: C. M. Brown, A. J. McCoy, Lemuel McGill, L R. Cummins, W. A. Roberts, W. Cochran, W. J. Neyman, N. J. Maxwell, J. W. Campbell, L. G. Jenkins, David Jenkins, D. W. Locke, W. B. Henderson and Alexander Williams. The past-commanders are: W. Cochran, L. R. Cummins, W. A. Seaton, W. J. Neyman and A. J. McCoy, Samuel Seaton and J. W. Shull. The last named is the present commander, with L. R. Cummins, adjutant. The strength of the post is twenty-eight.

Harrisville Council, Number 427, Jr. O. U. A. M., was instituted April 7, 1890. Of the first officers four were members of the lodge in February,

1894. The councillors elected since, are James McMillan, Robert Cochran, William Gilmore, J. C. Campbell, E. A. King, James McMillan and H. P. Cummins. There were in February, 1894, about thirty members.

Harrisville Tent, Number 187, K. O. T. M., was chartered July 22, 1893, with twenty-five members. E. A. King has been record keeper since the organization of the tent. Thomas J. Cokaine was the first past commander and E. E. McConnell second, the present commander being D. W. Humphrey. Dr. Seidle is physician. There are twenty-five members, who meet in the K. of H. hall.

CHAPTER LXIV.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—OIL SANDS AND ELEVATIONS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—PAST AND PRESENT INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

MARION township, named in honor of a Revolutionary hero, Gen. Francis Marion, though not one of the oldest settled divisions of this county, offered a home to the pioneers in 1800. Its width, east and west, is five and one-quarter miles, and length, five miles. Slippery Rock creek and its numerous feeders invaded this township ages ago, carved out water courses and converted the original table land into a broken country. From Murrinsville westward, the action of the waters is evidenced by remnats of the old rock, which lie like sentinels of the past in detached masses. Along the creeks the ferriferous limestone is exposed and, in many localities, this rock approaches the surface. The general outcrop, however, shows the Freeport sandstone in high places and the Homewood rock in the creek bottoms. Upper Kittanning coal is found in veins of from two to three feet in thickness, under the Freeport lower sandstone and shale on the summits. At Murrinsville it is a pure cannel coal, equally as good as that found near North Washington. Below it, about 170 feet, a Brookville coal of equal thickness exists. About 120 feet below the cannel, a ten feet bed of limestone, resting on forty feet of sandy shale, forms a cover for the Brookville coal. North of the site of McMurry's old mill the lime rock may be seen in massive blocks, ten to twenty feet square and twelve to sixteen feet in height. Below it is a fifty-five feet bed of sandstone and shale, covering a three to five feet bed of Brookville coal of the same quality as was mined many years ago near the western line of Marion.

The oil sands of this section are rather shelly, as learned from the record of the Emerson & Bronson well, drilled in 1877, near McMurry's mill, and from

that of the Murrinsville wells of later days. Near the Catholic church is a fairly productive oil field, but, it may be said, that down to the spring of 1894, no thorough attempt had been made to develop this part of the Butler oil field. The elevation, at or near the crossing of the Murrinsville and Clintonville roads, is 1,400 feet; at Murrinsville, 1,440 feet; while a mile southwest of Murrinsville an elevation of 1,350 feet is found, and in the northwestern quarter of the township one of 1,450 feet.

The population in 1860 was 789; in 1870, 850; in 1880, 1,086, and in 1890, 915. The assessed value on January 1, 1894. was $252,849, on which a county tax of $1,011.39 and a State tax of $38.40 were levied.

PIONEERS.

In noticing the pioneers of this township, mention must be made of the quasi-trader, Daniels, who located near what is now Anandale station about the time that Studebaker and Snyder built their cabin in Worth township. He cleared a little tract of land, known to-day as "Daniel's garden," built his cabin and resided there until some drunken Indians warned him to leave. That he accepted the warning without conditions is a well-known fact, for within a few years the pioneers of what is now Venango township visited the spot and learned something of its original settler.

Samuel McMurry is credited with being one of the first permanent settlers in the township. McMurry, who was a native of Down county, Ireland, deserted from the British army and fled to the United States. Before sailing he married a girl named Kelly, and, it is said, that she placed him in a barrel and had him shipped as a part of her baggage. In 1798 this couple entered the wilderness of Slippery Rock, in this township, and selected a home near the creek, not far distant from "Daniel's garden." There his faithful wife died in 1803 or 1804, and there, also, he found another comforter in Mrs. Isabella (Moorhead) Hartley, widow of James Hartley, who settled near Harrisville in 1796 and died in 1802.

John Vincent, Sr., a native of Ireland, purchased a tract of 400 acres of land in what is now Marion township, in 1796, on which he settled in 1798, and where he died March 18, 1847. John Vandyke came about the same time, and resided here till his death in 1850, in his eighty-eighth year.

John and Jane Black, both natives of Ireland, located near to McMurry cabin in 1799. In 1825 he built a saw mill and later a grist mill on the middle branch of Slippery Rock, long known as Black's mills. He died here in 1832, leaving numerous descendants.

Robert Waddle came from Westmoreland county in 1800, and took up 400 acres of land in this township. His sons were Thomas, James, Samuel, William, Robert and John, who assisted him in clearing and improving his homestead. Both he and his wife, Berthia Orbison, died here. Robert Seaton, with his wife and three children, settled north of the creek, west of Waddle's, in 1800, and founded the Seaton family of Butler county.

William, Robert and Samuel Black were here in 1803. Hugh Gilmore and Joseph Blakeny, natives of Ireland, settled here about the same time. Robert Cochran, Sr., owned 150 acres of land and two cows that year. Alexander Gil-

christ owned two cows; Robert Read carried on a tannery near the township line, and John Walsh had 400 acres of land. Joseph Porter, who married Martha Vandyke in 1817, located lands the same year on the south line of this township and made his home here. Alexander Mortland, a native of Ireland, came here from Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and settled on and improved a tract of land near the site of Murrinsville. George Ray, Sr., who was born in Fairview township, Butler county, in 1802, came to Marion township in 1810, and made his home with his uncle, George Ward, at that period one of the largest land owners in the township.

Robert Atwell, a native of Ireland, who settled in Scrubgrass township, Venango county, prior to 1800, moved into Marion township in 1816. He cleared and improved a farm on which he lived until his death in 1840. Jacob Kellerman brought his family from Huntington county in 1818, built a cabin in this township and resided here until his death in 1869. James Dugan, who brought his family here from Down county, Ireland, in 1816, sought a home and found it here in 1820. William Gilchrist and family arrived from Ireland in 1819, and located near Samuel McMurry's cabin.

Others, pioneers of the county, moved into this township at an early day and shared, with the actual vanguard of the settlers, the labor of developing this rich agricultural district. Among them may be mentioned James Hartley, Jr., born near Harrisville, in 1800; James McDermott, born in Fairview township in 1804; William Farren, born in this county in 1807, and one or more of the Murrins, natives of the adjoining township of Venango.

PAST AND PRESENT INDUSTRIES.

Ray's mill may be considered a Marion township industry. Built early in the century by General Campbell of Revolutionary fame, it was the hope of the pioneers, and for years after it fell into the hands of the Rays it was an important industry. McMurry's grist mill and distillery were established as early as 1810; but his linseed oil mill and carding mill, farther south, in Cherry township, were not established until 1830. Robert Seaton erected a fulling mill in 1815, and subsequently a tannery, both of which he carried on almost down to the period of his death, in 1852.

The Black saw mill was erected near the meeting of the branches of the Slippery Rock, close to the south line of the township, in 1825. He later established a grist mill there, so that in addition to opening a farm, John Black gave to the young settlement two substantial industries, known as Black's mills, as testimonials to his quarter century's citizenship. William Evans owned a saw mill and an iron furnace, which he carried on in connection with a general store, until 1856, when Liddell & Kepler purchased his interests.

The Marion furnace was established in 1850 by James Kerr and Robert Breaden, who conducted it until 1862. Ore was found in abundance and the charcoal used in smelting was manufactured there.

Sproul's steam grist mill at Anandale station, was built in 1878 by Hugh and E. G. Sproul, and was operated under lease or share for a short term, when E. A. King, now of Harrisville, leased the concern and operated it until 1880,

meantime taking in the Sproul Brothers. In 1883 he became superintendent for the owners. It is a well equipped roller-mill in every respect.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

One of the first schools in the township was presided over by David C. Cunningham in the second decade of this century. He taught in the old log church of the Presbyterians, where West Unity United Presbyterian church now stands, for many winters. John Walsh taught at Seaton's fulling mill, Nancy Breckenridge "held school" in various places, and when Unity church was built, in 1825, Lydia Waters is said to have taught school there. There are now six buildings devoted to instruction of children in the township. The number of male pupils enrolled in 1893 was 146 and female 115—the total receipts for school purposes being $1,943.06.

The justices of the peace for Marion township elected from 1854 to 1894 are named as follows: John Black, 1854; Joseph Cummins, 1855 and 1860; William Black, 1859, 1869 and 1878; John Kerr, 1864 and 1870; Dickson Atwell, 1865; William Carson, 1873; Thomas Gilmore, 1874; J. K. Vincent, 1878; John Murrin, 1883 and 1888; R. A. Hartley, 1883; C. McFadden, 1884; John McDowell, 1886; J. T. Black, 1887 and 1892; Newton Mortland, 1894.

VILLAGES.

Murrinsville was surveyed in 1828 for 'Squire John Murrin on the western slope of the Allegheny–Beaver divide, at a point 1,440 feet above ocean level, near the eastern line of Marion township. On December 19, 1828, the owner advertised a sale of lots, which took place in January, 1829. The Catholic church, the pastor's residence, the McBride and Gormley stores, the postoffice, two or three dwellings, a large farm house, and an old weather-beaten building constitute the present hamlet. The Murrin settlement is in the valley east of the village, and around the village in this and Venango townships are the old homes of pioneer families. On the Marion side of the line is the large, well-stocked store of J. H. Gormley, and on the Venango side the old McBride store.

Anandale Station, Boyers postoffice, was founded in August, 1873, under the name of Byerstown; but not until January, 1882, was a post-office established there, with W. G. Smith, postmaster. Frederick Byers and family came from Armstrong county in 1840, and purchased the William Stoops property that year, the owner moving to Washington township. On this farm a hotel was erected in 1876 by a grandson of Frederick, and the true beginnings of the present little railroad town were made. Six years after, William Mabold was the general merchant of the place and the second postmaster and express agent; A. McCandless was also a merchant; Sproul & King operated the grist mill; Henry Baldwin carried on a wagon and blacksmith shop; Stephens & Taft were owners of the stave and heading mill, and R. Byers carried on the hotel business. The trade revival of that year led to several building enterprises in 1882–83; but, during the ten succeeding years, little progress was made. In 1893, however, the new store buildings of L. J. Sisney and H. Hamilton were built.

At Bailey's store, near Harrisville, Joseph Bailey carries on a general merchandise business.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian Church of West Unity had its inception about 1807, when several Presbyterian ministers visited Butler county with the object of organizing churches, and, it is said, came into Marion township in 1809 to enter into friendly competition with the old Seceder church, near Harrisville. They were successful in gathering a membership, and erecting a log building in which to hold services. In 1825 the trustees agreed to erect a new house of worship, and that year, Orrin Waters built a good house for the time and place,—the fathers or grandfathers of five of the men named in the articles of incorporation, with Henry Thompson, being the prime movers in the enterprise. Rev. Cyrus Riggs, who preached a gospel acceptable to members of the Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, Seceder and the Covenanter denominations, was then filling the pulpit and continued his services until 1829 or 1830. Then came Rev. Joseph Johnston, an Irishman, to take charge of the Calvinistic churches of Bear Creek, Unity, North Washington and one or two others. Within four years he carried the larger part of the membership into the Associate Reformed church and in 1835 witnessed the transportation of the Atwell Presbyterian society into the Unity Associate Reformed society—James Bovard, James Waddle and Hugh Lee being the elders. Two years later John McCuen, David Christy and Hugh Lee were elected trustees, and Rev. James Green called as pastor. James Black, Charles Cochran and Alexander Buchanan were installed elders in 1838. Under Rev. James Green and the trustees named the building of 1825 was made habitable for the worshipers, who had by that time cooled down and decided to remain members of the Associate Reformed congregation.

The church was incorporated February 8, 1886, with William H. Atwell, S. J. Black, James Dugan and Joshua Black, trustees. Among the petitioners were S. M. Seaton, R. G. Adams, S. F. Milford and Samuel Laughlin. The pastors since Mr. Green's day are as follows: Revs. Robert W. Oliver, 1842; J. K. Riddle, 1846; J. H. Fife, 1848; (vacancy 1855–58); James A. Campbell, 1858; W. A. Black, 1860; J. E. Dodds, 1874; (vacancy 1877–79) R. A. Gilfillan, 1879; (vacancy 1882), and J. J. Imbrie from 1882 up to the present. The membership in 1894 was 165. Mr. Imbrie preaches also at the Scotch Hill and Ebenezer churches, in Mercer county, and is one of the most energetic and successful ministers in Butler county.

St. Alphonsus Catholic Church at Murrinsville, dates its foundation back to 1841. Fully forty-one years prior to that date a small congregation assembled at stated times at the Murrin homestead, east of the present village, to participate in the service of the mass, for, as in 1753, when the French soldiery and carpenters were here, so in 1800 missionary fathers visited the settlements in Butler county. About 1807 Father Ferry came to this neighborhood, and his successors in charge of St. Patrick's church, on Sugar creek, continued the good work until the stone church building was completed in 1841. Father John Cody baptized Sarah McNally at Murrinsville, August 13, 1839. Father Hugh P. Gallagher appears to have come here in 1842; Father Michael J. Mitchell, in 1843; Father Hoy, in 1845; Father Michael Creadon, in 1848; Father Mitchell, 1850; Father

Doyle, 1854; Father Thomas O'Farrell attended from New Castle in 1855, and Father John C. Farren in 1859. Father Hughes came in November, 1859 and remained one year, when Father Thomas Walsh succeeded him. Early in 1863 Rev. J. C. Bigham, (now of St. Bridget's church, Pittsburg), took charge and remained until the coming of Father Kerr, in 1865. Father William A. Nolan visited the church in July, 1866, then came Father C. V. Neeson, who remained until 1870, when Father Heaney was appointed. He was succeeded the same year by Father James Tahaney, and he by Father Neeson in 1872. From 1875 to 1880, Father James F. Tobin was here. Rev. Hugh Connery came in 1880; Rev. Hugh K. Barr in 1881; Rev. Hugh Haggerty in 1882; Rev. F. B. Brady in 1885; Rev. Thomas J. Morris in 1889, and Rev. William T. Dwyer, the present pastor, in 1892.

The old members of the congregation are named as follows: Hugh Murrin, Sr., John Murrin, Sr., Joseph Murrin, Sr., George, Philip, Hugh, (who donated 160 acres for church purposes), Peter, Hugh (3), William, John, Hugh K., James and Joseph Murrin and their families; James Green, Peter McLaughlin, Jacob and Hugh Kellerman, Zachariah Fielding, Dudley, Patrick and Francis Carr, Michael, James and Edward Higgins, James, John, Joseph and Hugh McAnallen, Patrick, John and Francis McNamee, Thomas, Hugh and William G. McLaughlin, John Peoples, Thomas and Daniel McDermott, James, Daniel, John and David Kelly, Michael Kelly, Sr., Bernard Gardner, Thomas McGarvey, William Holland, Michael McClafferty, William Forquer, Michael Conway, Neil Gormley, Michael, Patrick (merchant), and Patrick (farmer) McBride, John Kinnehan, Michael, Dennis and Charles Logue, James Read, Daniel McCauley, John McCullough and their families. The congregation now numbers forty families, though nearly double that number claim the mother church as theirs. In 1839 John Murrin donated an acre for church and cemetery purposes, and, in 1841, the stone church was completed thereon. The roof and flooring of the old church were destroyed by fire, January 20, 1893; but the furniture and bell were saved. The work of restoration was at once entered upon, under the superintendence of the pastor, with John C. and C. G. Murrin. A tower and belfry were added and, practically, a new church was completed.

CHAPTER LXV.

CHERRY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—MINING COMPANIES—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—EARLY MANUFACTURERS—FIRST ELECTION—SCHOOLS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—VILLAGES—THE CYCLONE OF 1882.

CHERRY township, organized in 1854, is watered by Slippery Rock creek, its north and south branches, Murrin's run and Findley run. In the vicinity of Anandale the elevations are from 1,450 to 1,490 feet above ocean level, while in the southwest quarter of the township 1,400 feet elevations are found. The highest rock discovered is the Upper Freeport sandstone, and the lowest, the Homewood, as seen near water level on the main stream and its feeders. Kittanning coal has been mined on the Galloway and Grossman, the Bryan, the Robert Black, John Smith and the Hockenberry farms, a seam of cannel coal being found in the mine on the last named farm, near Five Points. The effect of the Union Coal and Coke Company and the Gomersal Coal Company's enterprise in opening up the coal fields of this section cannot be overestimated. The ferriferous limestone quarry and kiln, southwest of Anandale, near the Robert Black dwelling, were known years ago when McGregor operated them.

The population in 1840 was 625; in 1850, 970; in 1860, 907; in 1870, 903; in 1880, 1,161, and in 1890, 1,433. The total assessed value January 1, 1894, was $296,712, the county tax, $1,186.35 and State tax, $68.40.

PIONEERS.

The first pioneer settlement of this township was made in 1797, by Benedict Grossman and his family and Robert Black, his son-in-law. Mr. Grossman brought with him a small stock of goods which were exposed for sale in a log cabin in Washington township, owned by John Christy, with Robert Black in charge. Within a short time, however, he removed the unsold portion of the stock to his place in Cherry township. Benedict Grossman's wife, whose maiden name was Betsey Stivert, was taken captive by Indians in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1756, and kept by them until 1763, when she was restored to the whites at Pittsburg. In 1803 Benjamin Grossman, a son of Benedict, paid fourteen cents taxes on two cows and one horse, while Robert Black paid eleven cents on one horse and one cow, neither of the families being assessed for real estate.

Michael Stevenson, his wife Sarah, and sons John, James and William, came from Ireland in 1798 and settled here. The three sons afterward served in the War of 1812. All three of them died within ten days after their return home of

"Black Rock fever." In 1803 John was the owner of 400 acres of land in this township, and was practically the head of the family until the breaking out of the War of 1812 called him into the service of his country.

Andrew Stewart came here from Northumberland county in 1798, and settled on 400 acres of land, where some of his descendants still live. He was one of the pioneer school teachers of the county, and served at Black Rock in the War of 1812. He married Mary Russell, and reared a large family.

John Christy, a native of Ireland, came here from Westmoreland county in the spring of 1799, and settled on 400 acres of land where his granddaughter, Mrs. Martha Campbell, now lives. Robert McCallen, who married Polly Grossman in 1797, the same year in which her father settled here, came in 1799, and cleared land for Benedict Grossman his father-in law, until he purchased a farm for himself near New Hope church.

Alexander Hutchison and family came from Westmoreland county in 1800, but did not own taxable real estate when the county was organized. William Hutchison, however, had 228 acres of land, three cows and two horses. The Russell family, who settled in Scrubgrass township, Venango county, in 1798, contributed five sons to the settlement of Cherry. Samuel, the eldest, died in 1870, aged ninety-four years. They were not here when Butler county was organized, but came into the Stewart neighborhood shortly afterwards.

Joseph Porter, son of Alexander and Margaret (Braden) Porter, of Washington county, settled near the north line of Butler with his parents in 1798, and twenty years after south of the north line of Cherry township. John Hockenberry, who settled in Brady township in 1803, afterwards moved into Cherry and died here. John Smith, Sr., came from Parker township prior to 1820. In 1821 he married Mary Stevenson, and began the improvement of the lands which he purchased here. For three-quarters of a century the Smiths of Cherry township have been leading farmers. James Bovard, who settled in Fairview township in 1798, moved into this township in 1824, settling on 250 acres of land now owned by his grandson, Charles B. Bovard.

The old mill, known as Ray's mill, was built early in the century by General Campbell, a soldier of the Revolution. McMurry's distillery and grist mill were established on McMurry's run in 1810. Twenty years after the linseed oil and woolen mills were built. In 1843 the property fell into the hands of Samuel McMurry, Jr., and he added a saw mill. The McCoy & Grossman mill was erected in 1866 on the site of Bovard's mill.

The first election in Cherry township was held October 13, 1840, when the following vote was cast: S. A. Purviance, sixty-five, and William Jack fifty-three votes for Congress; Charles C. Sullivan, sixty-five, and John Negley fifty-three votes for State Senate; Isaac S. Pearson, sixty five, and George Potts fifty-three votes for Assembly; George Miller, sixty-four, and Alexander Henry fifty-three votes for commissioner; George Emerick, sixty-five, and David Shannon fifty-three votes for auditor; Jacob Brinker, forty-six, and H. C, DeWolf forty-six votes for long term trustee, and William Stewart, forty-six, for short term trustee of academy.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The schools of the pioneer period were very primitive affairs. The children of the southeastern section attended Robert McElvaine's class north of where West Sunbury now stands; while Martin Butts taught in the Christy–Black neighborhood, receiving $100 for his services. Prior to 1815 the school question was not considered in Cherry township, so that the teachers named appeared here after that date. Joseph Porter, one of the pioneers, was the first teacher of the school in the Porter settlement, his immediate successors being Wilson Potts and Catherine McCloskey. Andrew Stewart was also one of the pioneer teachers. The number of children of school age reported June 5, 1893, was 158 males and 165 females. The State appropriation for schools was $1,603.12, and the school revenue from all sources, $3,172.21.

The justices of the peace elected from 1840 to 1894 are as follows: Joseph Cross, 1840; John Hanna, 1840; John Glenn, 1843, 1848 and 1853; Thomas Floyd, 1845; Johnston Bovard, 1849; Washington Bovard, 1854; George E. Christy, 1854; Hiram C. McCoy, 1858 and 1868; Robert Dunn, 1859; Moses Crain, 1863; Samuel D. Christy, 1864; John Smith, 1865, 1870, 1875, and 1880; John McCallen, 1871; Robert McElhaney, 1876, 1881, 1886 and 1891; A. W. Christie, 1884; Thomas Christley, 1887; J. S. Campbell, 1888 and 1893.

CHURCHES.

Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church was organized in 1845, by Revs. Loyal Young and John Munson, and Elder McBride, with eighteen members. The first elders were Dr. H. C. Linn, James Smart and Robert Allison. The original members included the first elders and their wives, with James Campbell, Levi Gibson, David Russell and Robert McCallen, with their wives; Elizabeth McCandless, Nancy McElvaine, Elizabeth Black and Mary Ann Black. In 1846 a house of worship was built, and in April, 1847, a call was extended to Rev. John Moore, a licentiate. He was installed June 22, 1847, pastor of the societies at Pleasant Valley, Clintonville and Harrisville, and served until November 13, 1849, when Rev. T. S. Leason filled the pulpit. In April, 1850, Rev. John Coulter was called, and he served until April 12, 1858. In June, 1865, Rev. James Coulter was installed, but from February, 1871, when he was released, to July, 1872, when Rev. Alexander S. Thorn was called, the church was without a pastor. Three years after Mr. Thorn was released, or on May 14, 1878, Rev. Alonzo W. Lawrence was installed, and he served until April, 1880. Rev. George W. Bean was stated supply from August, 1880, to September, 1883, and he was followed by other supplies, such as Revs. D. H. Laverty, James G. Rose and others. Among the elders appear the names of James Campbell, William Porter, George Christy, Thomas Christy, W. McElvaine, Robert Hindman, Nelson McElvaine, Kerr McCandless, A. W. Christy, J. R. Billingsley, Walter Curry, C. H. Book and Henry Peters. There are now seventy-four members. The church was incorporated May 7, 1888, on petition of Walter Curry, Joseph Black, J. R. Allison, Henry Peters and Charles H. Book. The trustees named in the articles of association were Joseph Black, D. J. Washabaugh, M. D., and Oliver Thompson.

New Hope Presbyterian Church was organized November 17, 1879, by Rev. J. H. Marshall and Elder W. P. Braham, with forty-two members. The elders were John Porter, Robert McElhaney, Agnew Hartley, John Webb and P. A. Shannon. Rev. A. W. Lawrence was supply for a few months at the beginning; Rev. J. A. Menard, from March, 1880, to 1882; Rev. Mr. Laverty in 1886, and James G. Rose in 1887. In 1893 this society of 112 members was without a regular pastor. A charter was granted June 24, 1881, to H. L. Rhodes, M. Brookmyer, John Porter, Robert McElhaney, P. A. Shannon, T. J. Shannon, R. A. Hartley and J. D. Stevenson, the three last named being the trustees.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Anandale was organized in 1858, by Revs. J. McCombs and J. Nye, as a class of the Centreville circuit, holding services in an unfinished house of T. F. Christley. The first complement of ten members was increased in 1859, when a camp meeting was held near Pleasant Valley Presbyterian church, and many converts were enrolled. Ultimately the Presbyterian church was obtained in which to hold services. Later that year a round log house was erected north of the Presbyterian house, and in it meetings were held until 1863, when it was burned. Nine years later a church building was begun at Anandale, which was completed May 3, 1873, at a cost approximating $2,000. Since the close of the war, in fact, since its organization, the ministers named in the sketch of North Hope Methodist church have preached here.

VILLAGES.

Coaltown, formerly Coalville, a town created in 1880 on the line between Slippery Rock and Cherry townships, is a place of some promise. A branch of the Shenango railroad, then having its terminus at Hilliard's, was constructed to the creek in 1880, and a promise made to extend it to Butler. In the fall of 1881 there were thirty coke ovens completed, twenty new two-story cottages, as well as the great coal wash-house of the company. Bard & Brother opened a store there in the fall of 1880. A few months later Shannon & Book's store was opened; A. L. Kelso built the hotel; John H. Walker established a drug store, and Dr. De Wolfe arrived before the summer of 1881. Then came Lewis Owens, who was succeeded in 1882 by Sample & Elliott.

On July 3, 1882, a postoffice was established here under the name of Coaltown, and Perry Shannon appointed postmaster. Mr. Bollinger, who succeeded H. W. Elliott, is the present incumbent. The cyclone of June, 1882, described at the close of this chapter, brought the village prominently before the people, and had some effect in winning the recognition of the postal authorities.

At present James Welsh is the general merchant and mine superintendent, while H. W. Elliott carries on the old Sample & Elliott store, and V. Fogal the drug store. There are now sixty-nine houses belonging to the company, or twenty two-story, forty-two one-story and four double houses or blocks, exclusive of the large wash-house and other buildings. The private buildings, about twenty in number, include the hall built by Jacob Rennick and Perry Double & Company for religious, musical and secret societies, and for village purposes.

The Union Coal and Coke Company commenced operations at Coaltown in

November, 1879; but the railroad, built by that company, was not completed until December, 1880, when the first coal was shipped by rail from this point. In June, 1881, the building of coke ovens was commenced and the first shipments of coke made in December following. By April, 1883, there were fifty ovens in operation, and the production of coal for shipment equalled 300 tons a day, The officers in 1879, were Henry Rawle, chairman, and George G. Stage, of Greerville, secretary, treasurer and manager. The other stockholders were J. J. Spearman, George Boyce and P. L. Kimberly, of Sharon, Pennsylvania. J. J. Spearman has been chairman since 1881, while Mr. Stage holds the same position to which he was elected in 1879.

Gomersal was named by the Gomersal Coal Company, the name being derived from an English coal town. The president is Charles Arms, of Youngstown, Ohio. The banks are in the Middle Kittanning vein. Sixty miners and other employes bring the number of workers up to seventy-five. The daily shipment is about 150 tons of screened coal, shipped to Youngstown and Buffalo. The company leased their lands here from John Smith, George W. Hockenberry, Jacob Wolford and R. F. Christy in 1881, and began building the same year under the superintendence of William Ferguson, who still holds that position. There were forty-five different houses erected, including the large apartment houses of six apartments each. The store, also built by the company, has been operated by three firms. Sproul & Stoops have had it for the last five years and the postoffice for about three years. The Gomersal South Branch Railroad was constructed four miles from Branchton, in 1882. F. W. Ferguson is book-keeper and operator. There are two main drifts in operation.

The Garfield Mine, north of Gomersal, is operated by the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company. For over three and one-half years it was idle, and the work of cleaning up had commenced when the reduction of 1894 interrupted it. The company have about twelve frame houses there. There are now only three families in the place.

Bovard, near the confluence of McMurry's run and Slippery Rock creek, takes its name from the pioneer family of this section, one of whom located here. When the railroad was constructed the place became of more importance than even in the days when Bovard's mill was the only attraction. In 1866 McCoy & Grossman's grist mill was built on the site of Bovard's mill, and about the time the depot was erected a dozen or more of large frame houses were put up. The Grossman mill and blacksmith shop, and J. A. Bailey's store represent the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the village.

Anandale, surveyed in 1840 for John Hanna, is a pleasant hamlet. The founder established the first tavern there, and also the first store. Through his exertions it was made a postal village, with himself as postmaster, and for over half a century it has played an important part in the history of this township. Hiram C. McCoy, at one time associate judge, Rev. James Green, B. Shulte, J. D. Vogan and Braden Porter are all counted in its old mercantile circle, while John Riddle, J. Stillwagon, Jacob Seth and Richard Graham were among its tavern keepers. In January, 1858, the name of Anandale postoffice was changed to Wigton's Store, and John Wigton was appointed postmaster; but the old

name was afterwards restored. The present postmaster is Mrs. Clara McCoy, who was appointed in December, 1893.

Moniteau is one of the new postoffices, of which J. H. Graham was appointed postmaster in 1894.

THE CYCLONE OF 1882.

The cyclone of June 30, 1882, is said to have formed at or near Hickory mill dam, a mile west of Coaltown, and to have advanced to destroy the new village. Bard Brothers' store, the first struck, was torn in pieces; then the houses of Seth Myers, William Barron, W. A. Kelly, Theodore Ehrhart, Frederick Stewart, Dr. DeWolfe and Leonard McQuistion were carried away and destroyed and the doctor's barn torn to pieces; while the wind played havoc with the store of Sample & Elliott, the shoe shop of Adam Korn, the drug store of J. H. Walker, the office of Dr. DeWolfe, the Kelso hotel, Mrs. Kiester's Hall, occupied by the Knights of Honor, and S. Jamison's store. Mrs. William Barron was killed, Henry Hendley, an engineer, was taken up in the air column and lashed to death, while several others received severe injuries. The Union Coal Company's buildings, located here almost three years before this atmospheric freak, escaped with trivial damage. Though the track of the cloud was from forty to fifty rods wide, and its velocity beyond comprehension, the country east of Coaltown suffered little. The Pigeon-wing school house, in Cherry township, was destroyed, the orchards of Samuel Glenn, John Smith, Charles Tinker and Levi Stewart were carried away and their crops, with the fields of John Kiester, Joseph Armstrong, David Stewart and William Russell, ruined.

CHAPTER LXVI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—FIRST ELECTION AND JUSTICES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—NORTH WASHINGTON—EDUCATIONAL AND INSURANCE CORPORATIONS—OTHER VILLAGES.

WASHINGTON township, which lies south of Venango and west of Parker townships, was created in 1846, and changed to its present boundaries in 1854. It was named after George Washington, the first president of the United States. The elevation of North Washington, or North Hope, the name of the postoffice, is 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, or thirty feet below a hill to the north, and sixty feet below a hill to the northwest. The cannel coal deposits are extensive and rich, while the Clarion and Kittanning coals abound. The Allegheny, Buckeye, Eichbar and Erie Company's mines, in the Hilliard district; the Lake Erie Coal Company's new mines and Henry Royle's banks on the A. Sheidemantle farm, are all valuable properties. The develop-

ment of the oil field in this township brought it into prominence in 1893 and 1894, and the field is now a busy one.

The population of the original township in 1850 was 1,003. Within the present boundaries the decennial census credits the following numbers: 1860, 933; 1870, 996; 1880, 1,287, and 1890, 1,351. Early in 1894, when its value as an oil field was clearly established, an army of oil men located here, adding largely to the figures of the last census. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was $301,856; the county tax, $1,207.42, and the State tax, $153.73.

PIONEERS.

The pioneer of this township was George Meals, who made his way into the wilderness in 1796, settling on and clearing land on the north line of the present township of Concord. Early in the summer of 1797 he was joined by his father, Samuel Meals, and other members of the family. The Meals were of German descent and natives of York county, Pennsylvania. The father and his sons, George and Samuel, were blacksmiths, and were pioneer artisans as well as farmers. The mother of Samuel Meals, Sr., a native of Germany, came with the family to Washington township, and remained here until her death at an advanced age. John and Jacob Mechling located here in 1796. Jacob moved to Butler and John died on the farm in 1829. Samuel Campbell, a native of Ireland, came here in 1796–97, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson. He reared a family of two sons and five daughters. His son, Archibald, was in the War of 1812.

William Bell, Sr., took up 500 acres of land here about 1796–97, and located on it soon after with his family. He was accidentally killed while assisting a neighbor to raise a house. His five sons served in the War of 1812. John Christy, Sr., a native of Westmoreland county, settled here in 1797–98, taking up 500 acres of land. He was a pioneer justice of the peace, reared a large family and died at a ripe old age. James Gibson, his wife and nine children, also came in the same year.

John Shira came from Westmoreland county about 1798, with his wife and family, and settled on what is now known as the Fletcher farm, in Washington township, but he soon after purchased a large tract of land in the south part of this township, which he lost by fraud, and then located on 300 acres in the central part, still owned by his descendants. He served in the War of 1812. Robert and John Hindman, of Westmoreland county, settled on 400 acres in this township about 1798, and here John, elder son of Robert, was born, in 1804. James Mahood, a native of Ireland, settled on a tract of 500 acres of land lying southwest of the site of North Washington in 1800. A portion of the land is still owned by his descendants.

Jacob Hilliard and family settled on land now owned by Oscar Meals, in 1802, and with his sons finally acquired about 1,200 acres in the same locality. Concord township later contributed several families, while the sons of many of the pioneers of Fairview, Parker, Clay, Cherry, Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock townships found homes here prior to 1854, when the township was organized within its present boundaries.

The first election in Washington township, held in March, 1846, resulted in the choice of the following named officers: Philip Stoops, assessor; James Conn, auditor; William Holland and S. R. Hilliard, assistant assessors; E. L. Varnum, clerk; Philip Stoops, constable; John Jack and John Hilliard, supervisors; John Christy, judge; John Young and Levi Gibson, inspectors; David Pisor and David Bond, fence appraisers; Peter Shira, Joseph Mechling, William M. Graham and John Bond, school directors, and Joseph Campbell, overseer of the poor. After the re-subdivision of 1854 the same men resided within the present boundaries.

The justices of the peace for the township from 1846 to 1894 are named as follows: Andrew Donaldson, 1846; Jacob Daubenspeck, 1850; William Riddle, 1851; William Stoops, 1855; Robert A. Mifflin, 1855; Philip Hilliard, 1860, 1865, 1870 and 1875; Joseph Mechling, 1860; Samuel P. Campbell, 1864, 1869 and 1874; James H. Gibson, 1879; Samuel Smith, 1880 and 1885; William Holland, 1880 and 1885; J. H. Bell, 1888 and 1893; W. J. Adams, 1889 and 1894.

SCHOOLS.

John Christy, the pioneer, may be termed the first school teacher. When the subscription school idea began to spread, such teachers as John Dickey, John Hanna, William Conn, Abigail Edmonds, Thomas Kelly, John Wick and the two Moores taught in this township. Samuel N. Moore taught in this and Centre township from 1820 to 1844, at a rate of twelve dollars a month, while John C. Moore, his son, taught for thirty-five winters. In June, 1893, there were 181 male and 191 female children of school age enumerated. The school revenue was $3,903.74, including the State appropriation of $1,540.93.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church of Washington disappeared as if swallowed up in a maelstrom in 1834 or 1835. It was organized about 1817, and comprised all of the members named in the sketch of the United Presbyterian church of Mt. Varnum, as well as others who did not secede from the older organization. The roll of ministers who attended here prior to Joseph Johnston's coming in 1830, would repeat the names of those early evangelists who preached in the groves at Scrubgrass or at Thorn tent.

Mt. Varnum United Presbyterian Church, north of North Washington, dates back to 1835, when the old Presbyterians of the Washington church seceded with Rev. Joseph Johnston and formed the Associate Reformed society of Mt. Varnum. Samuel N. Moore and wife, Andrew Donaldson, Robert Donaldson, David Shira, Rosanna Donaldson, Samuel Mortimer, Thomas Smith, Charles Hilliard, William and Jacob Shira, Robert Hanna and William Bell were the first members. In 1837 Rev. James Green succeeded Mr. Johnston, who revisited his home in Ireland. Rev. R. W. Oliver came in 1842; Rev. J. K. Riddle in 1846; Rev. J. H. Fife in 1848; Rev. J. A. Campbell in 1857; Rev. W. A. Black in 1860; Rev. J. E. Dodds in 1874, and Rev. R. A. Gilfillan in 1879, who may be said to have been the pastor until the church became a part of Rev. Breaden's charge in 1884. The present elders are W. M. Shira, J. H. Gibson, I.

N. Thompson and Robert S. Campbell. Rev. Joseph Johnston presided in 1830 over the Bear Creek, Washington and West Unity Presbyterian churches, and in 1834–35 carried nearly all his people into the Associate Reformed church. The present meeting house, dedicated by Rev. W. A. Black January 12, 1867, is the second building erected by the society.

North Hope Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1842, by Rev. I. Mershon. Among the original members were John and Silas Smith and their wives, W. M. Graham, J. G. and J. H. Jack, and Dr. D. C. Fowler. It is now the principal church of the circuit, comprising Greece City, West Sunbury and Anandale. The total membership in 1894 was 300. In 1860 R. M. Harper was class leader, and the following persons were members: Mary Atwell, Eleanor Bell, Anne P. Bear, Eben, Ruth and Jane Christy, Rosa A. Donaldson, John Folwell, John Fithian, William and Adeline Graham, R. M. and Shryock Harper and their wives, John Jack and seven others of that name, the McGills and Mahoods, Mary A. Patton, A. and Mary Rauch, Elizabeth Stewart, Robert Thorn and wife, Mary A. Varnum, David Wasson and James and Sarah Young. During the pastorate of Rev. William Hayes the parsonage was repaired and improved. The pastors in charge since 1842 are as follows: Revs. I. Mershon, A. L. Miller, S. W. Ingraham, J. Van Horn, G. F. Reeser, E. Hull, S. Baird, J. Regelsworth, D. M. Stever, J. G. Thompson, J. Y. C. McClelland, J. H. Vance and J. McComb, prior to the Civil war; R. B. Boyd, 1862; George Moore, 1863; A. H. Domer, 1865; John Perry, 1867; J. R. Mendenhall, 1869; J. Crum, 1871; B. F. Dillo and W. Hayes, 1873; William Branfield, 1876; J. C. Rhodes, 1877; J. C. Clyde, 1879; J. L. Stratton, 1882; J. A. Humes, 1883; S. Fidler, 1886; L. F. Merritt, 1889; William Canfield, 1890; I. G. Pollard (short term); C. McKinley, 1891, and J. E. Iams, 1893. The church building of 1842, as remodeled in 1846, 1863 and 1893, is still in use.

North Washington Lutheran Church was organized in 1845, by Rev. Elihu Rathburn, with the following named members: Peter Rhodes, Christopher Henlen, Christopher Hoover, Joseph Bullman, Philip and William Varnum, William Mechling, William Emerick, John, Isaac and Elisha Hilliard, Samuel G., Samuel, George and William Meals, David Gibson, Jacob Daubenspeck, Henry Stoner and John Shryock, with their wives and adult children. Rev. Eli Fair succeeded Mr. Rathburn as pastor in 1847. Then followed Revs. J. B. Breckinridge in 1850; J. A. Delo in 1857; Jacob Singer in 1859; A. S. Miller in 1865; J. W. Reese in 1873; M. L. Smith in 1876; J. M. Zimmer in 1879; Charles L. Streamer in 1883, and R. B. Starks, the present pastor, in 1886. The society was originally a German Reformed congregation, and worshiped with the Associate Reformed at Mt. Varnum. In 1847, however, the members erected a church, which was rebuilt in 1891 at a cost of $4,200. The congregation now numbers eighty members.

New Salem Presbyterian Church of Annisville, was organized July 12, 1847, in a barn at Annisville, with twenty-three members, Revs. Loyal Young and Louis L. Conrad being the organizers. In September, 1849, Mr. Conrad was called as pastor. Rev. Thomas S. Leason was called in 1850, but declined. Rev. John V. Miller was pastor from 1851 to 1855; J. R. Coulter from 1857 to 1870; B. C. Montgomery from 1873 to 1876; T. M. Thompson from 1878 to 1882;

William J. Hazlett from 1883 to the close of 1893, when he resigned, and in the fall of 1894 R. L. Alter was installed pastor. The first elders were Richard and W. D. Allen and George G. Gibson. There were elected subsequently: E. E. Evans, John M. Shira, M. D. McClelland, Hamilton Redick, Silas H. Evans, S. H. Moore, James Hall, W. P. Mechling and George McClelland.

North Washington Presbyterian Church was organized May 18, 1880, by Revs. Glenn, Decker and Marshall, with twenty-three members, namely: Robert A. Mifflin and James Christy and wives; Madams C. E. and Sadie Halderman, Polly Mechling, A. J. Jack, M. A. Jack, Carrie Craig and B. F. Campbell, with Maggie Mechling and Sarah E. Christy from the Concord church; Robert D. Crawford, Harriet L. Dickson, W. P. Mechling, S. A. Campbell, A. G. Campbell and their wives; W. H. Redick, Mary Glenn and William Emery. Rev. T. M. Thompson, installed pastor at organization, was released November 28, 1882. On September 18, 1883, Rev. W. J. Hazlett was installed and served until the fall of 1893. In the fall of 1894 R. L. Alter became pastor. The first elders were W. P. Mechling, R. D. Crawford and Robert A. Mifflin. Clinton Conway, James Christy and James Donaldson were ordained prior to 1888, and Dr. Pisor, J. B. Campbell, John Arner and Robert Ray since that time. In April, 1881, a church building was commenced on two lots donated by Andrew Jack, which was completed at a cost of $3,000, and dedicated October 30, 1881.

Church of God—A frame building was erected in Washington township, above Hilliard's, in 1876 or 1877, by the denomination known as the "Church of God," on an acre lot said to have been given by Jeremiah Hilliard for that purpose. He also subscribed money toward the erection of the little building. A few years later Hilliard sold his farm to A. D. Gillespie; but in order to obtain an advance of the last payment, gave the buyer a deed to the church property. On October 1, 1881, an agreement to this effect was signed and recorded, but sometime later Hilliard, it is said, deeded the site to the coal man, James Burnett, who, in turn, transferred it to Newton Hilliard. Gillespie, in the meantime, leased the land to the society for twenty years. In January, 1887, Newton Hilliard began tearing down the building and hauling the lumber away. The members of the society now gave attention to their property, and employing S. F. Bowser as counsel, pushed the matter into court. It was tried in March, 1887, and resulted in the defeat of the church authorities and the loss of their building.

NORTH WASHINGTON.

North Washington, North Hope postoffice, was platted in 1834, when John Jack, who brought his family here in 1830, built the brick house still standing at the cross-roads. Prior to 1830 Samuel Bell kept a tavern where Folwell's store was, permitting his lights to burn all night, so as to call attention to the "Summit Tavern." Samuel and Daniel Jack had the town surveyed, making their father's brick house a central point. Thomas Parker and Chris. L. Henlen the first merchants, were followed by H. P. McClymonds, blacksmith; David C. Fowler, physician; Thomas Russell and Samuel Jack, carpenters; W. Parks, tailor, and John Dimond, tanner. Shryock Harper established his store here in 1842, and the pioneer circle of North Washington was formed. David Jack

opened the first hotel in the village in 1840, in the brick house now the residence of Isaac Thompson. Samuel Jack also conducted a hotel there and Henry Henlen carried it on for twenty years. When Mr. Miller was landlord he named it the "Valley House." In 1842 or 1843 Samuel A. Campbell built a frame hotel on the site of Dr. Pisor's new residence. John Chambers, Hugh McClymonds and others carried it on until 1880 or 1881. During James Campbell's regime it was called the Central, a name still visible on the siding. Robert Campbell opened a hotel in the present J. H. Gibson building, erected by Samuel Jack, prior to 1846. The Jack House, on the site of the present hotel, was built in 1878 for a store and dwelling by A. J. Jack. In 1883 it was opened as a hotel; but in August, 1887, fire destroyed the house and contents. In August, 1888, the present Jack House was dedicated to hotel purposes. The leading merchants of the village in 1894 were Mifflin & Mifflin, general traders; Harper & Gibson, dealers in hardware, and I. N. Thompson, druggist. Dr. Hoover, now of Butler, carried on a drug store here in the eighties.

The secret societies of North Washington have been as follows: North Hope Grange was organized in 1872, with Samuel Smith, master, and David F. Campbell, secretary, the number of members being forty-two.

North Washington Lodge, Number 888, I. O. O. F., was chartered early in the seventies, with Alfred Gibson, Dr. Hoover, W. L. Daubenspeck, Chester Stoner, Samuel Smith, W. D. Thompson, George W. Campbell, A. L. Jenkins, John Stoughton, Monroe Donaldson, Joseph Mahood, Thomas Hindman, McKee Bell and one or two of the Shryocks. The charter was surrendered about 1880, and was transferred to a new lodge in Mercer county.

Resolution Lodge, I. O. G. T. was organized in January, 1877, with sixty-one members. It died soon after.

North Hope Tent, K. O. T. M., was organized in February, 1894. Among the members were Dr. O. P. Pisor, J. M. Christy, O. E. Evans, J. C. Stoops, Eli Pearce, J. F. Harper, W. L. Daubenspeck, J. D. Stewart R. P. Jack, Robert Ray, J. C. Clark and A. L. Jenkins.

North Hope Council, Number 742, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized November 17, 1891. The officers at the beginning of 1894, were; William Witherup, C. D. Cook, J. M. Christy, and H. H. Emery. This order boasts of sixty members.

North Washington Institute.—The building now occupied by this institution was erected in 1878, and remodeled in 1893. The school was organized by the election of a board of trustees in 1879. R. B. Gilfillan was the first principal. Under his successor, Prof. R. D. Crawford, the school attained a high degree of success. Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Gilfillan, the wives of resident pastors, were assistant teachers here for many terms. Rev. J. M. Zimmer was the teacher of German. In later years the school was incorporated, the incorporators being: H. S. Gilbert, T. P. Mifflin, J. H. Gibson, I. N. Thompson, J. H. Bell, C. E. McKinley, A. G. Campbell, R. B. Starks, O. P. Pisor, H. C. Stoner, W. M. Witherup, T. M. Smith, L. E. Moore, E. H. Sloan, C. A. Morris, Harmon Seaton, C. Daubenspeck, I. N. Meals, J. M. Yard, J. A. Mechling, H. H. Daubenspeck, J. L. Stewart, P. F. Ray, J. B. Campbell, J. H. Walley, James Crawford, Will Young, R. Wray, T. P. Shira and J. W. Hazlett. Rev. R.

B. Starks is president; J. H. Gibson, secretary, and T. P. Mifflin, treasurer. The faculty comprises H. S. Gilbert, B. E. D., B. S., principal; Carrie S. Gilbert, B. E. D.; Lizzie Gibson, B. L., and Sarah Amsler, B. C. S. To students who complete the scientific course, the degree of *Baccalauria Scientiæ* is given, and in many ways, the 150 pupils in attendance are offered advantages. This institution is highly prized by the people of the community, as it affords to ambitious students a means for a more thorough education than can be obtained at the public schools.

The Excelsior Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered November 19, 1878, with the following named members: W. M. Graham, John Starr, Sylvanus Aggas, W. F. Campbell, I. H. Christie, A. G. Meals, David Patton, Isaac Meals, M. J. Brown, P. R. Sutton, J. T. Wick, Linn Christie, G. W. Meals, J. B. Campbell, A. C. Campbell, Thomas Graham, D. F. Campbell and G. W. Moser. On December 3, 1878, W. M. Graham was chosen president, and Levi R. McFann, secretary. The presidents elected since that time are I. N. Meals, 1880; Harvey Campbell, 1884; I. N. Meals, 1885; Thomas Graham, 1887; W. M. Graham, 1888; G. B. Turner, 1889; O. R. Thorn, 1890 and J. B. Campbell, 1892. The secretaries have been: S. Smith, 1880, J. H. Gibson, 1881, and J. F. Harper, 1893. The number of policies carried is 777, the face value of which, on January 1, 1894, was $827,654.24. The risks are held in six townships, and the assessment was three mills to pay the losses of the year, and one mill for expenses.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Hilliard Station, originally known as Hilliard's Mills, was one of the first settlements in this township, Jacob Hilliard locating in the vicinity in 1802. One of his sons, John, built a dam of heavy stone work across the valley of Hilliard's run, erected a grist mill and operated it for many years. The stone work remains, but the mill is gone like its builders. Early in 1874 the estate was purchased by John L. Beatty, the remnant of the mill and the Hilliard log cabin being then the only buildings. The railroad was graded to that point, however, so that Beatty's venture promised to be successful. On January 6, 1876, the first passenger train rolled into the gulch, and a month later the first car-load of freight, consigned to the new town, arrived. William Steward was postmaster at that time and John McCorkle, merchant. Shortly after, Emerick & Floyd established the hotel and the railroad depot was erected. Three years later, in 1879, the Cleveland Pipe Line company established a pumping station, and four years later the Allegheny Coal Company began to develop the rich coal deposits in the neighborhood. The planing and saw mill was established shortly after the completion of the railroad. The sand mills of the Standard Plate Glass Company of Butler, and the coal mines in the vicinity may be considered local industries. The merchants of the village are Mrs. T. Altmire, Boyle & McKee, and D. S. Anderson, general store keepers, and McKee & Company, dealers in hardware and lumber. Two hotels are carried on here. Benjamin L. McKee was appointed postmaster in 1885, *vice* John McCorkle.

Annisville, Shira postoffice, was surveyed for Charles Hilliard in 1838,

around the site of his store, where he carried on business for many years. The Coverts, Thomas Mahood and Samuel Hilliard had their homes here, and the last named a carding mill, when Mrs. Mayes came, forty-nine years ago. The old merchants succeeding Charles Hilliard were Mrs. Hilliard, Miller & Millison, 1853; Henry & Millison, Watson Mayes, William Scott, Perry Shannon and S. M. Marshall. The first postmistress of the village is the present incumbent, Mrs. Margaret McCloskey, appointed a year ago. The postoffice store and the new hardware store of the Carsons are the only mercantile houses.

Argentine is the site of the mines so long operated by H. K. Wick. The mines were abandoned in the fall of 1893.

The Spears & Mizner mine has recently been opened a mile north of Hilliard, and the railroad extended to that point.

Higgins Corners dates from March, 1894, when M. F. Higgins erected a store building on the farm of the late James Higgins, who was the pioneer of the place long known as Three Points.

CHAPTER LXVII.

VENANGO TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARCTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—STREAMS—POPULATION—PIONEERS—FIRST ELECTION—A REMONSTRANCE—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—VILLAGES.

VENANGO township, one of the thirteen divisions of the county in 1804, retained its name, when the re-subdivision of 1854 was effected. Smaller in area than its neighbor Marion, it is far higher than Marion physically, and was more popular at the close of the last century when the pioneers flocked into its fertile valleys.

The elevation above the ocean level, at Farmington, is 1,550 feet, being twenty feet higher than the next highest point, three miles westward, and twenty-five feet above the knob at Six Points. A very thin outcrop of the lower Freeport coal may be seen in the summits and in road cuttings; but near old schoolhouse Number 1, southwest of Farmington, it shows an outcrop of from thirty to thirty-six inches. Near Murrinsville the Upper Kittanning is found in the form of cannel coal. The old cannel banks of Joseph and Hugh Murrin, as well as the Gormley and O'Donnell banks, afford positive evidence of its quality and quantity. On Little Scrubgrass, 8,000 feet north of Farmington, and on the old Higgin's farm, near the southern township line, the useful Brookville coal has been found, occupying the place of the Lower Kittanning. Limestone ore has been taken out at a point about forty feet above this coal, a phenomenon, which

even the record of the Prentice oil well, drilled there to a depth of 1,600 feet, can not explain.

The headwaters of Slippery Rock are found everywhere in the western half of the township, almost monopolizing the places where the streams flowing north seek their sources. The Little Scrubgrass and the head streams of Bear creek are found near the Farmington divide; while innumerable, unnamed rivulets wander at will everywhere.

The population in 1810, was 377; in 1820, 353, in 1830, 499; in 1840, 822; in 1850, 1,473; in 1860, 836 (within the present limits); in 1870, 902; in 1880, 1,322 and in 1890, 1,147. In 1893 there were 135 male and 133 female children of school age registered. The assessed value, January 1, 1894, was $235,306; the county tax, $941.22; the State tax, $35.50, and the moneys raised for common schools, $2,075, including $1,178.15 appropriated by the State.

PIONEERS.

The first party who settled on the Field tract in 1797, included Thomas Jolly, Samuel Barron, the weaver, Robert Cunningham, Charles Pollock, James Pollock, Abigail Coulter, Peter John Coulter, James and John Coulter, John Weaver, a weaver, and James Scott. The Sloans, Robert Leason, a soldier of the Revolution, James Simpson, Thomas, John, William and Peggy Adams, Peter Traxler, a young man, the Murrins, Campbells, Kellys, Cochrans, Irwins, Kerrs, McCauleys, McCulloughs, Boyds, Riddles, Laveres, McAnnallys, McBrides, Reads, Crawfords, Shields (soldiers of the Revolution), Sullingers, Vanderlins, Vandykes, Rosenberrys, Wilsons and others mentioned in connection with churches, and industries, came in between 1797 and 1803.

Many of the first comers were Irish settlers from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who sought a newer and wider field for their industry. Thomas Jolly, the elder, was evidently in the Indian spy service, as early as 1792, and visited this section. In 1796 he and a number of acquaintances came hither to occupy the Field property, the owner agreeing to give each settler a deed for 150 acres at the close of the seventh year from date of entry, provided certain improvements would be made by that time. Field lost the property, however, but the settlers were granted title for their tracts by the new owners. The Jolly party erected log huts in 1796, and early the following year brought their families into the forest. Thomas Jolly set out an orchard on his 300 acre tract in 1799, bringing the trees from Armstrong county. Samuel Barron located north of the county line, but built his weaving shop and barn in this county, where he had 200 acres of land. In 1812 the family moved to Ohio. Samuel Thompson made a clearing on a tract of 170 acres on the old Joseph Sloan farm, and placed John Sullinger in possession to hold it for him.

Hugh Murrin established a mill early in the present century, east of Murrinsville, on his 400 acre tract, while his son, James Murrin, a single man, in 1803 had 300 acres. On the present Gormley farm, Hugh Murrin built a distillery, and was in every sense the most progressive resident of northern Butler. His son, John Murrin, was widely known in this part of the State. Other members of the family made their homes here, each being a model citizen.

Michael Kelly, who purchased 400 acres including James Simpson's improvement, was also the founder of a large family. He came at a very early date with his wife and one child. Nicholas Vanderlin, a native of Holland, and son John, came here in 1799 and took up 540 acres of land. They were soldiers of the Revolution. The father died in 1817, and John in 1856. Samuel Campbell and Robert Cochran, Sr., settled south of what is now Farmington; William Adams erected a log grist mill on the Murrin lands in 1801, and a year later added a saw mill. John Logue cleared a large tract of land, Thomas Coulter established a saw mill and James Coulter a tannery shortly after; while Samuel Sloan gave his attention to agriculture and leisure hours to military affairs, taking much pleasure in witnessing the evolutions of the militia under Captain Jolly. Robert Leason and Joseph Kerr were estimable old residents, and James Shields was a soldier of the Revolution and a pensioner of the United States. He owned 400 acres of land, while John Shields owned 300 acres.

John Watt, Samuel Culbertson, Alexander Strain, Ephraim Turk, Andrew Maitland, Levi Williams and John Donaldson moved into Venango county prior to the War of 1812. John Stewart, who settled here in 1810, moved to Ohio in 1820. His son, William B., remained here and is said to have erected the first frame dwelling house in this county. John Jamison located here in 1818. The Stalkers, Williams, James Porter, William Parker, Robert Cunningham and others came before the close of the War of 1812, thus completing the pioneer circle.

The vote of the original Venango township cast at the first election, October 8, 1805, was divided as follows: Thomas McKean, twenty-one, and Simon Snyder, six votes for governor; James O'Hara, nine, Samuel Smith, of Erie, fifteen, and Nathaniel Irish five votes for congress; James Martin twenty-nine votes for senate; Jacob Mechling twenty-nine, George Robison twelve, Abner Lacock twenty-three, Francis McLure eighteen and James Corothers five votes for the legislature, and Jacob Smith twelve, and Hugh Conway seventeen for commissioner.

When the question of subdividing the county was discussed in 1853, it caused some excitement here. On March 19, of that year, a remonstrance from Venango township was filed. This set forth that the petitioners were aware of an effort being made to re-subdivide the county into townships of five square miles each; that such a measure would disarrange the school districts and render useless some valuable school-houses, and that it would be attended with heavy expense "and increased taxes, already heavier than we are able to bear." The signers were Thomas Jolly, Thomas Stewart, Franklin Jamison, John Jamison, Henry Kohlmeyer, John McKee, A. W. Crawford, Robert Allen, Andrew Sloan, Samuel Sloan, Cyrus Rosenberry, Lewis Chambers, H. Jamison, W. T. Crawford, William Gibson, John D. Cunningham, Thomas P. Layton, S. M. Anderson, Samuel Leason, John Allen, John McKeany, Peter Murrin, James Milford, R. M. Crawford, George P. McMahon, James McMahon, Joseph Sloan, A. P. Halderman, William Layton, William Fowler, John P. Pollock, John Pollock, George S. Jamison, William Jamison and S. Halderman. The

division was made, however, but the old settlers who opposed it never "took kindly" to the new order of affairs.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Associate Presbyterian Church of Unity, is the name of the old Seceder church, organized as early as 1800. Among the original members were James Scott, Reuben Irwin, William, David and James Sloan, John Leslie, William Perry, Robert Dickson, James Anderson and their wives. This was practically a part of the present East Unity United Presbyterian church, and served by the same pastors down to the division of 1858, when many refused to ally themselves with the United Presbyterians. Rev. John M. Snodgrass, the first pastor, in 1858, after the division, remained four years. Rev. Sample Ramsey was here for ten years, and then Rev. S. H. McNeal served for about a decade. In 1868 a frame church building was erected, but it has been repeatedly repaired in the last quarter of a century. The members of the session include J. P. Riddle, R. T. Atwell, clerk, A. C. Wilson, John Blair and William McGinnis. The membership in January, 1894, was 140. The church was incorporated May 7, 1888. The subscribers were A. O. Miller, A. C. Wilson, S. H. McNeal, J. B. Atwell, D. Perry, R. C. Wilson, A. T. Ferguson, John Blair, P. S. Atwell, Samuel Park, W. McGinnis and J. McGinnis. The pulpit was supplied up to 1894, as it was for some time before, but in January, 1894, a call was extended to Rev. A. M. Malcolm.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington was originally in the Clintonville circuit, meetings being held in groves, tents, private houses or at the Blair school-house down to 1851, when a house of worship was erected at Farmington. The first class, organized by Rev. Coxswain, was kept alive by zealous leaders until Rev. Edwin Hull came in 1850, and in 1851 a new building was erected. For twenty-one years the Methodists of the district worshiped in the little frame house. In 1872, however, Rev. James Groves urged the erection of a new house and the society agreed with him, so that the present church building was completed that year at an outlay approximating $4,000. Rev. Malcolm Torrey is the present pastor.

East Unity United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1802, by Rev. Thomas McClintock, with the following elders: Samuel Sloan, Reuben Irwin, Robert Riddle and Robert Crawford. The members included the men named and their wives, with Robert Leason, Robert Conn, Adam Curry, James McKinley, James Calvert, James Scott, James Pollock and their wives. On May 8, 1803, Rev. Thomas McClintock was installed pastor and held that office until March 10, 1832. In May, 1835, Rev. William C. Pollock became pastor and remained as such until 1852. In 1854 came Rev. William A. Black, who preached here until the summer of 1858. Rev. David Forsyth came next, was installed in November, 1860, and remained seven years. Then came Rev. J. C. McElree, in May, 1869, to pass seventeen years, and next came Rev. A. B. Dickie, who after three years' service was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Thompson, the present pastor. The log church of 1802 was used until 1820, when a larger log house was erected, but in summer time a tent was used as a

house of worship. In 1837 a small brick structure was built, which was used until 1868, when a larger brick building was erected. That was burned in May, 1875, and the same year the present church was completed and dedicated. The membership in 1894 was 155.

St. Alphonsus Catholic Church of Murrinsville, the history of which finds a place in the sketch of Marion township, has, and always had, a large membership in this township. Many years ago, even before St. Patrick's church, of Sugar creek, was founded, priests visited the pioneers of this section and celebrated mass in the valley east of Murrinsville. A statement was made years ago that a log building was erected on what is now the Michael Gormley farm, for church purposes, and that Peter Traxler, one of the workmen, had his leg broken during the progress of building. Squire Murrin, Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Gormley, grandchildren of the pioneers, do not remember anything of the old house, and even deny its existence.

The old cemetery on the hill above the the Gormley residence, speaks of early days, and the headstones offer the following names and dates: Nancy McCullough, died in 1820; Margaret and Thomas Kellerman, children, in 1824; Hannah Read, in 1828; Mary Murrin, in 1835; James Read, in 1836; Hugh Murrin, Sr., in 1841; L. J. Kelly, in 1842; Hugh Murrin, Jr., in 1844; Catherine Murrin, in 1851; Maria McCauley, in 1853, and Peter Murrin, in 1854. Others were buried in this old cemetery; but there are no monuments to mark their last resting place.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The honor of having the first school is shared by the Murrin settlement near the west and the Leason–Pollock settlement near the east line of the township. Prior to 1800 Hugh Murrin and James Murrin instructed the children of the family; while in 1802 Robert Cunningham opened a school in a log hut which stood near the Associate Reformed church of that period, two and one-quarter miles north of Eau Claire. Robert Donaldson, an Irishman, succeeded Cunningham, and following them were John Cochran, William Stewart and William Welsh, all natives of Ireland.

The justices of the peace of Venango township, elected from 1840 to 1894, are as follows: John Allen, 1840, 1845 and 1850; John D. Cunningham, 1845 and 1850; John Murrin, 1854, 1859 and 1864; Robert Bovard, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870 and 1875; James Stalker, 1866, 1871 and 1876; A. C. Wilson, 1880, 1885 and 1890; W. H. H. Campbell, 1881, 1886 and 1892.

VILLAGES.

Farmington was surveyed in 1848, on John Rosenberry's farm, by John Black, and a public vendue of lots was held shortly after—thirteen lots being disposed of. In May or June, 1849, William H. Tebay erected the first house for Thomas Chambers, but the builder was the first resident, renting from Chambers until his own house was completed in 1850. As stated in the history of the churches, a building was erected in 1851 by the Methodists, and the same year the Miller & Cochran grocery store was built. Samuel Meals established a

blacksmith shop and Nelson McAllister a hotel a little later, while Joseph Hamilton carried on a general store. The coming of Dr. Rhodes made up the pioneer circle of the village. Bovard & Son were in business there from 1877, as were also A. M. Reynolds and David Sloan, and later Chambers & Kerr, and D. W. Humphrey and George H. Gardner, the two last being partners. A. M. Reynolds built the only brick store about 1870. The general merchants now are W. C. Jamison and H. H. Kerr; the druggist is A. O. Miller. At De Sale is Kohlmeyer's drug store.

In March, 1856, a postoffice was established at Bovard's store, with Robert Bovard postmaster, but the growing importance of Farmington was recognized a few years after by the removal of the office to the new town, which was officially named Eau Claire. Joseph Hamilton held the office of postmaster after the war; Thomas M. Bovard was appointed in April, 1876, with David Sloan, deputy, who was appointed to the office himself in August, 1877, and was succeeded in 1881 by James Chambers, of the firm of Chambers & Kerr. Nelson McAllister succeeded to the office in 1882; Levi Kerr was appointed in 1885, but did not accept until 1888. George Gibson secured the office in 1889, and was succeeded by H. H. Kerr in 1893.

The establishment of the Eau Claire Academy in the fall of 1893, under Professor Robertson, with Miss Chapin teacher of music, and the erection in 1894 of an academy building; the improvements inaugurated by Dr. McMichael and the Tebay ventures in the oil field, have built up hopes for the conversion of the quiet hamlet into a busy village.

Ferris is the name of a postoffice established on January 15, 1894, with John A. Turner as postmaster. In 1884 an office named Roy was established here with C. Everson, postmaster, but was discontinued, and the settlement was without mail facilities until Ferris was established. The Turner Coal, Coke and Mining Company has transformed this locality into a busy mining village, and produces about 300 tons of coal a day.

Owen Thomas

CHAPTER LXVIII.

PARKER TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—EARLY SETTLERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SCHOOLS—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES — MARTINSBURG —CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—OTHER VILLAGES.

PARKER township, lying north of Donegal township, on the Armstrong county line, was named in honor of John Parker, a surveyor and a pioneer, who came to Butler county in 1794, and surveyed a large tract of land in the immediate vicinity of Parker City for a man named Moore. He also surveyed much of the land in the northern part of the county. Parker, who was from Westmoreland county, selected and settled on a tract of 600 acres of land, and was soon after joined by other members of the family, thus becoming the first settlers of the township. In 1803 John Parker had 400 acres of land, five cows, two horses and one slave. Washington Parker, a single man, owned 200 acres; William, also single, owned 400 acres, and George had 400 acres, with three cows and one horse. In 1815 John Parker surveyed the site of Lawrenceburg; was appointed associate judge, as related in a preceding chapter, and died honored in 1842.

Among the early immigrants who settled in Westmoreland county soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, were a number of north of Ireland families. In 1796, when the settlement of this section of Butler county began, several of these families migrated hither, becoming the pioneers of the township. Among those said to have arrived in that year, embracing these north of Ireland families, a few Germans and a number of native-born Pennsylvanians, were John Martin, who died in 1835, and his sons, Thomas, John and Charles; Capt. Robert Storey, who afterwards served in the War of 1812; Jacob Daubenspeck, a native of Luzerne couuty, of German descent, and sons, George and Philip; John Gibson and William Ferguson, whose adventure with Indians on the Ohio is related in a previous chapter; James Turner, who left Ireland in 1771, his father, William, and brother, John.

Archibald Kelly left Ireland in 1785, and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1796 he selected land in Washington township, Butler county, on which he built a cabin, and then returned to Westmoreland county for provisions. On his return, finding his cabin occupied by another settler, he located in Parker township. He was one of the first, if not the first, school teachers in Butler county. In 1807 his son, Thomas Kelly, established a distillery, which he operated until 1844. Henry L. Sanderson, who died in 1887, at an advanced age, was an early teacher and carpenter. Charles McCafferty, a native of Ireland, came in prior to 1800. John Hindman, a single man, Robert Hindman,

John Jamison, Benjamin Fletcher, the school teacher, William Hutchison, who bought 228 acres of land on coming from Ireland, in 1799, John Say, who came from Huntingdon county, Archibald Fowler, who had 400 acres and four cows in 1803, James Simpson, who owned 400 acres, and Michael Shakeley, who claimed a like area, were within the present township when the county was organized in 1803, and with one exception were here when it was erected in 1800. William Fleming located here in 1808, ten years after the Irish revolution, in which he participated.

A small band of Indians continued to reside here for a number of years, and at intervals the fathers of the little trlbe would revisit the settlements. The young braves, many of whom were doubtless born here, frequently returned to hunt the deer or panther. Their days of scalp-taking were now at an end, and they had come to regard the conquering whites with a stoicism characteristic of their race.

The population of Parker township in 1810 was 399; in 1820, 659; in 1830, 945; in 1840, 1,364; in 1850, after the first reduction of boundaries, 769; in 1860, within present limits, 1,170; in 1870, 1,309; in 1880, 2,516, and in 1890, 1,710. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was $272,940; the county tax $1,091.76, and the State tax $106.91.

The justices of the peace for Parker township, from 1840 to 1894 are as follows: Andrew Donaldson, 1840; David Kelly, appointed first in 1832, and elected in 1849 and 1846; Jacob Daubenspeck, 1845; James Campbell, 1845–50; Archibald Kelly, 1851–56–61, died in 1865; John Shryock, 1855 and 1866; Robert Storey, 1860–65–70–75; Amos Young, 1872; Thomas B. Smith, 1875; A. P. Stewart, 1877–82; John Kelly, 1877–82–87–88–93; F. M. Shira, 1884; S. P. Shryock, 1886; A. D. Groom, 1890–92, and J. D. Hoover, 1891.

SCHOOLS.

Archibald Kelly, the first teacher, taught in the north of Ireland before his emigration. After coming to Pennsylvania he taught in Westmoreland and Butler counties. Josiah Fletcher, a nephew of Benjamin Fletcher, Samuel Moore, Jane Porter, Robert J. Crawford, Jacob Sipe, Edward Jennings, Samuel Gibson, Joseph Campbell, William Fowler, Hugh Wilson and Robert Lawrence were the principal teachers in the days of the subscription schools. The first school-house stood on the old Daniel Walker farm; the second was an untenanted cabin belonging to Benjamin Fletcher; the third on the site of the old Methodist church; the fourth at Shryock's mill, and the fifth on the Alsworth farm, near the north line of the township. In January, 1894, there were eleven schools in the township. The children of school age in June, 1893, numbered 193 males and 185 females. The total school revenue for the year was $4,233.34, of which $1,775.78 formed the State appropriation.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

In 1819, prior to which time grist was taken to the Parker mill, near the mouth of Bear creek, Benjamin Fletcher erected a log grist mill at Martinsburg, on a tract of land with water right, purchased from Robert Storey. Four years

after, old John Shryock established a mill on Silver creek, near the line of Washington township. It was often repaired and, after being purchased by J. H. Walley, it was converted into a roller mill. A grist mill was erected in 1824, on the north branch of Bear creek, by William Turner, and afterward rebuilt by Harvey Gibson. The Harvey Gibson mill at Martinsburg, dates back to 1857. William Sedwick also built a grist mill at Martinsburg and later established a foundry there. The Fowler saw mill, on the Stone House farm, may be said to have been a contemporary of the old Shryock mill. It was carried on without a competitor until 1833, when William Martin established a larger concern. The Dudley furnace was established by Arnold & Crawford at Martinsburg in December, 1857. It was closed out by the sheriff in 1862.

The Hopewell woolen factory was in operation in 1845 at Silver Creek mills. William F. Rumberger and James Dunlap were the proprietors. Christopher Henlen at one time had an interest in the concern. Wool was manufactured from the fleece at the following prices per yard: Narrow cloths, cassimeres and satinets, and find the chain, fifty to fifty-six cents; white flannel, twenty-eight to thirty cents; brown flannel, forty to forty-four cents, and blankets two yards wide, sixty to sixty-two cents. The prices for custom work were as follows: Dyeing and finishing cloths in any dark color, twenty-eight cents; flannel for women's wear, eighteen and three-fourths cents; drab, seventeen cents; full and home-dyed cloth, fourteen cents; scour and dress home-dyed flannels, seven cents, and blankets, eight cents per yard. In 1857 E. E. Evans purchased the concern from H. A. Black, who bought it from a company that bought the Rumberger woolen mill. He carried it on for twenty years and then retired, leaving the building and machinery to fall into decay.

MARTINSBURG.

Martinsburg was surveyed in 1837, on a part of the original Connolly tract, for John Martin. The proximity of Fletcher's mill—near the present railroad depot—suggested the place as a town site. Z. B. Sheppard, the shoemaker, built the first cabin, now a stable in the rear of 'Squire Kelly's house. His example was followed by Robert Campbell, a plasterer, who built where Adams' store building and Daubenspeck's market, erected in 1892, now stand. Campbell was also a teacher in the common school, known as "Pine Grove," on the bluff. In 1841 Robert Black brought a stock of goods to this point, built a house, but later moved to a larger one, which afterward became the dwelling of the McNees family. It was torn down in 1893 to make way for Dr. Edmunds' house. William T. Sedwick built south of the old Black store, which he rented to Penn Redick, who opened a stopping place there about 1846. In 1851 the postoffice, now known as Bruin, was established, with Perry Week as postmaster, and Archibald Martin opened a tavern, the first regular hotel in the village. 'Squire Kelly established another tavern in 1854, which he carried on until 1868, when it was converted into a temperance house, a character it sustained until 1876, when it was licensed and carried on as a hotel until 1878. In 1857 Arnold & Crawford opened a store south of 'Squire Kelly's, in connection with their furnace. For years there were but few business changes in the place. Jeremiah Sutton opened a temperance

hotel in 1870, near the present depot, which is conducted as of old. T. W. McNees established a livery stable and hotel in 1872 in the Black building.

In 1872 came the tidal wave of oil operators, drillers, pumpers and torpedo men, the population rapidly increasing to 500 or more. The Connolly Brothers established a machine shop, and the Twohils opened another. W. J. Harshaw came after the oil discoveries and opened a general store. Woods & Markwell came in early. T. G. Campbell carried on business here for a number of years, and H. M. Caldwell and J. A. McKallip established a general store in 1877. In the fall of that year the decrease in oil production and the smallpox epidemic, which carried away five persons, almost depopulated the village and district. The general merchants now are W. C. Black, H. M. Caldwell and J. W. and J. H. Orr, the latter being the present postmaster.

Dr. Dennison located at Martinsburg in 1872; Dr. Pettigrew came the same year, but left in 1873; then came Dr. Christie, Dr. Bryan, who moved to Colorado; Dr. Kerr, of Emlenton; Dr. W. J. Kelly, Dr. C. M. C. Campbell, now of Holton; the two Drs. Eggert and Dr. Andrew J. Edmunds, all of whom have practiced in that field during Dr. Dennison's long term.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Martinsburg, was organized in 1834, by Rev. John Carl and Benjamin Fletcher, class leaders. In 1835 a meeting house was erected on land donated by Fletcher. This old building on the hill may be said to have been in use for thirty-nine years, or until 1874, when the building in the village was finished at a cost approximating $4,000. In the "thirties" Revs. Gilmer and Somerville had charge of this church. It is now in the Petrolia circuit.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized in 1852. In the same year a small building, now the district school house, was erected on a lot purchased of Mrs. Maria Kelly. The class lacked energy and soon abandoned the building, disposing of it to the district for school purposes.

The Martinsburg Presbyterian Church was organized in the Wesleyan Methodist building November 21, 1870, with thirty-two members, by Revs. James Coulter and J. H. Marshall. The first elders were John C. Martin, Hamilton H. Say and Amos Young. The succeeding elders were Thomas Fleming, J. W. Orr, S. R. Gibson, J. C. McCandless, J. T. Kelly and S. S. Knox. The last two were elected in 1894. Among the first members were Eli and Elizabeth Gibson, Eli, Nancy M. and Elizabeth E. Gibson, John H. and Sarah Gibson, Elizabeth Gibson, Harvey and Isabel Gibson, Montgomery and Mary Gibson, John C. and Margaret Martin, Gideon W. Martin, Edward and Florinda Morgan, H. H. Say and wife, John Say and wife, Daniel M. Shakeley and wife, Rosanna Salmon, Elizabeth and Jane White, John, Nancy and Ida Walker, Maria Kelly and others. A church building was completed in December, 1873, at a cost of $4,500, but its dedication was postponed until September 6, 1874. The cyclone which passed over this section of the country twisted the building so badly that extensive repairs were necessary. Rev. J. H. Coulter served the congregation until October 22, 1873, when Rev. B. C. Montgomery became pas-

tor and remained until April 17, 1876. From May 15, 1877, to October, 1882, Rev. F. M. Thompson filled the pulpit, and from May 1, 1883, to October, 1888, Rev. Mr. Decker.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A lodge of the A. O. U. W. was organized in Martinsburg in 1873. It was transferred to Petrolia in 1875. The Odd Fellows instituted Lodge, Number 817, on January 8, 1873, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The charter was soon after suspended. United Lodge, Number 127, A. O. U. W., was organized January 25, 1878, with thirty members, J. W. Waters being the first master workman. A hall was erected soon after by the lodge, where W. C. Black's store now stands. Bruin Lodge, K. of H., was instituted March 22, 1878, with seventeen members. A small lodge room was subsequently erected. Thanksgiving Lodge, number 1193, I. O. G. T., was organized March 15, 1878, and Campbell Council of the R. T. of T. September 8, 1880. A local union of the E. A. U. was organized several years ago and still retains its charter, though meetings are seldom held. The Jr. O. U. A. M. is a recent organization, claiming a large membership.

OTHER VILLAGES.

El Dorado, later known as Glenora, the site of McMahon's hotel, established by George McMahon in 1871 for J. P. Robinson, dates back to 1872. J. M. Edwards opened the first store there in 1873. In 1874 he sold to J. H. Walley, the first postmaster, who was succeeded by J. P. Robinson, whose successor was John Kapp. A. D. Groom was appointed in 1888, followed in April, 1892, by J. M. Daubenspeck, the successor of Groom & Bell. His store is now the only mercantile house in the village, which contains eleven houses.

Hooks City, near Martinsburg, was a little oil town in the spring of 1885. The Boulster House and a few other buildings suggested a petition for a post-office. There are a few houses yet remaining there and about a dozen producing wells.

CHAPTER LXIX.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—POPULATION—PIONEERS—EARLY BUSINESS VENTURES—A HUNTING REMINISCENCE—SCHOOLS—TEACHERS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

THIS township, which is situated in the northeastern corner of the county, was organized in 1854. Its territory was taken from that of Venango and Parker townships. Its area being broken and uneven and not so well adapted to farming as that of other townships in the county, it was for many years sparsely settled. The discovery of oil, however, drew attention to it and resulted in rapid improvement and a large increase in population. It now contains a number of excellent farms, many fine residences and a well-to-do and prosperous people.

The population of the township in 1860, or six years after it organization, was 881; in 1870, 890; in 1880, 2,287, and in 1890, 1,224. The influx of oil operators from 1877 to 1880 contributed to the large population given by the enumerators in the latter year. The number of children of school age, reported in June, 1893, was 311,—or 151 males and 160 females. The school revenue amounted to $4,076.29, of which the State appropriated $1,242.30. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was $252,990; the county tax, $1,011.96 and the State tax, eighteen dollars and twenty cents.

PIONEERS.

The pioneers were John Lowrie, who settled on 800 acres at Poplar Bottom in 1797, descendants of whom held the property until 1845; John Crawford, Sr., who claimed 800 acres of land adjoining the Lowrie tract, came in 1797, and John and George Crawford who had each 400 acres. James Crawford, one of the sons of John Crawford, Sr., died here in 1802. Samuel Porterfield was the owner of 400 acres when the county was organized, while William Porterfield, who married a daughter of John Lowrie, was not then credited with the ownership of real or personal property. It is said that James Anderson was here in 1797 or 1798; but his name does not appear among the taxpayers of 1803. Charles Pollock and James Pollock, a single man, brothers of John Pollock, came from Ireland about 1797. Alexander Grant followed John Lowrie from Scotland, built a cabin and grew up with the country. George Parker moved into Allegheny township about the same time and, in 1803, had three cows, one horse and 400 acres of land. He located on the site of Six Points. John Rosenberry settled here in 1797, made a clearing, sowed some wheat, returned to the east, and again made his way, with a young wife, into the wilderness. Alexander Brown and perhaps Ebenezer and John Brown, were here as early as Rosenberry, occu-

pying lands east of the Rosenberry tract in 1803. William Jack, an Irishman and a soldier of the Revolution, came in 1798 and selected lands where the site of Byrom Centre was surveyed in 1879.

In 1798 came Samuel Graham, a son of a soldier of the Revolution, and himself afterward a soldier and a victim of the War of 1812. In 1803 he had 200 acres in this township. Archibald Fowler, father of George Fowler, had 384 acres here when the county was organized.

John Redick, Sr., entered 400 acres in 1799, after his migration from Westmoreland county. John Allen entered 200 acres about that time, upon which his son, John, was born in 1799. Samuel Coulter, who had 300 acres, with a cabin and small clearing, sold the land to Benjamin Law and moved to Ohio, where he died. Levi Gibson came in 1799, started a still house and made whisky for his neighbors. In 1803 he possessed 400 acres, four cows, one horse and the little distillery. John Truby had 400 acres on which he built a mill in 1805. Shortly after the organization of the county, John Turner located near the Armstrong county line, and society in the wilderness began to assume shape.

EARLY BUSINESS VENTURES.

The first store was opened by John Lowrie at Poplar Bottom in 1811, or six years after John Truby's little mill was built on Bear creek. This was sold to Dumars, and later to Pierce & Black. There Walter Lowrie, who became United States Senator, was reared. The Lowrie saw and grist mill was an early enterprise, though inferior in extent and equipment to the Rodger's mill, which was established soon after. Samuel Anderson erected a mill in 1834, which in later years was known as the Sedwick mill. In 1846 Pierce & Black built on the site of the old Truby concern of 1805, and that building has passed through several hands, it being at one time called Adams' mill, and for the last seven years Horner's mill.

George and James Bovard established Maple Furnace in 1844. In 1847 they sold to Henry Graft, who, in 1854, sold to M. S. Adams, the operator until 1865, when competition and scarcity of ore suggested a "closing down." The Maple Furnace store was carried on from 1844 to 1868. From 1846 to 1852 the Kensington furnace was operated by Church, Carruthers & Crawford. This little furnace closed on account of the scarcity of ore.

A HUNTING REMINISCENCE.

In the fall of the year 1800 James Crawford, Sr., John Parker and Thomas Allen set out on a hunting expedition, and reached the point on Robert Adams' farm, at the confluence of Allen's run and the North Branch of Bear creek. Here they determined to fire the brush, and, moving back, saw the flames, which they intended would expose the animals of the chase, sweeping toward them over the land now known as the George Gibson and William Fleming farms. In a little while they were surrounded by fire, which was eating up the leaves and brush and threatening themselves. Taking refuge in a tree as a last security, the flames soon attacked them, leaping up, as it were, to claim their victims. The burned men fell to the ground and rushed back from the wave of fire to ease their

pain in the waters of the creek. Crawford was taken to his cabin by his companions and was cared for by his young wife—Abigail Coulter—until death relieved him January 18, 1801. Parker died in later years of the burns there received. Allen lived for many years after. The son of Crawford, born just before the fatal hunt, married in 1824 and occupied the old farm near the Lowrie homestead, which was entered by his father in 1797.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND JUSTICES.

The schools in the northern section of Parker township and along the line of Venango county, were so convenient to the settlements in this township as to obviate the necessity of establishing schools within its boundaries. Subsequent to 1803, however, the old-time teachers came here and, until the establishment of the common school system, such men as John Allen, D. C. Cunningham, William Elder, Robert Cunningham and Mr. Cook taught here at intervals. To-day there are six school districts and educational matters are prosperous.

The justices of the peace, elected from 1854 to 1894, are as follows; James Black, 1854–1855; John Allen, 1855; Henry Kohlmeyer, 1861; Robert Jamison, 1865; Simon Snyder, 1866; M. S. Adams, 1868–1880; P. F. Porterfield, 1872–1877; James S. Craig, 1882; John Thomas, 1885; A. A. Kohlmeyer, 1886, and E. E. Morgan, 1894.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Maple Furnace was organized in 1854, by M. S. Adams, who was instrumental in having a church building erected. It is in the Eau Claire circuit. The men working round the furnace were the members. The principal members now are Robert Adams, Thomas McKimmey, Alexander Thompson and Andrew Horner. The great sandstone rocks make a grand showing round the church, standing out like mausoleums.

Grant Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1876, by Rev. Mr. Peters. The class erected a house of worship in 1877 on John Rosenberry's lands. Rev. Mr. Torrey, of Farmington, is the present pastor.

Mount Olive Evangelical Church was organized by Rev. A. S. Miller, March 20, 1869, and in 1870 a house of worship was erected near Six Points, on a lot purchased from James Crawford, at a cost of $3,000. This was really the re-organized Mt. Pisgah church of Venango township, of which eleven members, James Griffin, Henry Kohlmeyer, Joseph Kellerman, James Kahle, D. Gates, the Munkarns, Michael Kelly and S. Meals, joined the new organization, the officers being Samuel Halderman and W. P. Grant, elders, and George Kohlmeyer and Samuel Merkel, deacons. The Evangelical preachers were Revs. Isaiah Delo, Reese, Smith, Zimmer and other ministers of the district. The only members now are James Blair and wife and Mrs. Kohlmeyer. No services are held. The people of Six Points re-roofed this church and used it for literary purposes.

The Allegheny Presbyterian Church was organized May 20, 1875, by Revs. James Coulter and Samuel Williams, and Elder James Crawford. The elders then installed were John R. Allen, S. Perry Eakin, A. R. Carnahan and C. C. Cooper. J. C. Kiskaddon and J. P. Milford were added to the session. Mr.

Coulter preached here until 1880, when Rev. Samuel A. Hughes was called as stated supply. He remained until 1882, after which the pulpit was supplied. On September 24, 1883, Rev. William J. Hazlett was installed pastor, and served until the fall of 1893, since which time the pulpit has been vacant. The Scrubgrass Presbyterian church, across the line in Venango county, was organized in 1802 or 1803, and was for years the place of worship for the Presbyterians of the northern part of this township.

The Allegheny Church Cemetery, near James Milford's farm, was recognized by law January 11, 1876, when a charter was granted to J. P. Milford, S. P. Eakin, J. R. Allen, D. S. Allen and Henry Jamison to establish and maintain a cemetery in Allegheny township. From a report made in November, 1876, it is learned that two acres of the present enclosure were purchased from John Rosenberry at $100 per acre, the owner donating fifty dollars per acre of the purchase money to Allegheny church. Three-quarters of an acre more were purchased from Rosenberry for sixty-five dollars. Two acres were purchased from Mrs. Martha Allen at seventy-five dollars per acre, the owner donating twenty-five dollars per acre of the purchase money to Allegheny church, and the balance, two acres, were purchased from Mrs. Allen at fifty-five dollars per acre, making six and three-fourth acres within the enclosure, all intended for a cemetery excepting a piece sixteen by thirteen rods, where the church now stands.

VILLAGES.

The village of Maple Furnace was founded in 1844, by George and James Bovard, and it may be said was abandoned in 1865, when the furnace fires were put out, though the Adams store was carried on until 1868. The grist mill of 1846, below the furnace, is still grinding. P. Bullman's house now stands on the site of the furnace, and the mounds of slag, evidences of a past industry, are overgrown with grass.

Kensington Furnace, in the northeastern corner of the township, dates back to 1846. In 1852 the industry ceased and the forest grew up on its site. In 1846 John Milford located a few miles directly south of the old furnace. The school house is converted into a Union Sabbath school on Sundays.

The Six Points postoffice was established in February, 1866, with James McMahon postmaster. David Vance succeeded him; then Addison Cross; then J. C. Kiskaddon, who served until 1882, when E. C. Parks was appointed. Mrs. M. A. Parks was appointed in 1886, and Mrs. Mary Boozel in 1893.

Sandy Point was founded in 1878, on Adam Brittain's farm. Its founding followed the oil developments of 1877. Flynn Brothers' and J. H. Thomas' general stores were the only mercantile houses there. The postoffice of Alexander McQuistion is the only business interest remaining.

Byrom Centre was surveyed in 1879, on the Kohlmeyer farm, or the old Jack tract, purchased in 1836, by H. Kohlmeyer, from E. Robinson, who had bought it from Samuel Halderman, who purchased it from the Jacks. J. D. Schell's store and four cottages now make up the town.

Register City, a part of Sandy Point, was a village of great expectations in

the fall of 1879. In September fifteen houses were erected, including an opera house, and a Methodist house of worship. The town is now a reminiscence, the church building having been taken down and converted into Charles Crawford's dwelling.

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